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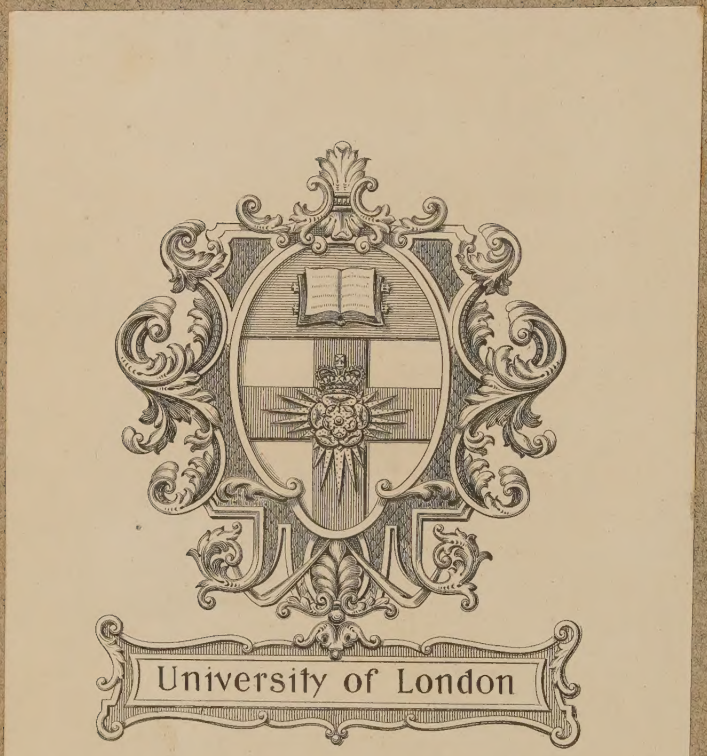
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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY-TWO VOLUMES.

—(16.)—

LUNACY; LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND); LUNACY (SCOTLAND).

Session

1 *February* —— 10 *August* 1866.

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TWENTY-TWO VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

SIXTEENTH VOLUME.

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LUNACY.

COPY

OF THE

TWENTIETH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

(*Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 *June* 1866.

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THE TWENTIETH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,

31*st March* 1866.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

As in previous years, we annex to this Report Tabular Statements (Appendix A.) of the number of Insane persons in the several Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, on the 1st of January 1866.

Number of Insane Persons in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses. (Appendix A.)

The New Licenses granted, Licenses Expired, and Changes of Proprietorship, since the date of our last Report, are set forth in Appendix B.

Licenses and changes in Proprietorship. (Appendix B.)

In Appendix C. and Appendix D. will be found Statements of the average weekly cost of maintenance, medicine, clothing, and care of Patients, in the several County and Borough Asylums, and Hospitals.

Average Weekly cost in Asylums and Hospitals. (Appendix C. and D.)

The new Asylum for the united Counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, was opened on the 26th of last September; and on the 1st of January it contained 60 Male and 39 Female Patients.

Counties. Carmarthen.

The building is not complete, two receding wings, each for 29 Patients, which formed part of the original design, having been omitted; but the present accommodation is calculated for 212 Patients. It consists of the central block, containing the Superintendent's residence, the Hall, the Chapel, the domestic offices, and the store rooms; of wards to the east and west; and of two detached buildings containing the workshops and laundry, with wards for Patients employed in them.

Previous to the opening, the Asylum was twice inspected by Members of the Board who offered various suggestions as to the details of construction; but no statutory visit has yet been made.

Counties. Chester.

A Committee has been appointed by the Justices of the County of Chester, with a view to the provision of further accommodation for its pauper lunatics, and to report whether the existing Asylum should be enlarged or another erected elsewhere in the county. To this Committee our opinion has been conveyed, that, considering the size of the present Asylum, the comparatively small quantity of land belonging to it, and the importance of a central locality in reference to population, it is most expedient that a new Asylum should be erected, and that some such neighbourhood as that of Stockport or Macclesfield should be selected for the purpose.

Cornwall.

The new building for 52 private Patients now in course of erection at the Cornwall Asylum will, we hope, be completed by next Midsummer. The wards will be of a very superior description, and an ample quantity of land has been set apart for purposes of exercise and recreation.

The opening of the new building will have the effect of relieving a pressure for accommodation which has been severely felt for some time past.

Derby.

The Structures called the Infirmary on the north side of the Derby County Asylum are in course of conversion into two-storied buildings; and the plans for addition to that Asylum of a large day-room and of a dormitory suitable for quiet and chronic cases, in accordance with our suggestion, have also been approved by the Secretary of State. Accommodation will thereby be obtained for 72 additional Patients. The estimated cost of these works is 3,350 *l.*; and the Visitors will be thereby enabled to receive the Pauper Lunatics of the Borough of Derby.

Durham.

During the years 1864 and 1865, the health of the Patients in the Durham Asylum has suffered, in the opinion of the Commissioners, from deficient arrangements in the sewerage and water supply. It was our belief that eight deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery which occurred among the inmates in 1864 had been connected with the dangerous proximity of a large cesspool. Our representations to the Visitors failed nevertheless to obtain attention, and in the year 1865 we found, as in the year preceding, that diarrhœa and dysentery had again been prevalent, and that no less than six Patients had died of those diseases. Upon this we once more urgently pointed out the danger; and our suggestion again leading to no result, we obtained from Secretary Sir George Grey the services of Mr. Lawson, an eminent Engineer, to inspect and report on

on the locality. As the water supply, kitchen, and laundry arrangements of the Asylum appeared to us very faulty, our instructions to Mr. Lawson extended beyond the cesspool to those matters; and his Report substantially confirmed the view we had taken upon all of them. The entire subject, as to which the Visitors have not yet decided to carry out the improvements suggested, has been referred to the Secretary of State. Counties.

The enlargement of the Kent Asylum, with provision of new offices, workshops, and recreation hall, having become necessary, the extent to which it was advisable to carry the enlargement has been the subject of much correspondence during the past year between the Secretary of State, the Magistrates of Kent, and this Board. Strongly disapproving, for reasons repeatedly stated in our Reports, of Asylums too large to admit of efficient individual supervision, we resisted for some time the scheme suggested, by which such addition would be made to the existing building as to admit of its receiving 1,150 Patients; but it seemed right to the Secretary of State, taking into consideration some special circumstances in the case, and relying upon an assurance from the Magistrates that they were prepared to acquire whatever amount of additional land might be pointed out as necessary, to give his sanction to the enlargement for the numbers stated, and the plans are now under examination, with a view to the commencement of the works at the earliest practicable time. Kent.

Taking into view the pressing demands for increased accommodation on the part of the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, Radnor, and city of Hereford, we, shortly after the date of our last Annual Report, advised the Secretary of State to give his sanction to a plan for providing additional accommodation at the Abergavenny Asylum for 25 Female and 20 Male Patients, upon the assurance of the Visitors that they would use their best endeavours to remove difficulties alleged to stand in the way of their purchase of additional land. Another plan, however, involving a more extensive enlargement of the Asylum, was afterwards proposed. To this we objected on the ground that the efficiency of the Asylum would be thereby impaired, and we urged that the proper course would be to erect a new Asylum in another locality. In these objections the Justices of Monmouth concurred; and by a resolution passed at their General Quarter Sessions in June last, they refused their sanction to the enlargement. Monmouth, &c. Joint Counties Asylum.

Counties. The only action since taken by the joint counties and city of Hereford to provide the necessary accommodation has been an agreement entered into by them for the reception into the Lunatic Asylums of Dorset of 30 Male Patients belonging to the joint counties and city.

Northumberland. Plans for the enlargement of the Northumberland County Asylum, so as to provide additional accommodation for 59 Patients of each sex, have been submitted by the Visitors, and are now under our consideration. The requisite money has been voted by the Justices in Quarter Sessions.

Oxford and Berks. In our last Report allusion was made to the subject of additional accommodation for the Pauper Lunatics of the Counties of Oxford and Berks, and the Boroughs in Union, and to the intention of providing it by means of the erection of a new Asylum in Berkshire for 200 Patients. The arrangements to carry out this recommendation, after very careful consideration, have now been matured; and the sanction of the Secretary of State has been given to the partial dissolution of the present, and the formation of a new Union.

The terms are embodied in a series of Resolutions adopted at a special meeting of the United Committee of Visitors (duly summoned) on the 31st January last, of which the following are the most material points:

1. "That an agreement be entered into for a partial dissolution of the present Union on the 1st January 1869, and binding Oxfordshire, the City of Oxford, and the Borough of Abingdon, to pay at that date, to the County of Berks, for the interest it will resign in the capital of the Asylum, the purchase-money of 86 Beds (the word "Bed," conventionally expressing the fee-simple and other property in the Asylum), at the rate of 157*l.* 10*s.* per Bed; and to Reading, for its entire interest, the purchase-money of 26 Beds at the same rate, the purchase-money to be applied either towards liquidation of the quotas of the capital debt remaining due from those bodies, or in aid of the expense of building their new Asylum."

2. "That from and after the 1st January 1869, a new Union be formed for the reception and maintenance at Littlemore of all the Pauper Lunatics of the County of Oxford, the City of Oxford, and the Borough of Abingdon, and for 95 Patients (43 Males and 52 Females) of the County of Berks."

The Justices of Berkshire, at their recent Epiphany Quarter Sessions, appointed a Committee to treat for uniting with the Boroughs of Reading and Newbury to erect a joint Asylum, the same to be additional, as regards the County of

of Berks, to the Asylum at Littlemore; and the Boroughs of Reading and Newbury have taken steps to become parties to the agreement. COUNTIES. Oxford and Berks.

As a provisional arrangement, the sanction of the Secretary of State, upon our recommendation, has been given to an agreement between the Visitors of the Littlemore Asylum and the Visitors of the Dorset County Asylums at Charminster and Forston, for the reception into the latter, for a period of four years from May last, of 60 Pauper Lunatics of Oxfordshire and Berks.

Plans for the erection of the Eastern Wing to the Stafford Asylum at Burntwood, at an estimated cost of 11,107 *l.*, subject to certain minor alterations suggested by us and adopted by the Visitors, have been duly approved by the Secretary of State. This wing is for the accommodation of Female Patients, and is a completion of the original design. Stafford.

The second Asylum for the county of Surrey, situated at Brookwood near Woking, is not yet open. The builders' contract was to deliver over the completed works on the 25th of the present month, and it is to be hoped that the delay beyond that period will not be prolonged; the Committee having judiciously adopted our suggestion of proceeding meanwhile, without further loss of time, to the selection and appointment of a Medical Superintendent. The Asylum will consist of a main building and of two detached blocks placed diagonally towards the north-east and north-west, of a Chapel, a Superintendent's Residence, Farm Buildings, a range of Workshops, and Gas Works. Surrey New Asylum.

A proposal for the enlargement of the Wilts Asylum, at a cost of 1,700 *l.*, so as to give accommodation to 40 more Male Patients' has, subject to certain slight modifications, been duly sanctioned. This enlargement is the counterpart of what was done some three years ago for the reception of additional Female Patients. A small quantity of land has also been added to the Asylum grounds. Wilts.

Additions to the West Riding Asylum, at an estimated cost of 8,000 *l.*, are in progress. They consist of a detached block for 122 Male Patients, and of a detached Hospital for contagious diseases. Several associated Dormitories and Day Rooms, and a cheerful, airy, and quiet Ward for Convalescent Patients, will be gained by these additions. When the enlargement was first mooted we objected to it, for reasons set forth in our Eleventh Report, and to which we have alluded York, W. R.

Counties. York, W. R.

in the remark above made respecting the proposed additions to the Kent Asylum. Ultimately we withdrew our opposition upon an understanding that the proposed new block should be the final limit of extension; and that steps for the erection of a new Asylum in another part of the Riding should be taken immediately. The block includes no new offices, and is of an inexpensive character, the accommodation being chiefly adapted to Convalescent Patients.

Boroughs. Bristol.

A purchase by the Committee of Visitors of six acres of land, dividing the grounds of the Bristol Asylum from the River Frome, and important to the water supply, has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

City of London.

The Asylum for the City of London was visited on the 20th of January by two members of the Board, who reported that in all essential particulars the Building was fit for occupation. It was formally inspected by the Common Council on the 19th of February, previous to placing it under the control of the Committee of Visitors.*

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

In our last Report we stated that Plans were in course of preparation for an Asylum for the Borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to accommodate 130 Patients of each sex, and to be erected upon a suitable site of 50 acres within two miles of the town, which had been purchased by the Committee of Justices, with the approval of the Secretary of State.

Although the Plans were duly sanctioned in the month of June last, however, the Buildings are not yet commenced. We have received no satisfactory explanation as to the cause of this delay. Neither has anything yet been done towards planting, which, in the circumstances, we think important, the site standing very high with reference to the surrounding country, and peculiarly exposed to cold winds. We have to add that some relief has meanwhile been afforded to the overcrowded state of the premises known as the Bensham Asylum, and mentioned in our last Report as having been taken upon lease by the Justices to constitute a temporary Asylum for the Borough. This relief has been effected by the removal therefrom of 20 Male and 16 Female Patients, of a quiet-working class, to Cox Lodge Farm, (on the Asylum Estate), which, by additions and alterations, has been adapted for their accommodation pending the erection of the Asylum.

Notwithstanding

* The opening for reception of Patients has since taken place. The Asylum is capable of accommodating 250 Patients, and the cost has been 65,000 *l.* or thereabouts; upwards of 30 acres are attached to the building.

Notwithstanding the enlargements of County and Borough Asylums which we have thus brought under your Lordship's notice, the pressure for increased accommodation continues, as will be seen by reference to the following Table.

ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION GENERALLY.

COUNTY or BOROUGH ASYLUM.	Total Amount of Accommodation for Patients.			Numbers in Asylum, 1 January 1866.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	244	291	535	243	291	534
Bucks	150	200	350	137	164	301
Cambridge and Isle of Ely	150	170	320	140	159	299
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke	106	106	212	60	39	99
Chester	250	250	500	229	245	474
Cornwall	190	220	410	192	208	400
Cumberland and Westmoreland	132	108	240	132	107	239
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	200	200	400	147	164	311
Derby	175	175	350	171	171	342
Devon	281	392	673	284	406	690
Dorset	228	191	419	223	188	411
Durham	180	170	350	197	186	383
Essex	240	335	575	236	318	554
Glamorgan	190	160	350	132	95	227
Gloucester	282	315	597	278	312	590
Hants	279	314	593	275	314	589
Kent	278	369	647	325	430	755
Lancaster, at Lancaster	390	450	840	385	451	836
,, Rainhill	310	360	670	301	356	657
,, Prestwich	498	502	1,000	467	495	962
Leicester and Rutland	200	210	410	189	202	391
Lincoln	285	285	570	236	266	502
Middlesex, Colney Hatch	830	1,215	2,045	812	1,214	2,026
,, Hanwell	651	1,092	1,743	629	1,064	1,693
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor	203	256	459	196	256	452
Norfolk	210	230	440	171	211	382
Northumberland	140	145	285	137	138	275
Notts	207	172	379	163	175	338
Oxford and Berks	222	255	477	220	253	473
Salop and Montgomery	240	240	480	193	229	422
Somerset	250	280	530	225	255	480
Stafford, at Stafford	250	250	500	217	252	469
,, Burntwood	190	60	250	136	59	195
Suffolk	180	220	400	162	211	373
Surrey	415	503	918	413	501	914
Sussex	238	294	532	233	277	510
Warwick	190	245	435	181	220	401
Wilts	190	275	465	166	246	412
Worcester	212	340	552	211	329	540
York, North Riding	257	243	500	260	230	490
,, West Riding	540	610	150	531	593	1,124
Birmingham	300	330	1,630	252	315	567
Bristol	100	100	200	106	103	209
Hull	81	74	155	61	62	123
Northampton General Lunatic Hospital	217	215	432	214	212	426

Boroughs. Norwich and its Insane Poor.

In our last Report it was mentioned, that difficulties having arisen in procuring a suitable site for the Asylum proposed to be built for the Pauper Lunatics of Norwich, sanction had been given (not without reluctance, and in consideration of a distinct pledge from the Town Council that they would use all practicable expedition in obtaining a site) to the renewal, for a second year, of the arrangement by which the buildings known as the Infirmary Asylum were to be provisionally recognised, for the purposes of the Act, as the Asylum for the Borough.

The pledge by which this sanction was obtained remaining still unfulfilled as late as September last, the Town Council were at that date informed by us, that unless they could satisfy us before the close of the year, that the necessary steps with a view to the new Asylum were in actual progress, the sanction given would be withdrawn, and the inadequacy of the present provision would be reported to the Secretary of State. To this intimation, reply was made by the transmission of a collection of statistics having reference to rates of mortality and proportions of alleged recovery among the inmates of the Infirmary Buildings, on which the Town Council professed to rely as comparing advantageously with those of Asylums generally, and proving the absence of any necessity, so far as the Insane were concerned, for a change in the provision afforded by those Buildings. To this we rejoined by intimating our want of confidence in the statistics sent, and by declining to reopen a discussion, not only determined by the pledge given in 1863, but ratified since that date by the proceedings of the Council themselves.

The Council persisted, nevertheless, in making appeal to the Secretary of State, both by letter and by personal attendance at the Home Office; and having in their interview with Sir George Grey submitted for his judgment the statistics they so much relied on, these were again referred to us from the Home Office for our opinion, and we examined them at Sir George Grey's request. The result was in all respects to confirm us in the distrust with which we have found reason always to regard such returns, as at the best of doubtful accuracy, and, even when reliable in that respect, very unsafe in determining practical questions. We pointed out to the Secretary of State that the observation on which calculations of that kind are necessarily founded, is for the most part too imperfect to justify general inferences; and that when even the best observation has been employed as the basis of such statistics, there is no general conclusion to be drawn that the

the special circumstances in almost every case will not modify. If the City of Norwich were to be absolved on such grounds from the obligations imposed by the 29th and 30th sections of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," we could imagine no district so badly provided with accommodation for its Insane Poor as not to be warranted in claiming on similar grounds a like immunity. BOROUGHS. NORWICH AND ITS INSANE POOR.

The Secretary of State, upon this, directed a communication to the Town Council of Norwich to the effect that he could not, consistently with his duty, comply with the request that he should abstain from requiring of the Town Council a fulfilment of the obligations imposed upon them by law; and in a further letter, the Town Council having persevered in another appeal for delay, this decision was declared to be final. The result is described in another part of this Report: the Norwich Town Council having now placed themselves in communication with the other Boroughs in Norfolk and Suffolk, with a view to immediate compliance with the Lunacy Acts by the erection of a joint Asylum.

The want of adequate statutory provision for the Lunatic Paupers belonging to Boroughs not contributing to County Rates, has continued during the past year to occupy much of our attention, and we have done all in our power to urge upon the Authorities a compliance with the law. BOROUGHS AS YET UNPROVIDED WITH ASYLUMS.

We have satisfaction in now reporting that our frequent remonstrances upon the subject have at length been generally responded to, and that there is every reason to expect within no long period, that all the defaulting Boroughs will, either by the erection of Asylums for such Borough s alone, or in union among themselves or with Counties, or by statutory contracts, have made due provision for the care and treatment of their Pauper Lunatics.

The want of such provision, in addition to the great inconvenience and injurious effect of sending Lunatics to distant Asylums or Licensed Houses, has, in many cases, as that of Bridgnorth, Newark, Chippenham, and Buckingham, been made matter of reasonable complaint on the part of the Guardians of Unions, partly within and partly beyond the limits of Boroughs, in consequence of the operation of "The Irremoveable Poor Act, 1861" (24 & 25 Vict. c. 55), the 6th section of which throws upon the Common Fund the burden of maintenance in Asylums, Licensed Houses, and Registered Hospitals, of Lunatic Paupers chargeable to parishes in union. The County parishes consequently, though already

Boroughs as yet unprovided with Asylums.

already contributing to the general County Rates, have had also to bear their proportion of the excess beyond the ordinary amount of the weekly charge for the Borough Pauper Lunatics, in County Asylums or elsewhere.

As the most simple mode of correcting this anomaly, we have suggested the annexation of defaulting Boroughs to Counties by the Secretary of State, under the provisions of the 10th section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," a course which was adopted in the case of Buckingham.

We proceed to notice the several Boroughs still without Asylums, arranged under the Counties wherein they are situate.

Berks: Newbury.

We have elsewhere stated in detail the terms of the agreement for the partial dissolution of the present union of the Counties of Oxford and Berks, which is to take effect on the 1st January 1869. It is a part of the arrangement then to form a new union between the County of Berks and the Borough of Reading, for the purposes of a joint Asylum; and this new union will include the Borough of Newbury.

Carmarthen: Carmarthen.

The anomalous operation, above adverted to, of "The Irremoveable Poor Act, 1861," receives illustration in the case of the Borough of Carmarthen, the Lunatic Poor of which have been hitherto and are still sent to Vernon House, Briton Ferry. Nor can we at present say more than that the question of the reception into the Joint Counties Asylum at Carmarthen, of the Borough Lunatics, is under consideration.

Derby: Derby.

The proposed enlargement of the Derby County Asylum, to which we have already adverted, will enable the Visitors to receive all the Pauper Lunatics of the Borough, some of whom are now at Haydock Lodge. They will be admitted by contract under the provisions of the 7th section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act 1853."

Devon: Exeter.

The Pauper Lunatics of the Borough of Exeter continue to be received, but not under any regular statutory contract, into the Devon County Asylum. When the Asylum was last visited (in July 1865), 48 Exeter Patients were there.

Plymouth.

The Pauper Lunatics belonging to the Borough of Plymouth, according to a report made by a Special Committee of the Justices bearing date the 2d December last, were then 110 in number, and believed to be gradually increasing. Of these, 40 were in the Devon County Asylum under a contract which will expire in September next, 20 at Fisherton House, and 50 in the Workhouse.

The

The Justices reported as their opinion, that a Borough Asylum was required for 200 Patients, and that the site should comprise 25 acres, estimating the cost of buildings and land at 20,000 *l.*

BOROUGHS AS YET UNPROVIDED WITH ASYLUMS.
Devon: Plymouth.

Referring also to the fact that the Visitors of the Devon Asylum are willing to renew the present contract for a further period of four years, subject to its determination upon one year's notice, but not to extend the number of Patients to be received thereunder beyond the present complement of 40, the Special Committee recommended that, as a provisional measure, the contract be renewed, and such Patients beyond the 40 as could not properly be kept in the Workhouse, should be sent to Fisherton.

The Committee concluded by recommending that a proper site should be forthwith purchased, and an Asylum, with all necessary offices, be erected thereon, and furnished with a proper staff of Medical and other Officers for the reception of 200 Patients at least, with room for extension of the number of Patients, if necessary, at a future time.

Fully concurring in these views of the Justices, we have intimated to the Visitors of the Devon Asylum that it is the intention of this Board, by all means within their power, to promote the erection of a separate Asylum for the Borough of Plymouth, and to urge the expediency of limiting the proposed new contract to such a period only as may suffice for the erection of such Asylum. It will be observed that the contract would not, within the meaning of the 7th section, make "adequate provision" for the Pauper Lunatics of the Borough, but only for 40 of such Lunatics, and that for a short and uncertain time. It should be added that the Plymouth Town Council are opposed to the erection of the Asylum; but, beyond the option whether the necessary monies are to be raised by assessment of a general Borough rate, or paid out of the Borough Fund, or borrowed and taken up on mortgage of the borough rates or funds, it does not appear that they have any jurisdiction in the matter.

Hants: Portsmouth.

The Pauper Lunatics of the Borough of Portsmouth, as stated in our Twelfth Report, were at that date received into the Hants County Asylum under a statutory contract between the Town Council and Visitors. This contract was never regularly renewed with the sanction of the Secretary of State, but is virtually in force *pro tanto*. In June last the Portsmouth

BOROUGHS AS YET UNPROVIDED WITH ASYLUMS.

Hants: Portsmouth.

Portsmouth Pauper Lunatics in Asylums, public or private, were 113 in number, viz.:

	M.	F.	Total.
County Asylum - - - - - - -	31	50	81
Fisherton House - - - - - -	11	16	27
Other Asylums - - - - - - -	2	3	5
TOTAL - - -	44	69	113

There were also 95 Insane persons in the union workhouse. It follows from the above statement that the erection of a Borough Asylum should be no longer delayed.

Kent: Canterbury. Dover. Hythe. Maidstone. Rochester. Sandwich. Tenterden.

The enlargement of the Kent Asylum, to provide additional accommodation for 500 Patients has, after much consideration and discussion, been sanctioned by Secretary Sir George Grey, and plans for this purpose have been duly submitted by the Visitors. By the intended enlargement provision will at length be made for the Pauper Lunatics of the several Boroughs in the County, viz.:—Canterbury, Dover, Hythe, Maidstone, Rochester, Sandwich, and Tenterden.

Leicester: Leicester.

Under the powers and provisions of an Act of the last Session, "The Leicester Lunatic Asylums Act, 1865," the Justices of Leicester are about to erect a Borough Asylum on the site referred to in our Eighteenth Report. One of the objects of the Act, as stated in the title, is "To dissolve the "union subsisting between the Visitors of the Lunatic "Asylum for the Counties of Leicester and Rutland and the "Corporation of the Borough of Leicester for the admission "of Lunatic Paupers from the said Borough into the said "Asylum, and to enable the said Corporation to provide a "separate Asylum."

Norfolk and Suffolk: Norwich. Thetford. Yarmouth. King's Lynn. Ipswich. Bury St. Edmunds.

We have elsewhere referred to the questions affecting the Borough of Norwich and the Infirmary Asylum. The Town Council having been ultimately required by Secretary Sir George Grey to comply with the law, by the erection of a new Borough Asylum upon a proper site, negotiations are in progress for the erection, near Norwich, of a Joint Asylum for the Pauper Lunatics of the several Boroughs in Norfolk and Suffolk, viz., Norwich, Thetford, Yarmouth, and King's Lynn; Ipswich, and Bury St. Edmunds.

The Boroughs of Bridgnorth and Ludlow are still without any statutory provision for their Pauper Lunatics; but the Council of the former are in communication upon the subject with the Visitors of the Salop and Montgomery Asylum.

BOROUGHS AS YET UNPROVIDED WITH ASYLUMS.
Salop: Bridgnorth. Ludlow.

By "The Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1865" (28 & 29 Vict., c. 80, s. 2), the Justices of every County of a City or County of a Town having Quarter Sessions, and a Clerk of the Peace, and no Recorder, are invested with all the powers and authorities of Borough Justices, under the 7th section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853." Haverfordwest, being such a County of a Town, the Justices thereof are empowered by the Act cited to contract for the reception of their Pauper Lunatics into the joint Counties Asylum at Carmarthen; and a negotiation with that view is in progress.

HAVERFORDWEST.

Pursuant to the Act 23 & 24 Vict., c. 75, s. 15, the BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM was, on the 30th November and 1st December last, visited by two Members of this Board, who made the necessary inquiries into its condition and management, and saw all the Patients, 423 in number, viz.: 326 of the Male, and 97 of the Female sex. During the period from the previous statutory visit, 10th December 1864, 131 Male and 4 Female Patients had been admitted; 8 Male Patients had been discharged by the Secretary of State, as recovered; and 11 Patients, 10 Males and 1 Female, had died, all from ordinary causes. A copy of the report of this visit has been transmitted to the Secretary of State.

STATE ASYLUM AT BROADMOOR.

The Military Lunatic Hospital at Fort Pitt was visited by two Members of the Board on the 7th of last December.

FORT PITT MILITARY LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

The Commissioners reported that the Patients were found in a satisfactory condition, and their Wards clean and properly ventilated; but the Rooms presented a bare and cheerless appearance, and there was a great deficiency in the supply of books, periodicals, and other means of in-door occupation and amusement.

The Hospital contained only 17 Patients, and the average numbers resident during the year had been small, but the aggregate number treated had amounted to 167. Of these, 86 were invalided and sent to their friends, 10 recovered and returned to duty, one died from an accident, and 53 were removed to Grove Hall, Bow, in which there are now 195 Male and six Female Patients belonging to the Military Service.

In

FORT PITT MILITARY LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

In their Report the Commissioners drew attention to the circuitous and dilatory nature of the proceedings now necessary in the removal of Patients to an Asylum, and strongly recommended the adoption of some more direct and speedy arrangement.

The usual course is as follows. A written application is first made to the Commandant at Netley for a return of the next of kin of the Lunatic, upon the receipt of which a Board is held, and a communication addressed to the War Office, an order being thereon sent to the Commandant at Netley for the admission of the Lunatic into an Asylum. This process always occupies nine days, and one of the results has been that, in some cases, the Statutory Medical Certificates have become out of date.

It is matter for regret that no intention yet exists of making full and adequate provision for the care and treatment of insane soldiers; but it is proposed to provide at Netley accommodation in a separate building for 60 Patients. The erection of this building will probably occupy three years, and in the meantime the cases will continue to be sent in the first instance to Fort Pitt, where the accommodation is certainly insufficient, and not suited to the treatment of the Insane.

VISITATION OF PAUPER LUNATICS IN ASYLUMS BY COMMITTEES OF GUARDIANS.

An important question raised during the past year upon the construction of the 65th section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," was referred to this Board by the Secretary of State. The Clerk of the Sculcoates Union at Hull had submitted to the Home Office a report from its Committee of Guardians, complaining that upon a visit made in accordance with that section to their Pauper Lunatics in the Hull Borough Asylum, they were not permitted to see them in their wards, or properly to satisfy themselves as to the quality and sufficiency of the clothing and food provided for their use.

At a previous visit of the Sculcoates Guardians to the Asylum, it seemed that some offence had been given to the Committee of Visitors in connection with inquiries made concerning the food; and this led to an order of the Visitors upon the occasion complained of, whereby the Guardians, upon presenting themselves at the Asylum, were not permitted as usual to enter the wards and see their Paupers among the other inmates, but were invited to inspect them when they should have been collected together in a ward by themselves

themselves, separate from the various Paupers belonging to other parishes. The appeal of the Guardians, thereupon, to the Secretary of State, involved two points; the first, whether under the 65th section of the Act of 1853, the Superintendent of an Asylum containing Pauper Lunatics chargeable to a particular Union, is authorised to prevent the Guardians of that Union from visiting its Lunatics in the apartments and places where they dwell. And the second, whether the word "examine" used in the same section refers merely to the person of the Lunatic, and not to his treatment, means of subsistence, and other comforts and requisites "for which the Guardians believe they are expending the public money."

Visitation of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums by Committees of Guardians.

The first of these questions the Commissioners had no hesitation in answering. The 65th section gives permission to the Guardians of any Union or Parish to visit and examine, at all times during the day from eight in the morning to six in the evening, the Lunatic Paupers belonging to their Union who may be confined in any Asylum; this permission is restricted only by the opinion of the Medical Officer in any particular case, of which the grounds are to be stated in writing, that such visit and examination would be injurious to the Patient; and, the plain intent being to secure thereby access at all reasonable times for the purpose of examination into the sufficiency of the accommodation afforded, we entertained no doubt that the Superintendent of the Hull Borough Asylum had exceeded his authority in not permitting the Sculcoates Guardians to enter the Wards occupied by the Paupers of their Union jointly with the other Inmates. As to the second question, it did not appear to us that the wording of the clause gave a power of examination into the food, apart from such opportunity as a visit at the dinner hour might afford; but we thought it a matter of regret that the question should have been raised in a spirit opposed to the general purpose of the clause, and that the course taken at the Hull Asylum should, in this respect, have contrasted strongly with the practice elsewhere prevalent, nothing being more frequent in Asylum reports than to find both Committees of Visitors and Superintendents taking pride in recounting the visits made by Guardians under this section, and recording the satisfaction expressed by them at the comforts and accommodation provided in the several Wards for their poor.

Upon these opinions being conveyed by the Secretary of State to the Committee of Visitors of the Hull Asylum, a very elaborate comment and protest was addressed to the Home

VISITATION OF PAUPER LUNATICS IN ASYLUMS BY COMMITTEES OF GUARDIANS.

Home Office by the Committee,* which led to a counter-statement and reply from us; and the Secretary of State having resolved thereupon that the question raised should be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for their opinion, the result was that the view taken by the Commissioners was in every point confirmed by the Attorney and Solicitor General. "We are of opinion," they said, "that the Guardians are em-"powered to visit the Pauper Patients belonging to their "Union in the apartments and places where they dwell in "the Asylums, and are entitled to inquire into the treat-"ment, means of subsistence, comforts, and requisites of such "Patients, as far as such particulars can be ascertained from "the personal visits to and examination of the Patients them-"selves in their wards and apartments, &c." We have pleasure in adding that the Authorities of the Hull Asylum at once accepted this settlement of the question; and that in a report of a visit to the Asylum since received at this office from a Committee of Guardians of the Sculcoates Union, the following passages occur: "The Medical Superintendent "most courteously went over the various Wards with us . . . "the rations given on this day were placed before us . . . . "there was no hindrance or objection offered to our inspec-"tion; . . on the contrary, we were freely invited to make "the most minute possible examination into every Depart-"ment."

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

All the Metropolitan Licensed Houses have been duly visited, and a review of the entries does not suggest the necessity of any special notice on this occasion.

With respect to Houses remarked upon in our last Report we have to state what has since been done in regard to the defects pointed out.

Peckham House.

At Peckham House some improvements have been effected, but the entries on several occasions have again been unfavourable. The Pauper Wards have frequently been complained of, both as regards the condition and furniture of the rooms, and the clothing and general appearance of the Patients. The want of proper means of employment has been alluded to; and attention has been drawn to the very frequent changes among the Attendants and Nurses, connected with which we

* As the more material of the important questions at issue are treated in detail in these letters, they are given at length in Appendix (E.)

we have had to make several inquiries as to occurrences arising manifestly out of the inexperience of the persons to whom those important duties are entrusted in this house. METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES. Peckham House.

Praiseworthy exertions have been made to remedy the defects of Hoxton House, and to obviate as far as possible its many structural disadvantages. The entries during the past year have been generally favourable. Pains have been taken to secure the services of a full staff of efficient Attendants and Nurses by means of liberal wages and good treatment, and the result has been that during the past year only two changes have taken place. Hoxton House.

The defects noticed in the condition and management of Grove Hall have been remedied, and the accommodation for Male Patients has been much improved by the erection of a large Day Room and four Dormitories, with appropriate offices and additions to the farm buildings. On the Women's side some additional land has been laid out as a garden, and some of the Day Rooms have been improved. Grove Hall, Bow.

Important improvements have been made at Camberwell House by the removal of one of the old Male Wards, and the erection of new Wards for both Male and Female Patients. The accommodation thus provided is of a very superior description. Camberwell House.

In our last Report we adverted to the very bad condition of Laverstock House, near Salisbury. Stringent measures since adopted by the Visiting Justices have produced a marked improvement, and much has been done to remedy the defects complained of. At the last visit the Commissioners reported favourably of the state of the premises and the management of the Patients. PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. Laverstock House.

During the past year the reports on Plympton House have been less unfavourable than usual; but at each visit the condition of some of the Male Patients as to dress and personal cleanliness was unsatisfactory, and there was the old want of proper furniture in the Male Day Room, and of books, newspapers, and means of occupation. Plympton House.

In the month of November we received notice of an accident which had been sustained by a Male Patient, resulting in a compound fracture of the leg of so serious a nature as to render amputation necessary.

The cause of the accident being very obscure, and it appearing that a scuffle had taken place between the Patient

Provincial Licensed Houses. Plympton House.

and one of the Attendants a short time before the accident was alleged to have occurred, we suggested to the Visiting Justices that a searching investigation into all the circumstances should be instituted by them. After a careful inquiry they were of opinion that "the accident did not arise from any blow, kick, or violence inflicted by the Attendants or Patients." They thought that the leg was accidentally broken by the Patient himself whilst in the yard, into which he had been removed after his struggle with the Attendant.

Mount Stead.

On the 25th of last November a special inquiry was instituted by two members of the Board into all the circumstances connected with the deaths of two Patients in Mount Stead Asylum, who both within a very short period had succeeded in committing suicide. The Report made on that occasion will be found in Appendix (F), and here we have only to add that the conditions and requirements therein insisted upon have since been strictly enforced.

Workhouses.

There has again been an increase in the number of Lunatics and Idiots in Workhouses. The return for the 1st of January 1865 being 9,756, as compared with 9,608 on the 1st of January 1864.

The system of visitation has been the same as described in former Reports.

There are now 688 workhouses in England and Wales, and of these, 104, which contain separate Wards for the Insane, are visited at least once a year. The inspection of the remaining 584 is necessarily spread over a longer space of time, but we have made arrangements which secure the visitation of all within a period of three years, and many are seen more frequently.

During the past year 259 Workhouses have been visited, some of them on more than one occasion. They contained a total of 6,655 Patients, of whom 2,819 were Males, and 3,836 Females. A list of these Workhouses is given in Appendix (G).

In our endeavours to improve the condition of Lunatics and Idiots in Workhouses, we still receive the cordial assistance and co-operation of the Poor Law Board, but as a rule the treatment of Insane Inmates continues to be far from satisfactory.

The same complaints have been made by the Visiting Commissioners of the dull and cheerless aspect of the Wards, of the

the absence of all means for occupation, amusement, and out-door exercise, of the insufficient dietary, of the imperfect nature of the registers, and especially of the want of responsible paid attendants and nurses.* WORKHOUSES.

In many cases a correspondence has arisen from our Reports, but the result is often unsatisfactory, and Boards of Guardians for the most part object to adopt any suggestions for improvements however obvious and necessary. Thus at the Wigan Workhouse it was recommended that the iron bars should be removed from the windows, that the small walled Airing Courts, then covered with cinders, should be planted, and that the Dietary, comprising only three meat dinners in the week, should be improved. But the Guardians decided that no changes were required; and the Medical Officer to whom the subject of diet was referred, was of opinion that any increase would be likely to produce "injurious, rather than beneficial effects."

At Narberth, where the Dietary comprises only one solid meat dinner in the week, a better diet was suggested, it being further recommended that the epileptic women should wear woollen dresses, and that all the imbeciles should have increased means for out-door exercise. The Guardians, however, relying on the opinion of their Medical Officer, thought the Dietary "both suitable and sufficient," and they deemed "that inmates requiring exercise and variety of scene should not be consigned to a Workhouse."

Of the same description were the replies made by the Guardians of the Bradford and Basford Unions to the Reports printed

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* A remarkable instance of the evils resulting from the employment of ordinary Pauper Inmates as Attendants on the Insane will be found at page (28), under the head of "Case of R. at Liverpool Workhouse."

The following extract from the report of a visit to a Workhouse, made during the present year, affords a further illustration of the lamentable results that not unfrequently attend the existing practices.

"I draw special attention to this because of the circumstances attending the death of one of the Idiot Inmates, R. Y., in November last. This poor fellow, who did a great deal of useful work, and ran all the messages of the House, was put to attend a fever case in the Infected Ward, caught the fever and died. At the same time, a poor vagrant girl, having been sent to nurse a similar case in the Female Infected Ward, also caught the fever and died. The disease had been brought in by a tramp and his wife, both of whom recovered; while both the poor creatures in attendance on them perished. It is alleged that they had disregarded instructions given them; but it is the very circumstance that such duties require knowledge and experience for their proper discharge which constitutes the danger and the impropriety of trusting them to any but paid officers; and I press this strongly on the consideration of the Guardians."

Workhouses. printed in the Appendix; though in the case of Bradford improvements have since been carried out.

In some Unions, however, the Guardians have pursued a wiser and more humane course; paid attendants, a liberal Dietary, and properly constructed Wards having been provided.

The improvements thus made vary in degree, and the Workhouses in which they have been introduced and fully carried out are few in number; but enough has been done to show that under proper regulations, provided no recent cases are received, and with the protection afforded by rendering necessary the keeping of medical and other statutory records, a larger proportion of imbeciles and old chronic cases of insanity might without impropriety be retained in Workhouses, and the pressure for increased accommodation in County Asylums be thus proportionably reduced.

The following list of Workhouses in which the most satisfactory and complete arrangements have been effected, shows the cost for maintenance and attendance in each.

	s.	*d.*
City of London	6	7
Camberwell	7	6
Eagle House (St. Saviour's)	4	6
Bath (including interest on cost of building)	6	–
Chorlton-on-Medlock	6	11
Manchester (New)	5	9
Toxteth Park (Liverpool)	5	–
Ribchester	5	4
Halifax	7	–
Leeds	4	6

Extracts from the last reports relative to some of these houses are given in Appendix (H), and in the same Appendix reports or portions of reports are printed, from which it will be seen how unsuited some Workhouses still are for the reception and treatment of the insane.

Insane Patients sent to Gaols as Criminals. In former Reports we have drawn attention to the very objectionable and cruel measures sometimes adopted towards Imbeciles and Lunatics, who, having committed some breach of the law or shown symptoms of violence or insubordination in a Workhouse, are held responsible for the offence, taken before a Magistrate, and committed to Prison.

Two cases of this description have come to our knowledge during the past year.

On the occasion of a visit to the Brighton Workhouse by a Member

Member of the Board, his attention was specially called to the case of an Insane Pauper Inmate named A. M., who, it appeared, had been sent to Lewes Gaol no less than seven times, for periods varying from a week to a month's duration with hard labour, the offences in each case being acts of vagrancy. Further investigation showed that the Woman was quite Insane; and the Governor of Lewes Gaol, to whom a communication was addressed by the Board, reported that her hallucinations existed on her first admission, and had increased each time she was committed. The Woman was subsequently, on the recommendation of the Visiting Commissioner, admitted into the Sussex County Asylum, but we deemed it our duty to bring the facts under the notice of the Secretary of State.

Workhouses.

Insane Patients sent to Gaols as Criminals.

Another case of a similar description came under notice at the Southampton Workhouse, from which a young man, although classed by the Medical Officer as of unsound mind, was committed to gaol for two months with hard labour, for refractory conduct, and absconding from the House: subsequent inquiry showing that he had been imprisoned on seven previous occasions for periods varying from 14 days to two months on each occasion, for offences committed in the Workhouse.

In our last Report, some observations were submitted upon the question of providing for the care and training of Idiots as a separate class of the Insane. We called attention to the very injurious effects of the indiscriminate association of Idiot Children with Lunatics, and adverted to the efforts of benevolent persons to make special provision for such Children in Voluntary Institutions.

Pauper Idiot Children.

An important branch of this subject is, the existing position of Pauper Idiot Children; of whom large numbers are Inmates of Asylums and Workhouses, wherein no adequate means are taken, or indeed are practicable, to correct their habits, develop their faculties, or improve their physical powers. It has been satisfactory to us to find that the Poor Law Board have taken a strong interest in this class, evidenced by their certifying, in the course of last year, the Institution at Starcross near Exeter, as a school proper for the reception of such children as may be sent there by Guardians of Unions, under the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43; and it is to be hoped that further similar provision may be found practicable. Besides other considerations, it is material to observe that the re-

Workhouses. Pauper Idiot Children.

moval of Idiot Children from Asylums is most desirable, on the ground of their crowded state, and the necessity of providing space for recent and acute cases of Lunacy.

We abstain from suggesting the particular arrangements available for the object in view, or the means desirable to be adopted by the county and other authorities. We can only express a hope that the subject will receive the consideration which its importance demands.

Detention of Insane Paupers in Workhouses.

The important question of the legal right of Masters of Workhouses to detain therein against their will Paupers of unsound mind, has been during the past year raised by the Guardians of the Strand Union, who, in a letter dated the 9th of May 1865, requested the opinion of this Board on the subject.

The special case which moved them to take this step was that of a man of weak mind who had applied for his discharge, but who, in the opinion of the Master, would not be safe without supervision.

That the law now contemplates the detention of Lunatics in Workhouses, is evident from the wording of the 20th section of "The Workhouse Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862;" but to obtain a more satisfactory and definite answer to the inquiry, and if possible to settle the doubts and difficulties felt by Masters and others responsible for the administration of the law, we addressed a letter to the Poor Law Board on the subject.

In reply, the Board stated that they had submitted for the opinion of Sir John Campbell, the then Attorney General, and Sir William Follett, the following question, viz.:— "Whether persons certified by a medical man to be insane, or idiots, but not dangerous, may be detained for a longer period than 24 hours (in a Workhouse), and if so, whether they may be detained so long as a Medical Officer shall certify to be necessary for their own protection;" when the Board were advised as follows. "We think there is no power to detain on the ground of Insanity, unless by reason of danger to the Insane Person, or to others from his Insanity." And applying this opinion to the question whether the Guardians are justified in detaining a Pauper of unsound mind in a Workhouse, contrary to his expressed wish to be discharged, the Poor Law Board themselves held, that "looking to the cases of *Ex parte* Shuttleworth, 9 Q.B. 662, and Fletcher *v.* Fletcher 28 L. J., N. S., Q. B., 136, the Guardians would be justified in

so

so doing if they could establish the insanity of the Pauper, and his unfitness to be at large."

In this opinion, with its limitations, we concur.

WORKHOUSES. Detention of Insane Paupers in Workhouses.

In our Fourteenth Report we adverted to the importance of the quarterly returns of Pauper Lunatics not in Asylums, and also to the irregularity which prevailed in the transmission of them to our office. Although the efforts we have continued to make with the view of securing stricter attention to the law in this respect, have not been wholly unavailing, the manner in which the duty is performed still admits of much improvement. From the general want of punctuality in forwarding the returns within the period prescribed by the Statute, not only are a large number of applications to different Unions each quarter rendered necessary, but action is delayed with respect to such cases as the returns may show to require investigation. Instead of arriving within 11 days from the end of the quarter, the returns from many Unions do not reach our office until a month or six weeks after that date; while, independently of these, it is found necessary to make application, on an average, to 150 Unions, either for the whole or for part of the returns relating to them. A still more unsatisfactory circumstance is, that, after the receipt of all the returns transmitted, whether or not in answer to our application, there remain each quarter upwards of 700 Medical Districts from which none are forwarded. Among these districts are comprised nearly 20 entire Unions from which returns are rarely, if ever, received; but excluding these, as with little doubt containing defaulters, it appears probable from occasional intimations made to us that in the greater proportion of the remainder there are no Pauper Lunatics, and that, if made, the returns would be *nil*. Unfortunately the practice of making *nil* returns, by which all uncertainty as to compliance with the law would be removed, though it is followed to a not inconsiderable extent, is yet very far from general; and in the absence of legislative sanction, there is no power of making it compulsory. The subject has been brought under the notice of the Poor Law Board, in the hope that a more satisfactory system might be established under their authority; but though their influence has been brought to bear with effect upon a few particular cases, they have not felt warranted in issuing any general order.

Quarterly Returns; irregular transmission of.

The number of Single Patients certified according to the Statute continues to increase.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

The changes which have taken place during the past year are as follows:

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Number on 1st January 1865 - -	89	123	212
Admitted during the year - -	42	41	83
	131	164	295
Discharged and died - - -	34	34	68
Remaining 1st January 1866 - -	97	130	227

Of these 43 (18 Males and 25 Females) are Chancery Patients, and not now visited by us.

One hundred and ninety-one Visits were made during the year, and of the number of Patients remaining at the end of it, nine only were not seen, four being on leave of absence at the time of the Visits, and five having been only recently placed under certificates. Of the Single Patients added to the list in 1865, only six had been living under care illegally; but in all these cases they had been thus living for many years. We did not, however, in any of these instances, institute legal proceedings: having had reason to believe that the offending parties had violated the law through ignorance. We were satisfied with taking steps to ensure that the provisions of the Statute should in future be strictly carried out; taking care at the same time that such improvements in accommodation and treatment as some of the cases were found to require, should immediately be made.

We may add that as to one of them, W. H. D., our inquiries led to the discovery that, although only 40 *l.* a year was paid for the Patient's board and lodging, he was possessed of an income of more than 200 *l.* a year; and upon obtaining the details, we reported them to your Lordship, and obtained for the Lunatic's property the protection of Chancery.

CASES OF ALLEGED NEGLECT AND CRUELTY.

One or two cases of alleged neglect or cruel treatment of Lunatics not under certificates, have, during the past year, been made matter of inquiry on the part of the Board.

Case of M. J.

In that of M. J., residing with his brother, a small landed proprietor, in a lone cottage or farm-house in Arkindale, a remote district in Yorkshire, the Commissioners who visited found that the information which led to the inquiry had been substantially correct; and that the Lunatic had been closely

closely confined and fastened to his bedstead by a hand-cuff for twenty years and upwards; nevertheless, though such treatment was unnecessary and no doubt very injurious, the case did not appear to them to be one of cruelty or neglect of such a nature as to call for criminal proceedings. The restraint employed had been supposed to be necessary for his own safety; his bedding was abundant and clean, as was also his person; and his bed was one of two in an upper room, the sister, who attended to his wants, sleeping in the other, and the brother occupying the adjoining room, similarly furnished. The justice of the case seemed to be satisfied by directing the proper steps to be taken for his removal to the Asylum, and this was immediately done.

Cases of alleged Neglect and Cruelty. Case of M. J.

The case of L. T., a Lunatic residing with her parents at Greenwich, was, in November last, brought under our notice as one of close confinement and improper treatment, and the inquiry that ensued showed her condition to be very unsatisfactory. All that was practicable for her increased comfort and benefit, however, having been pointed out to her father, upon a second visit, recently made, her personal condition and treatment appeared to have been materially improved, and she is now regularly attended by a properly qualified Medical Practitioner.

Case of L. T.

At various times during the past year we have reported to your Lordship upon the amount of property belonging to individual lunatics who were not deriving from it the advantages it ought to have ensured to them. These reports have involved extensive correspondences with the legal holders of the property and with other persons, and generally have resulted in fresh pecuniary arrangements beneficial to the lunatics in question. A few of these cases may be here adverted to.

Property of Lunatics.

A. B. was a private Patient in a County Asylum, at a weekly cost of 14*s*. He was entitled to 100 *l*. a-year under the Will of his deceased father; but the surplus of his income beyond the weekly 14 *s*. was lent by the executors to the brothers and brother-in-law of the Lunatic. Having satisfied ourselves that the Lunatic was capable of appreciating additional comforts, we obtained his income to be applied exclusively to his use.

Case of A. B.

C. D. had been found Lunatic by Inquisition, and was entitled to 700 *l*. or thereabouts; nevertheless she was a Pauper Patient

Case of C.D.

PROPERTY OF LUNATICS.

Patient in a County Asylum. This case was brought also before your Lordship.

Case of E. F.

A Member of our Board visiting a Workhouse in the spring of 1865 was informed that E. F., a Lunatic inmate, was entitled to 1,000*l.*, and that the Guardians received the whole income. A correspondence ensued which elicited the fact that the Guardians received only 17*l.* a-year on account of E. F.; the payment being made by G. H. Other letters and a summons next extracted from G. H. the information that the Lunatic had a life-interest in a sum of 600*l.* invested in Railway Stock, in the name of G. H.; that in the year 1863 the stock yielded 30*l.* 13*s.*, and in the year 1864, 36*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*; and that G. H. had also in his hands a balance of 26*l.* 6*s.* belonging to E. F. Our inquiry led to the removal of E. F. from the Workhouse to his County Asylum, where, under an arrangement between his Parish and G. H., the Lunatic had the advantage, until his recent death, of the outlay upon his maintenance of an additional 25*l.* a year, and enjoyed little luxuries quite beyond his reach in the Workhouse.

Case of I. K.

I. K. was a Lunatic Patient in a Hospital by weekly payment of 25*s.* Suspecting that her actual income far exceeded that payment, and believing her to be capable of enjoying the excess, an inquiry was instituted, and the result was a discovery that, although I. K. was entitled to 166*l.* per annum, 100*l.*, part thereof, was yearly diverted by the Trustees of her marriage settlement to the maintenance of an adult daughter of I. K.; further, that the management of the property had been most irregular, and of questionable legality. This is now in course of remedy.

Case of L. M.

L. M. had in the year 1856 been found Lunatic, but in the year 1858 had obtained a supersedeas. In April 1864 the Lord Chancellor's attention was again called to the case, as involving the necessity of an inquiry into the mental condition of L. M., in view to the management of his estate. Various delays ensued; but before the close of that year it became known to us that although L. M.'s yearly income was 1,000*l.*, certain arrears were due for his maintenance from his brother, who managed his affairs. This led to a further discovery that the Lunatic's income was 1,200*l.* yearly, and that he, the brother, had assumed its application. The result was that, after vainly endeavouring to induce that gentleman to apply for a Commission, we were obliged again to interfere; and a Commission having issued, the property of L. M. is now under legal care.

Two

Two Commissioners visiting a County Asylum, were informed that V. W., one of the Pauper Patients was entitled to considerable property, the nature and amount of which could be ascertained by reference to parties named; who were accordingly written to. All information was at first refused us, or evaded; but we found ultimately that the Lunatic was absolutely entitled to 2,927 *l.* from various quarters; that his debts amounted to 170 *l.* only; and that his property was not duly protected, or sufficiently applied for his benefit. We obtained an Inquisition, and the management of this property is now under your Lordship's direction.

Property of Lunatics.
Case of V. W.

In proceeding to speak of the principal casualties to insane Patients which have been brought under our notice in the past year as having occurred in Asylums, we will confine ourselves, as on former occasions, to an outline of the material facts elicited by the inquiries it became necessary to institute, and to a brief mention of the opinions formed by us in the respective cases. Some precaution may be taken against the recurrence of preventible calamities, by careful observation of the causes and particulars that directly led to them: little heeded before the accident, but afterwards seen to have been of grave importance.

Casualties in Asylums, &c.

In November last, a Patient in the Wakefield Asylum, named W., made a sudden, unprovoked, and fatal attack upon another inmate; immediate death ensuing.

Homicide in the Wakefield Asylum.

W. B., the Patient killed, had been for some time in the Asylum in a state of harmless dementia, and had been in the habit of assisting in making the beds in a ward which contained 77 infirm, paralytic, and demented cases, under the charge of six attendants. W., who was a sailor, 23 years of age, had been in the Asylum between five and six months, and was reported on admission to be suicidal, but not dangerous to others. In the Asylum he had made several attempts to hang or strangle himself, and he had delusions as to hearing voices; but was not considered a dangerous Patient, and had occasionally been employed as a cleaner in the ward. For a few days previous to the occurrence, W. had not been so well in mind, having become more excited, mischievous, and dirty in his habits. About a quarter-past 10 o'clock on the morning of the 28th November, W. B. was seen by the Head Attendant (Kimptow) of the Ward, engaged in making beds in the large dormitory; this dormitory communicating at right angles with the corridor, which contains a range of single rooms,

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Homicide in the Wakefield Asylum.

rooms, and leads to the day-room. At the end of the dormitory is a bucket and slop-room, in which, on the morning of the event, there was unfortunately a heavy coal shovel, which had for years been kept there. The practice seems to have been to leave both the door of this slop-room open, as well as the door shutting off the dormitory from the corridor, until 11 o'clock, to give opportunity for making the beds and cleaning the room. Soon after Kimptow had seen B. at work in the dormitory, the former went to the kitchen for the purpose of getting beef-tea for the Patients, leaving four attendants engaged in various duties in the ward. On his return, after an absence of about 10 minutes, W., who was sitting by the fire in the day-room, asked Kimptow to go with him, saying he would show him something that would astonish him. They then went together into the dormitory, and B. was found lying dead between two beds in a pool of blood, the shovel, covered with blood, being near the body. At first, W. denied having killed B., but afterwards admitted that he had killed him with the shovel. The bones of the face were extensively fractured, and the bloodvessels and other structures between the face and base of the skull were lacerated in such a way as to have caused almost instantaneous death. W. subsequently said that he was led to commit the act by a sudden inpulse which he could neither explain nor resist; that for some time he had been under the impression that he should die an unnatural death; and that on the morning of the murder "the voices kept telling him, Kill a man and you will save yourself."

A verdict of wilful murder was returned upon the Coroner's inquisition, and W. was at once committed to the Wakefield House of Correction to take his trial at the Leeds Assizes. He was subsequently acquitted on the ground of insanity, and removed to the Broadmoor Criminal Asylum.

The whole circumstances of the case were investigated by the Committee of Visitors, who acquitted the officers and servants of the institution of blame or negligence. It seemed to us, however, that the arrangements whereby so serious a catastrophe could be rendered possible, and more especially the facility afforded for a Patient to possess himself of so dangerous a weapon as an iron shovel, were not satisfactory, and required careful revision by the authorities of the Asylum.

Case of R. at Liverpool Workhouse and Rainhill Asylum.

On the 12th of December, the notice of the admission as well as of the death of a Male Patient named R., was received from

from the Rainhill Asylum, in which he was said, when received, to be "prostrated from maniacal excitement, was very much bruised, and had two or more ribs broken," and his death four days afterwards was stated to be caused by "extravasation of blood on the surface of the brain."

CASUALTIES IN ASYLUMS, &c.

Case of R. at Liverpool Workhouse and Rainhill Asylum.

R. was received into the Asylum on the 6th of December, from the Liverpool Workhouse, to which he had been brought on the afternoon of the 5th, in a state of great excitement. From the very careful evidence taken upon the inquest (twice adjourned) by Mr. Driffield the Coroner, it appeared that when brought to the Asylum on the 6th December, R. was was admitted by the assistant Medical Officer, and, as that officer deposed, in a state of maniacal excitement, with his hands secured by a handkerchief. The assistant did not not again see R. that day, nor did he personally examine him, although he was subsequently informed by the head attendant that R. was bruised. Of the latter circumstance, however, he stated that he received no special Report.

The Head Attendant, who was present when R. was bathed after his admission, observed that he had bruises about his body, on the shoulders, sides, and hips, as well as the arms and legs. The left foot was swollen and inflamed; he was much excited, and spoke of men having abused or murdered him. He was dressed and taken into the day-room, but was so restless that he was subsequently placed in bed in a single room. Although the Head Attendant did not make a special Report as to the condition in which he found R., he stated that he informed the assistant Medical Officer of the existence of the bruises. On the following morning (Thursday) the Head Attendant thought that there was a change in his breathing; the assistant Medical Officer also then saw him, and found him in an excited state; but as R. attempted to strike him on entering his room, he left him, and made no examination of him. The attendant of the Ward (Harrison), who took charge of R. on his admission and bathed him, stated that when he had stripped him he called the attention of the Head Attendant to bruises on both knees, both ancles, and both wrists; also on the great toe of the left foot. There was some inflammation under the left arm, and a slight scratch over the right shoulder; also a mark across the back, as if a blister had been applied; and there was also a very severe bruise behind the left hip. These various injuries were stated by Harrison to have been seen by him after death, and that he did not observe any which he had not noticed before bathing him.

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Case of R. at Liverpool Workhouse and Rainhill Asylum.

him. Two other attendants (Phillips and Bellhouse) confirmed the statements thus made. They had assisted Harrison in bathing R., and placing him in bed.

On Friday morning the 8th, the Patient was first seen and examined by Dr. Rogers, the Superintendent of the Asylum, who stated that he was struck by his condition, observing various bruises about his body, and finding that he was in a state of great maniacal exhaustion. Upon further examination, he found considerable emphysema on the left side, and that one or more ribs were fractured on that side, at a place corresponding with a large bruise. He also found numerous bruises, some with abrasion of the skin, on the arms, legs, and parts of the body, such as might be caused by handcuffs and straps; and there were other large contusions which might have been caused by falls, or the application of force.

The deceased never rallied from this time, and died on the afternoon of Sunday the 10th December.

A post-mortem examination of the body was made the following day by order of the Coroner. In the head, was found a layer of coagulated blood extravasated between the dura and pia mater, and which seemed to have proceeded from the latter membrane. The eighth, ninth, and tenth ribs were fractured on the right side, and the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh on the left side; but none of these had penetrated the pleura. Dr. Rogers was of opinion that these fractures could not have been received more than a fortnight, and probably within a week. The extravasation of blood on the brain he considered the more immediate cause of death, coupled with maniacal exhaustion; and that though this extravasation might arise from natural causes, it was more likely to have been caused by a blow or fall, and there were marks of a bruise upon the head externally, corresponding to the internal injury.

Evidence was taken as to R's. state previous to his admission into the Workhouse; during the time he was there; and after he left it, to be conveyed to the Asylum. He had been insane for about a week, and, becoming worse, he was removed by two policemen and his son to the Workhouse on Tuesday the 5th December. When he left home, he was stated not to have any bruise or mark on him; and the only mark noticed on his reception into the Workhouse by Williams, the Superintendent of the Lunatic Ward, was a slight bruise on one knee. He appears to have been restless and excited; and by order of the Medical Officer, Dr. Ireland, his hands were

were fastened behind his back, while his ancles were secured by means of straps, and he was placed in the padded room.

On the following day, Williams noticed that R. had a scar on his forehead, and another on one hip, but stated that he was satisfied that some of the bruises which he saw on the body after death were not there at that earlier time. Mr. Barnes, the Visiting Surgeon, noticed several superficial bruises on one, or possibly, both knees, and one on the temple, and stated that he might have had other injuries which his shirt concealed from him; but that he was satisfied that some of them, and especially those on the left foot, were not visible when he was examined on admission. He added, "I cannot imagine how, in the padded room, and restrained as he was, deceased could have inflicted upon himself the extensive fractures and injuries now shown." Then came the evidence of John Thompson, a pauper assistant in the ward, who described himself as having had the more immediate charge of R., and who stated that he did not see any bruises upon him when admitted; but on the following morning he noticed a slight bruise on one temple, another on one knee, and another on the hip. These he thought might have been caused by the patient "knocking about the room" during the night. He assisted the removal and warrant officer to take R. to the Asylum, which was accomplished without difficulty; and he spoke positively as to bruises and injuries which he saw on the body after death not having existed when R. was given up to the authorities of the Asylum.

Up to this point the case was involved in much obscurity. Certain bruises and marks were sworn to by the attendants at the Asylum, as noticed by them immediately after R.'s admission, and no others were observed after his decease; but unfortunately no examination of his person by the Medical Officers had taken place until the morning of the second day after his reception, and the more serious injuries were not detected. On the other hand, the Workhouse officials positively swore that they noticed after death, marks and bruises on the body which did not exist when R. was taken to the Asylum. After the first adjournment of the inquest, however, some light was thrown on the case. The publicity given to the proceedings by the local press led to the subject being talked of amongst the pauper inmates of the Workhouse, and several of them came forward and made statements relative to the conduct of the pauper assistant in the Lunatic Ward, John Thompson, which led to his being taken into custody.

The

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The hearing was resumed before the Coroner, and upon the second and third examination (the inquest being a second time adjourned) several of the pauper inmates of the Workhouse were examined, as also the night watchman, the master tailor, and a police officer who was on duty the night R. was in the Workhouse.

The evidence of three of these men went to show that on the morning of the 6th, the day R. was removed to the Asylum, Thompson came into the tailor's shop where they were employed with some clothes to be repaired, and remarked that he had "had a troublesome customer (referring to R.) but that he soon settled him." He then narrated to them that he had struck him on the head, on the throat, knocked him down, and knelt upon his chest; that he had given him one or two blows on the stomach and made him sick, four or five on the ribs, and also kicked him on the legs. When asked by one of these witnesses whether he had no strait waistcoat which he could have used, Thompson replied, "No, this will do," lifting his apron and showing a leather belt, or broad heavy strap, with a buckle, round his waist. They communicated what had passed to the master tailor, who at once told Mr. Carr, the Governor of the Workhouse. Two other inmates of the Workhouse also swore to being in the day-room adjoining the cell in which R. was placed, on the evening of his admission, and to hearing a scuffle and the sound of blows, as if upon a man's body, and the words, "Oh dear! oh dear! Don't kill me!" and afterwards the noise of a heavy fall. The two pauper night watchmen stated, that between three and four o'clock on the morning of the 6th December, Thompson came and went into the room in which R. was, accompanied by themselves and the policeman who was on duty. That Thompson asked R. "What all that noise was about?" as he could get no rest; when R. began kicking, and hit Thompson; upon which he he remarked that he "would stop his kicking," and passing a strap through that by which his hands were fastened behind him, and through the strap which secured his feet, he then drew R.'s hands and feet together. R. was at this time lying on his face; and Thompson, taking hold of the strap, and lifting him up by it, again let him fall. According to one of the witnesses (Barton) this was done a second time, and, as he thought, on purpose; and afterwards he again took him up by the strap and "pitched" him on the bed, and left him. According to the evidence of Cox, the other night watchman,

watchman, and also the policeman, Thompson only let R. fall once; when he seemed to make a spring, and fell. Casualties in Asylums, &c.

The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against John Thompson, and appended to it the following recommendation: "That in future steps be taken for the more effectual examination of Patients received into this Asylum, and for the ascertaining of any injuries they may have previously received." Case of R. at Liverpool Workhouse and Rainhill Asylum.

The evidence against Thompson appeared to be so clear, and questions of such grave importance affecting the treatment of the insane poor in workhouses were involved in the case, that we considered it our duty to prefer a Bill of Indictment against Thompson under the 9th section of the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96. Proceedings were also taken against him by the police authorities, who were bound in recognizances by the coroner to prosecute the prisoner for manslaughter, and the case was tried at the Liverpool March Assizes, before Mr. Justice Mellor.

The indictment for manslaughter rested mainly upon the evidence of the same witnesses who were examined before the coroner. Dr. Rogers, the Superintendent of the Asylum, stated that in his opinion death was caused by extravasation of blood on the brain underneath a bruise on the top of the head, and that the broken ribs conduced in a very slight degree, if at all, to the man's death. There was, however, no evidence to show when or by whom the blow was inflicted; and the Judge left it to the jury to say whether they could infer from the violence which the prisoner was proved to have used to the deceased, that he had inflicted the blow on the head which the medical evidence stated was the immediate cause of the man's death; adding, that if they entertained a reasonable doubt, they should give the prisoner the benefit of it. The jury upon this acquitted the prisoner, expressing at the same time their great dissatisfaction with the arrangements at the Liverpool Workhouse for the care of Lunatic Patients.

The prisoner was then arraigned upon the indictment framed under the 9th section of the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, for abusing, ill-treating, neglecting, and assaulting the deceased whilst under his care and charge at the workhouse. But upon it being proved that the prisoner was not a *paid attendant* in the workhouse, the Judge interfered, stating that he did not think the prisoner had the care or charge of the deceased within the meaning of the Act: that he thought pauper inmates doing work as unpaid keepers were not persons

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within the contemplation of the statute. The prisoner was then acquitted; being admonished by the Judge that he had been unquestionably proved to have committed an assault on the deceased, and that it behoved him to be careful for the future.

The following question has since been submitted by the Board for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown:

"Whether, according to the true construction of the 9th "section of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, that enactment in- "cludes *unpaid* Attendants on Lunatics, who are placed in "charge of, or who are concerned or take part in the custody, "care, or treatment of such Lunatics, such, for instance, as "an unpaid Pauper Inmate of a Workhouse, placed in charge "of a Lunatic within the Workhouse, and who, whilst in "such charge, abuses or ill treats such Lunatic."

To this the Attorney General and the Solicitor General have replied: "*We think that the question should be answered* "*in the affirmative.*"

In connection with this lamentable case, the conduct of the Assistant Medical Officer of the Rainhill Asylum, in neglecting at once to examine R.'s person, when, upon his own admission, he was verbally informed by the Head Attendant of the bruises observed upon him, seemed to us not only to call for strong censure, but to raise doubts of his fitness for his office. Equally culpable was his omission to examine the Patient the day after his admission, and thus to leave most serious injuries undetected until the Patient was examined by Dr. Rogers on the following day, the second from that on which he was admitted. The conduct of the Head Attendant (whose duty it was immediately to have made a special report of the numerous marks and bruises which he himself saw when R. was being bathed) in merely informing the Assistant Medical Officer verbally that the man was bruised, without apparently drawing his attention in any but a cursory way to what can hardly have failed to strike him as indications of gross ill-treatment, appeared also to us to be so grave a dereliction of duty as to unfit him for any further discharge of so responsible an office. The Visitors admitted the gravity of the offences pointed out, but thought the justice of the case sufficiently met when both these officers had been gravely censured.

The circumstances of R.'s case directed our notice further to the very lax way in which the regulations of the Asylum had been carried out as to the examination of the Patient,

Patient, and report of his bodily condition. It was impossible to avoid coupling it with the not unfrequent occurrence, in other institutions, of cases in which fractured ribs and other injuries are discovered subsequent to the Patient's admission, but which are obscure as regards the period at which they were received, whether before admission into the Asylum or subsequently. We have felt it our duy, therefore, to suggest to the Visitors of the several County and Borough Asylums and Hospitals, the adoption of the following as one of their general rules, to be duly sanctioned by the Secretary of State:

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The person of every Patient (Male and Female) shall, immediately after admission, be carefully examined by the Head Attendant in each division, who shall forthwith report in writing to the Superintendent the bodily condition of the Patient, and especially any bruise, injury, or mark which may have been observed in such examination; and it shall be the duty of the Superintendent, upon receiving notice of the existence of any recent injury or apparent bodily disorder, at once himself to make a personal examination of the Patient.

Some such provision exists in many Asylums; but in some only as a practice, or among the bye-laws, and not as one of the general rules only to be modified or removed with the Secretary of State's sanction; while in others, although among the general rules, it is found to vary in precisely such particulars as render it either inoperative or less effectual than the rule now suggested. We have reason to believe, however, that with the exception of the Asylums of Hanwell and Colney Hatch, from which intimation has been received that they prefer to hold to their existing practice, our suggestion will be universally adopted; and the objects secured by it are, in our opinion, of the gravest importance, viz.: 1. That every patient should be examined *immediately* upon admission. 2. That the examination should not be be entrusted to the ordinary attendants, but to some superior officer. 3. That in the event of bruises or injuries, or bodily disorder, being discovered, it should be obligatory upon the Chief Medical Officer, or, in his absence, on the Assistant Medical Officer, at once to satisfy himself as to the nature and extent of such injuries or disease, and the probable date of their occurrence.

Alleged Ill-treatment by Attendants in Kent Asylum.

In consequence of notice having been received in this office of the dismissal of three of the Attendants employed in the Kent Asylum, for ill-treating a Male Patient, two Members of the Board made special inquiry into the circumstances

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cumstances, to determine whether there were grounds for instituting criminal proceedings.

Alleged Ill-treatment by Attendants in Kent Asylum.

The charge brought against the Attendants by the Medical Superintendent was for forcibly holding under water a Patient named J. H. during the process of bathing him, and thereby producing "partial suffocation." H. was an epileptic Patient, subject to frequent attacks of mania attended with great violence, during which, from his great strength, he required three or four Attendants to dress him, bathe him, or move him from ward to ward.

Contrary to orders which were stated to have been verbally given to the Attendants, that no violent Patient should be bathed, dressed, or done anything to, unless in the presence of the Head Attendant of the Division, H. was taken by the three Attendants of the Ward, without previous communication with the Head Attendant, to the bath for the purpose of being washed. It appeared that he had for some days been much excited and confined to his room, and that he had to be carried to the bath-room and forcibly placed in the bath. The attention of Dr. Kirkman, who was passing the room at the time, was attracted by hearing a splashing and struggling, and upon looking through the half-open door he observed the Attendants plunging and holding H. under the water; and when he entered the room he states that H. was lying on his back, with his body and head still under water, but that he immediately raised his head, and, was at that time breathing heavily, as if much oppressed by the submersion. The bathing was finished, and H. afterwards walked from the bath-room, through the passage, to his own room in No. 9 Ward. In about two hours afterwards he was again seen by Dr. Kirkman, who found him quiet, and perceived no difference in his state. His fits, however, continued to recur with great violence, attended with much excitement. The day subsequent to the bathing, half a grain of acetate of morphia, with ether, was prescribed every four hours, and subsequently leeches, calomel, and a blister, were ordered, the morphia being discontinued. He died, however, on the evening of the 5th day after the use of the bath; the assigned cause of death being "Epilepsy, mania, and dementia." There was no post-mortem examination of the body; and although in forwarding the notice of death to the Coroner, Dr. Kirkman had sent a copy of notes from his private journal detailing the occurrences attending the bathing of J. H., he also expressed a decided opinion that the treatment he had received had not anything

anything whatever to do with his death; and further, that in his (Dr. Kirkman's) opinion an inquest was not necessary. In consequence of this strong expression of opinion the Coroner wrote to say that he declined holding an inquest. The matter was duly inquired into by the Committee of Visitors, and the three Attendants alluded to were dismissed; but as Dr. Kirkman stated to the Committee his opinion that the occurrence did not even remotely hasten H.'s death, they determined not to prosecute the Attendants. Before proceeding ourselves to investigate the case, an application had been addressed to the Board by the Attendants inculpated, asserting that they were blameless in the matter, and praying for a full inquiry. Two of these men had been Attendants in the Asylum fo rperiods respectively of fourteen and seven years, and appear to have borne good characters. All were afforded the opportunity of making statements to us, which two availed themselves of.

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Alleged Ill-treatment by Attendants in Kent Asylum.

The conclusions to which we came were, that the Attendants charged were not satisfactorily proved to have wilfully infringed the alleged rule requiring the invariable presence of the Head Attendant upon every occasion of bathing an excited or violent Patient, no such rule having ever been promulgated otherwise than verbally and informally. All the evidence proved H. to have been a violent and dangerous Patient. The Attendants admitted that in his struggles his head may have been under water; but they denied that they intentionally placed or held it there, or that any undue force was used in bathing him. No external injury was inflicted upon H.; and Dr. Kirkman admitted that the expression "partial suffocation" used by him in one of his communications did not properly apply, and that "oppression of breathing" would be more correct. H. was taken out of the bath in Dr. Kirkman's presence, walking to his own room, and no change was observed in him. His death also, some days afterwards, was in no way attributed by Dr. Kirkman to the bathing. We did not under these circumstances think that the proof of ill-treatment, resting as it did solely upon upon Dr. Kirkman's evidence, would be such as to satisfy a jury.

The omission to make a post-mortem examination in such a case, and the want of information in the Case Book as to the symptoms and progress of the attack which terminated in H's. death, were commented upon by the Commissioners who conducted the inquiry, who also stated their opinion that an inquest would have been the proper and most satis-

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factory course. They pointed out to Dr. Kirkman that in his communication with the Coroner, he ought to have confined himself strictly to a statement of the facts, and should have left entirely to the Coroner the duty and responsibility of exercising an independent judgment upon the question of holding an inquest.

Case of D. at Rainhill Asylum.

The circumstances under which W. D., a Patient in the Rainhill Asylum, came by his death in September last, being involved in considerable mystery, the opinion of the Board was communicated to the Committee that a full inquiry into the case was called for on the part of the Visitors.

D. had been a Patient in the Asylum for nearly three months, labouring under Mania, and at times subject to paroxysms of great violence, frequently attacking other Patients, and receiving blows and kicks in return. These fights, which occurred almost daily, appear to have been duly reported to the Chief Attendant, and entered by him in his Report Book, which was produced at the inquest. No statement of them, however, appears to have been made to either of the Medical Officers, the Chief Attendant only making a weekly report on a specified day, and not being in the habit of at once reporting, as he ought to do, any accident or violence. The Assistant Medical Officer also stated that he had frequent reports from the Attendants of the deceased attacking other Patients and receiving blows and kicks in return. Three days previous to his death, the Attendant under whose care D. more especially was, swore to having seen him struck and kicked on the body (once violently) by different Patients on three separate occasions. On the following day (Thursday) D. said he would lie in bed; and both on that day and on Friday he was seen by the Assistant Officer, who stated that he did not observe any decided change in his state, and that his attention not having been called to his having received any injury, he did not personally examine him. Early on the morning of Saturday, D. was found lying dead in his room, the body being partly on the bed (which was placed on the floor) and partly on the floor. In consequence of some doubt as to the cause of death, a post-mortem examination was made; when three ribs were found to be fractured on the right side, and six on the left, one having penetrated the pleura. In the abdomen there was effusion of lymph from peritonitis, and ecchymosis on the anterior surface of the aorta. Considerable disease was found in the brain. The verdict returned by the jury was, that death

death was caused by mental disease accelerated by violent bodily injuries, but how received they had no evidence to show. They also added, "that they have to express their regret that more efficient means are not provided for the restraint and protection of Patients of so violent a character." The latter part of the verdict, however, was dissented from by the Coroner, who stated that he would have called for more evidence as to the means of restraint made use of in the Asylum, if he had expected such an addition to the verdict.

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We could not resist the conclusion that there had been great negligence in this case, and more especially on the part of the Assistant Medical Officer, who, with the knowledge that D. had frequently received blows and kicks from other patients, omitted to make such examination of his person when he took to his bed as would most probably have revealed the extensive fractures which were found after his death.

In the Bodmin Asylum a Female Epileptic Patient, who was in the habit of assisting the nurses in the scullery, went there alone one day after dinner, and, finding the door open, turned the hot-water tap, fell under it in a fit, and was so severely scalded that she died the following night. The regulations of the Asylum are that the doors of the sculleries shall be kept locked, and it could not be ascertained who left open the door alluded to. This accident, however, points strongly to the necessity in all Asylums of providing against the hot-water taps being turned by Patients, whether in bath-rooms, lavatories, or sculleries, and of not merely trusting that such rooms will be always kept locked by the Attendants.

Death from Scalding at the Bodmin Asylum.

The case of E. S., an uncertified Lunatic residing with J. Aries, at Marston, near Oxford, was brought to the notice of our Board by the Magistrates of the County of Oxford, in a letter of the 18th September last from the Clerk of the Peace, of which the following is an extract:

Prosecution for Illegal Detention, Neglect, and Ill-treatment.

"On Saturday last the Relieving and Medical Officer of the Union reported the case to the Bench of County Magistrates here" (Oxford), "and Mr. Henley, M.P., and Mr. Weyland proceeded to Marston, and after observing the statutory requisitions, signed an order for the removal of the Lunatic to the Pauper Asylum of the county at Littlemore, whither she will be taken to-day; the order being based upon evidence that the Lunatic was not under proper care and control.

"The facts are, that E. S. is a Daughter of a farmer, now deceased, who resided at Marston, and that her Mother (Mrs. S., Widow) still resides there, and is in comfortable circumstances.

Prosecution for Illegal Detention, Neglect, and Ill-treatment.

The Daughter in question has for years been affiicted with Insanity, and it is known that she was a Patient successively in a Private Asylum kept by Mr. Mallam at Hook Norton in this County, and in the Warneford Asylum at Headington, near Oxford. And it appears that on leaving the latter Establishment the Patient was committed to the care of a person of the name of Harris, living on the Cowley-road, near this City; and it is said that evidence can be given of the Lunatic being cruelly treated when under Harris's roof. From there she was removed by her Mother to the cottage of James Aries and his Wife, at Marston, situate at a distance from the Mother's residence in that village. Here it was that the Magistrates visited the Patient on Saturday, and found that she was not under proper care. And beyond a doubt the condition she was then in was her habitual condition. The room was not a small one, but had not the comfort of a bed or other furniture in it; the window-sill serving as a table, and one of the two windows having no frame or glass in it (but boarded up), and the other partly obscured by a shutter being fastened against it to protect the glass; whilst the door of the room was fastened externally by a staple and chain, the justification for that being that the Patient had once escaped into the village in a state of nudity; the floor of the room also was in a bad state; there was a large red pan in one corner of the room. The Magistrates allowed Mrs. Aries to precede them upstairs for an interval of three or four minutes, but they found the Lunatic with scarcely any clothes on; the room was clean, and not offensive. Mrs. Aries stated that the Patient destroyed any clothes or bedding which were provided for her, and would not have them either in Summer or Winter; the Patient did not appear to the Magistrates to be dirty in her person.

"She is said to be neither violent nor dangerous, but uncontrollable. The Patient's Mother (Mrs. S.), and another Daughter (a Widow, Mrs. C.), live together, but never go to see the Lunatic. It is said that quarterly payments, at the rate of 8*s.* a-week, are made for the maintenance of the Patient.

"It is assumed that no Medical Certificate preceded the detention of the Lunatic either at Harris's or Aries's House.

"Mrs. Aries is an elderly and small woman, and the impression made upon the Magistrates on Saturday was, that she had been acting in ignorance, and also that she was not an unkind person."

The result of this communication was, that after further local inquiry, and finding it to be thought desirable by the Magistrates that an example should be made in the case, to draw attention to the requirements of the law, indictments were preferred by us at the Assizes for the County of Oxford in March of this year against Harris and his Wife, and Aries and his Wife, severally, for unlawfully, without order and medical certificates, receiving E. S. into houses not licensed for the reception of Lunatics, and also for abusing, ill-treating, and wilfully neglecting the Lunatic while under their charge.

When

When the cases came on, both the Counsel for the prosecution and the presiding Judge (Baron Pigott) were of opinion that it was difficult to say that there had been any such abuse or ill-treatment as the Act of Parliament contemplated; and that, though there was evidence of neglect, yet taking into consideration the circumstances of the parties, and the small payments made to them by the friends of the Lunatic, the neglect could hardly be considered wilful; and the defendants being ready to plead guilty to the counts framed on the 90th Section of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, it was arranged that pleas of guilty should be taken on those counts, and that on the other counts, under the 9th Section of the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, for abusing, ill-treating, and wilfully neglecting the Lunatic, the defendants should be acquitted. This was done accordingly; and as to the punishment, the Judge having said that he thought the Commissioners in Lunacy would not wish, in these particular cases, that the defendants should be imprisoned, and that the ends of the prosecution would be answered by the defendants entering into recognisances to attend and receive judgment when called upon to do so, such recognisances were entered into. We cannot say that the result thus arrived at was satisfactory to us, but the object of the County Magistrates was obtained by the formal declaration of the law.

Prosecution for Illegal Detention, Neglect, and Ill-treatment.

The Board has from time to time been made aware by the Reports of Visiting Commissioners that, under, as they conceive, erroneous views as to the meaning of the 38th Section of the Lunatic Asylum Act, 1853, the Visitors of certain County and Borough Asylums had proceeded to carry out alterations or improvements of a structural character, and to make additions to their buildings, without the Plans for the same being submitted to the Commissioners and approved by the Secretary of State, pursuant to the 45th Section of the Act.

Plans for Structural Alterations in Asylums.

By the 31st Section of the Act, which provides for the original erection of Asylums, as well as for their enlargement, alteration, or improvement, it was enacted, among other things, that the Visitors should from time to time report to the General or Quarter Sessions of the County or Borough as to the "Plans, Estimates, and Contracts which have been agreed upon, and of the sum or sums of money necessary to be raised and levied for defraying the purchase-moneys and expenses thereof on the County or Borough," and which plans, estimates, and contracts were to be approved by the Court

PLAN FOR STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS IN ASYLUMS.

Court of General or Quarter Sessions before they were completed or carried into execution. The 46th Section provides for raising money for the purposes of the Act by County and Borough Rates.

The 38th Section, however, apparently to meet emergencies and provide against unnecessary inconvenience and delay in carrying out the ordinary repairs of the Building, or any additions, alterations, or improvements the Committee of Visitors may think necessary or proper, empowers them, of their own authority (*i.e.* without the approbation of the Court of General or Quarter Sessions of the County or Borough as required by the 31st Section of the Act), to carry out the same, provided the expense thereof shall not exceed 400 *l.* in any one year. This section was an extension of the powers given by the previous Act (8 & 9 Vict. c. 126, s. 26), which limited the authority of the Visitors to ordering the ordinary repairs of the Asylum. The Visitors, under the 38th Section, are also empowered to make an order upon the Treasurer of the County or Borough for the money so expended.

By the 45th Section of the Act, "All Plans for building, or providing, or enlarging, or improving any Asylum for Pauper Lunatics," are required to be submitted to the Commissioners in Lunacy, to be by them reported upon to the Secretary of State, and not to be carried into effect until approved by him.

We are strongly of opinion that the intention of the Legislature in thus extending, by the 38th Section, the power given to Visitors by the 26th Section of the previous Act was simply to facilitate the carrying out of such limited additions, alterations, and improvements in County or Borough Asylums as the Visitors might consider of urgent necessity, without being subjected to the delay of reporting the same to the General or Quarter Sessions, and to the uncertainty whether or not they would be approved. We cannot think that this section in any respect overrides or interferes with the 45th of the same Act, which requires all plans to be submitted to the Secretary of State through us. Parliament has thought fit, by the latter section, to limit the authority of the Visitors, and to give the Secretary of State a general controlling power as to the plans for County and Borough Asylums; and it is obvious that if, under the 38th Section, unlimited authority could be assumed by the Visitors of Asylums to make such alterations in, and additions to, an Asylum year after year as they might think fit, the original plan of the building, as it first received the

the approval of the Secretary of State, might in process of time be greatly or even entirely changed.

PLANS FOR STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS IN ASYLUMS.

It has been our practice, therefore, to point out to Visitors what we deem to be the intention of the Legislature whenever structural alterations or additions have been made in Asylums without previous examination and approval of the plans; but in consequence of the Committee of the Hull Borough Asylum strongly insisting that the words "of their own authority" used in the 38th Section entirely exempted them from the operation of the 45th Section, as to certain important alterations and additions they were making in their Asylum, we were under the necessity of bringing the circumstances under the notice of the Secretary of State.

Upon this Sir George Grey required the Visitors to submit the plans of the alterations then in progress; but as they still disputed at much length their liability to be called upon to do so, and at the same time suggested that the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General should be taken, this was accordingly done. The Law Officers of the Crown then gave it as their opinion, that "the power given to the Committee of "Visitors by the 38th Section of the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, to "order of their own authority additions, alterations, and im-"provements, the expense of which shall not exceed 400*l.* in "any one year, has reference to the preceding Section 31, "whereby it was provided that all plans, estimates, and con-"tracts, should be subject to the approval of Courts of Quarter "Sessions; and that the effect of Section 38 is to dispense with "that approval where the expense to be incurred falls within "the prescribed limit. That the subsequent Section 45 has "reference, as indeed its language expressly declares, to *all* "*plans* for (*inter alia*) enlarging or improving any Asylum, "irrespective of the question of expense, and that consequently "all such plans should be submitted to the Commissioners in "Lunacy, and approved by the Secretary of State. If the "works done under Section 38 are either mere repairs, or "alterations in matters of detail, not involving plans for the "enlargement or improvement of the Asylum, they will not "be within the 45th Section."

This opinion was forwarded to the Visitors of the Hull Asylum, the Secretary of State at the same time again calling upon them to submit the plans to us without further delay. The Visitors, however, still persisted in their view of the law, in opposition to the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General taken on their own suggestion; and continued to argue the point in a most pertinacious way. Ultimately the Secretary

PLANS FOR STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS.

Secretary of State decided upon applying to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus to compel the Committee of Visitors to submit the plans to the Commissioners in Lunacy. The question was argued on the 29th May 1865, but in the mean time the works had been completed, and the Court considered that if such were the case the application was too late. The Lord Chief Justice said, "It was clearly intended "that the plans should be submitted to the Home Secretary "prior to the commencement of the works, but they could "not compel it to be done after the completion of the works. "The Committee might be liable for consequences in not "having submitted the plans to the Home Secretary."

In August last it became necessary to draw the attention of the Visitors of the Somerset Asylum to considerable structural additions, including an additional wing for Male Patients, for which no plans had been submitted to this Board or the Secretary of State. The building of the wing alluded to had been for some time in progress, and the explanation given by the Visitors was to the effect that they acted under the impression that these additions had been included in a scheme for enlargement of the Asylum in 1859, the plans for which were duly approved. Upon further examination this, however, was found not to be the case. The plans for the enlargement of a cottage in connection with the farm buildings for the reception of Male Idiots, were admitted not to have been forwarded to the Commissioners; and the impression no doubt existed in the minds of the Visitors that as these additions were to be paid for out of the excess of payment charged for out-county Patients, without calling for a County Rate, they were exempted from compliance with the provisions of the 45th Section. We pointed out to them that in whatever way the charge for works in an Asylum is defrayed, the obligation for submitting plans of the same to the Commissioners, to be approved by the Secretary of State, still remained in force. We brought the whole matter under notice of Sir George Grey, and suggested that even at that late period (much of the building having been proceeded with) he should certify his approval of the plans. This he accordingly did, and at the same time remarked upon the irregularity of proceeding with works before the plans had been duly approved.

MEDICAL STATISTICS.

The importance of adopting in all Asylums a uniform system of statistical tables and registers has long been felt by us, and we are glad to find that the subject has recently been again under the consideration of the Medico-Psychological

Psychological Association, at whose last meeting a Committee to whom it had been referred submitted forms of tables which were adopted and recommended for general use. These tables, confined to Medical Statistics, are simple in form, and only include the main and most important facts required to constitute a basis for more elaborate and detailed information. MEDICAL STATISTICS.

The Superintendents of most County Asylums publish in their Annual Reports Tables more or less elaborate, and containing a large amount of valuable information. While, however, the facts recorded may be identical in many if not most of the reports, the form in which they are recorded varies so greatly that it becomes impossible to tabulate them for the purpose of showing general results.

In any future legislation it would no doubt be desirable, as suggested in the Report alluded to, so to revise the present "Registry of Admissions" as to include some of the more important particulars required, in order to obtain correct statistics of insanity. But in the meantime we trust that, with the view of facilitating statistical comparison, the Visitors and Superintendents of all Institutions for the Insane will not object to adopt the forms of tables recommended, which will be found in Appendix (I).

Table I. gives the numbers of admissions, re-admissions, discharges, and deaths, with the average numbers resident during the year; the sexes being distinguished under each head.

Table II. gives the same results for the entire period the Asylum has been in operation.

Table III. furnishes a history of the yearly results of treatment since the opening of the Asylum.

The table also embraces a column for the mean population, or average numbers resident in each year. In other columns are shown for each year the proportion of recoveries calculated on the admissions; and the mean annual mortality, or the proportion of deaths, calculated on the average numbers resident. It is of the first importance that these two principal results under asylum treatment, when given, should be calculated on a uniform plan, and according to the methods here pointed out.

Table IV. gives a history of each year's admissions; how many, for example, of the patients admitted, say in 1855, have been discharged as cured, how many have died, and how many remain in the Asylum in 1865.

The value of this table in regard to the vexed question of the increase of insanity is evident. The table is adopted from the Somerset Asylum Reports.

Table V. shows the causes of death classified under appropriate heads. This form is adopted from the Reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, with some addition and modification. It appears sufficiently detailed for statistical purposes.

Table

MEDICAL STATISTICS.

Table VI. gives the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged recovered, and of those who have died during the year.

Uniformity in recording the ages of Patients on admission, the duration of the existing attack, and the form of mental disorder under which they labour, is also very desirable; and it is to be hoped that the Medical Officers of Asylums may see the great importance of coming to some agreement upon these points. How far the table of the causes of death may require modification or extension will be a matter for subsequent consideration.

IRREGULARITIES IN THE DOCUMENTS COMPRISED IN NOTICES OF ADMISSION.

Mention has been very often made in our Reports of the great numbers of irregularities found in Medical Certificates, as well as in other documents comprised in the notices of admission transmitted to this Office, upon the reception into Asylums, Hospitals, or Licensed Houses of persons alleged to be Insane. The object of our frequent recurrences to the subject has been to endeavour to obtain for it, from Medical Men and others interested, more serious and careful attention than has at all generally been paid to it hitherto. None possess greater importance. The forms required to be complied with, constitute the conditions on which alone the Legislature permits that any one shall be deprived of liberty as a person of unsound mind; and grave penalties are incurred by everyone taking part in such a proceeding unaccompanied by these precautions. All who have in any way to deal with such matters should have it steadily impressed upon them, that any failure of strict compliance with the necessary forms gives to a Lunatic Person, upon recovery, the same claim to legal redress which a person never otherwise than sane would possess against the attempt to deprive him of his freedom; and in affording all needful time for the correction of irregularities or mistakes, the Legislature has taken special pains to guard against the possibility of any such failure, with all its important consequences, resulting from mere accident or haste. Not, therefore, as a security to the alleged Lunatic only, but equally as a protection to those whose duty it is to place him under proper care, the provisions of the statutes were intended; and the peril that arises most frequently to both, is less from any accident of error in the original forms, than from steps not being taken with sufficient promptitude to obtain the necessary amendment permitted by law.

With this view it is the first essential of all copies sent to this office that they should be *strictly accurate* copies. The object of their transmission within a limited date is to allow of

of their being returned for correction if necessary; and when any irregularities, no matter how apparently unimportant, are overlooked or silently removed in the copy made for our inspection, the opportunity for amendment is lost. It is the invariable practice of the Commissioners, at all Licensed Houses and Hospitals, to examine the originals of these documents; and as invariably it is found that the existence of an irregularity is proof of a discrepancy in the copy deposited with us. It then only remains, if the error is material (and the instances are rare when it is not), that the Patient who has never been legally detained should be considered as discharged. Fresh certificates become necessary; and it too often happens that it is then very difficult, and in some cases impossible, to obtain them.

Irregularities in the Documents comprised in Notices of Admissions.

To guard further against these dangers, we issued a circular in May 1865,* calling attention to the frequent occurrence of differences from the originals; "some in very minute particulars, others in more important respects," in the copies of documents on the admission of Patients forwarded to our office; strongly impressing upon all persons concerned, that without the strictest compliance with the requirements of the law in this respect, "even to the smallest and apparently unimportant errors of orthography," such copies ceased to have any value; pointing out that all alterations in the original certificates, unless by the certifying Medical Men, with authentication by their initials, rendered them invalid; and urging upon everyone the necessity of the earliest practicable transmission of all documents, to admit of reasonable time for suggested amendments. It is to be added, as a matter of very grave regret, that this circular has failed as yet to obtain from the persons to whom it has been addressed a degree of attention at all proportioned to its importance; and, in the example that most recently has occurred, the Superintendent of an Asylum not only delayed to transmit for amendment a certificate returned for that purpose until too late to admit of the amendment being made, but took upon himself at the same time to inform us that as our opinion was opposed to that which he had himself formed in the matter, there was no alternative for him but the course he had taken. It became thereupon necessary to point out that the law had imposed upon him another alternative, namely, that of complying with its own provisions; that the decision as to the sufficiency of orders and certificates rests with the Lunacy Board; and that the course he had taken would not in future be allowed.

*Appendix(K).

When

Irregularities in the Documents comprised in Notices of Admission.

When it is added that during the past year alone documents authorising the admission into Asylums or Licensed Houses of 10,158 Patients underwent minute examination in this department, and that as many as 1,858 Medical Certificates and other Statutory Papers, more or less gravely defective, had to be returned for amendment, the increasing urgency and great importance will be manifest of endeavouring to compel a more strict attention to the law.

Certificates signed out of England and Wales.

Connected with this subject it also became necessary that we should point out, in the course of the past year, that certificates signed by medical men in Scotland, in Ireland, or in any place out of England and Wales, do not constitute a valid authority for the detention of Lunatic Patients under an Act which is expressly restricted to England and Wales. It had been the practice to receive within the time specified in the statute, the certificate of registered or other practitioners possessing the proper qualification set forth in it, even though they might have signed in a place not situate in England or Wales; but upon the Commissioners having had their attention called to a case in which the question was specially raised, it seemed to them to be among the strict requirements of the Lunacy Acts, that all persons signing a certificate should not merely be duly qualified under them, but should also, by residence within the jurisdiction, be responsible to the penalties expressed in them for irregularities contravening their provisions; and that a person against whom such penalties could not be recovered in the event of illegality or irregularity being found in the certificate signed by him, is not a person whose certificate is contemplated by the Act, or receivable under it. The Commissioners regret to have arrived at a decision which has been complained of as closing the door of English Asylums to the Patients of medical men practising in Scotland and Ireland, but the law leaves no alternative; and as this rule will in future be strictly enforced, it is necessary that all alleged Lunatic persons whom it may be desired to place in Hospitals or Licensed Houses within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, should first be brought to some place within that jurisdiction, with a view to the necessary personal examination before certificates can be signed.

Resignation of Mr. Spring Rice.

We have to report a change in our department occasioned by the resignation of the Secretary who for the last five years had ably discharged the important duties of that office. Upon Mr.

Mr. William Spring Rice joining a different branch of the public service in December 1865, he was succeeded as Secretary to this Commission by Mr. Charles Palmer Phillips, of Lincoln's Inn, whose appointment received your Lordship's sanction.

By order of the Board,

(signed) *Shaftesbury*,
Chairman

(signed) *Charles Palmer Phillips*,
Secretary.

APPENDIX.

Appendix (A.)

ANNUAL RETURN of Insane Persons confined in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses,

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Where situate.	SUPERINTENDENTS and MEDICAL OFFICERS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1865.						Total Lunatics.	Admissions during the Year 1865.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1865.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.							Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	Arlesey, Baldock	Denne, W. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	231	279	510	510	66	82	148	28	37	65	27	37	64
Bucks	Stone, near Aylesbury	Humphry, John (Surgeon)	3	1	4	126	149	275	279	38	46	84	18	15	33	9	9	18
Cambridge & Isle of Ely	Fulbourn	Lawrence, G. W. (Dr.)	3	4	7	133	144	277	284	42	47	89	22	23	45	20	20	40
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	Carmarthen	Wilton, F. (Surgeon)	Opened 26 September 1865							61	41	102	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chester	Chester	Brushfield, T. N. (Dr.)	–	1	1	228	230	458	459	81	73	154	56	44	100	35	29	64
Cornwall	Bodmin	Adams, Richard (Dr.)	18	15	33	159	187	346	379	59	52	111	24	26	50	21	19	40
Cumberland and Westmoreland.	Near Carlisle	Clouston, T. S. (Dr.)	–	–	–	126	100	226	226	20	34	54	9	17	26	6	15	21
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh	Jones, G. T. (Surgeon)	7	6	13	118	144	262	275	55	64	119	17	33	50	16	12	28
Derby	Mickleover, near Derby	Hitchman, John (Dr.)	3	1	4	157	162	319	323	42	42	84	13	25	38	10	18	28
Devon	Exminster	Saunders, G. J. S. (Dr.)	–	–	–	279	397	676	676	94	86	180	53	40	93	35	33	68
Dorset	Near Dorchester	Symes, J. G. (Surgeon)	–	2	2	134	140	274	276	115	79	194	15	24	39	11	18	29
Durham	Sedgefield	Smith, R. (Dr.)	2	–	2	215	199	414	416	71	58	129	57	55	112	26	26	52
Essex	Brentwood	Campbell, Donald (Dr.)	–	–	–	232	318	550	550	62	88	150	25	64	89	23	60	83
Glamorgan	Bridgend	Yellowlees, D. (Dr.)	–	–	–	41	–	41	41	106	105	211	11	8	19	10	8	18
Gloucester	Gloucester	Toller, E. (Surgeon)	2	4	6	293	299	592	598	69	93	162	47	53	100	36	41	77
Hants	Knole, near Fareham	Manley, J. (Dr.)	3	–	3	268	302	570	573	91	87	178	26	43	69	18	42	60
Kent	Barming Heath, near Maidstone.	Kirkman, W. P. (Dr.)	–	–	–	300	399(a)	699	699	123	140	263	63	71	134	44	53	97
Lancaster	Lancaster Moor	Broadhurst, J. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	365	396	761	761	78	125	203	31	42	73	22	29	51
,,	Rainhill, nr Liverpool	Rogers, T. L. (Dr.)	–	–	–	308	354	662	662	89	87	176	55	49	104	43	45	88
,,	Prestwich, near Manchester.	Holland, Joseph (Surgeon)	–	–	–	464	486	950	950	185	168	353	114	104	218	58	78	136
Leicester and Rutland	Leicester	Buck, J. (Surgeon)	23	23	46	164	180	344	390	40	38	78	20	21	41	13	14	27
Lincoln	Bracebridge, nr Lincoln	Palmer, Edward (Dr.)	–	–	–	213	226	439	439	81	87	168	31	31	62	26	27	53
Middlesex	Colney Hatch	Sheppard, E. (Dr.)	–	–	–	789	1,161	1,950	1,950	242	198	440	92	74	166	70	57	127
,,	Hanwell	Marshall, W. G. (Surgeon). Begley, W. C. (Dr.) Lindsay, J. M. (Dr.)	–	–	–	592	992	1,584	1,584	186	280	466	52	102	154	34	77	111
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon and Radnor.	Abergavenny	McCullough, D. M. (Dr.)	–	–	–	212	236	448	448	67	66	133	65	30	95	24	26	50
Norfolk	Thorpe, near Norwich	Hills, W. C. (Dr.)	–	–	–	174	209	383	383	45	57	102	22	30	52	20	28	48
Northumberland	Cottingwood, nr. Morpeth	Wilson, R. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	133	125	258	258	38	49	87	19	22	41	19	22	41
Notts	Nottingham	Stiff, W. P. (Dr.)	–	–	–	161	159	320	320	51	58	109	22	28	50	22	20	42
Oxford and Berks	Littlemore, near Oxford	Ley, W. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	224	255	479	479	72	62	134	58	40	98	24	31	55
Salop and Montgomery	Bicton, nr Shrewsbury	Ley, H. R. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	178	214	392	392	103	84	187	45	49	94	29	27	56
Somerset	Wells	Boyd, R. (Dr.)	–	1(b)	1	248	264	512	513	92	104	196	85	84	169	48	54	102
Stafford	Stafford	Bower, M. N. (Dr.)	–	–	–	260	242	502	502	180	158	338	174	119	293	47	61	108
,,	Burntwood nr. Lichfield	Davis, R. A. (Dr.)	–	–	–	20	10	30	30	124	53	177	3	4	7	3	1	4
Suffolk	Melton, nr. Woodbridge	Kirkman, J. (Dr.)	–	–	–	153	202	355	355	61	60	121	32	35	67	26	30	56
Surrey	Near Tooting	Biggs, J. S. (Dr.)	–	–	–	415	500	915	915	70	52	122	35	23	58	21	21	42
Sussex	Hayward's Heath	Robertson, C. L. (Dr.)	4	2	6	221	274	495	501	67	57	124	23	27	50	16	17	33
Warwick	Hatton, near Warwick	Parsey, W. H. (Dr.)	3	5	8	171	205	376	384	37	48	85	16	24	40	12	23	35
Wilts	Near Devizes	Thurnam, J. (Dr.)	–	–	–	161	241	402	402	52	64	116	23	40	63	19	36	55
Worcester	Powick, nr. Worcester	Sherlock, J. (Dr.)	–	–	–	185	318	503	503	72	68	140	20	36	56	15	34	49

(a) Including one Female Patient, who was absent on trial, and erroneously omitted from last year's Return.

(b) This Private Patient was incorrectly classed as a Pauper in last year's Return.

Appendix (A.)

on the 1st January 1866, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the preceding Year.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1865.										PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1866.															Average Number Resident during 1865.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.					
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																						
M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
26	33	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	243	291	534	534	28	36	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	250	267	517	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
12	17	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	133	163	296	301	4	10	14	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	2	3	130	154	284	Bucks.
16	13	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	136	155	291	299	8	11	19	1	–	1	3	1	4	5	–	5	136	152	288	Cambridge & Isle of Ely.
1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	39	99	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.
24	15	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	229	244	473	474	14	15	29	–	–	–	5	1	6	13	13	26	226	238	464	Chester.
20	20	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	15	33	174	193	367	400	9	18	27	2	1	3	8	4	12	3	5	8	187	207	394	Cornwall.
5	10	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	132	107	239	239	14	19	33	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	5	9	131	106	237	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
16	17	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	10	19	138	154	292	311	8	9	17	–	1	1	1	–	1	2	2	4	140	166	306	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.
18	9	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	168	170	338	342	5	12	17	1	–	1	7	1	8	3	2	5	166	167	333	Derby.
36	37	73	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	284	406	690	690	22	23	45	–	–	–	9	1	10	5	5	10	289	401	690	Devon.
11	9	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	6	14	215	182	397	411	13	9	22	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	3	7	180	162	342	Dorset.
34	16	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	196	186	382	383	7	12	19	–	–	–	5	3	8	23	17	40	209	194	403	Durham.
33	24	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	236	318	554	554	20	24	44	–	–	–	8	1	9	9	2	11	231	317	548	Essex.
4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	132	95	227	227	10	8	18	–	–	–	3	1	4	8	2	10	83	53	136	Glamorgan.
39	31	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	277	309	586	590	10	25	35	–	–	–	5	–	5	5	2	7	290	310	600	Gloucester.
61	32	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	273	314	587	589	23	38	61	–	–	–	13	5	18	11	1	12	266	301	567	Hants.
35	38	73	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	325	430	755	755	28	42	70	1	–	1	9	3	12	13	12	25	311	421	732	Kent.
27	28	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	385	451	836	836	61	84	145	–	–	–	4	6	10	70	66	136	378	421	799	Lancaster: Lancr. Moor.
41	36	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	301	356	657	657	24	48	72	–	–	–	4	4	8	83	84	167	305	356	661	Lancaster: Rainhill.
68	55	123	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	467	495	962	962	50	62	112	–	–	–	5	3	8	75	49	124	479	493	972	Lancaster: Prestwich.
18	18	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	28	52	165	174	339	391	12	14	26	2	–	2	11	2	13	2	1	3	191	206	397	Leicester and Rutland.
27	16	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	236	266	502	502	13	14	27	–	–	–	6	2	8	1	4	5	216	240	456	Lincoln.
127	71	198	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	812	1,214	2,026	2,026	35	43	78	2	–	2	11	1	12	81	169	250	811	1,201	2,012	Middlesex (Colney Hatch).
97	106	203	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	629	1,064	1,693	1,693	43	65	108	–	–	–	7	13	20	81	124	205	612	1,031	1,643	Middlesex (Hanwell).
18	16	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	196	256	452	452	33	46	79	–	–	–	5	–	5	10	7	17	211	247	458	Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.
26	25	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	171	211	382	382	18	27	45	–	–	–	4	2	6	4	4	8	176	212	388	Norfolk.
15	14	29	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	137	138	275	275	70	90	160	–	–	–	3	1	4	15	8	23	137	129	266	Northumberland.
27	14	41	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	163	175	338	338	20	24	44	–	–	–	3	1	4	3	–	3	165	170	335	Notts.
18	24	42	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	220	253	473	473	20	25	45	–	–	–	5	3	8	4	2	6	219	247	466	Oxford and Berks.
43	20	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	193	229	422	422	24	39	63	–	–	–	3	3	6	6	4	10	180	210	390	Salop and Montgomery.
30	30	60	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	225	254	479	480	49	40	89	–	–	–	6	1	7	3	1	4	235	270	505	Somerset.
49	29	78	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	217	252	469	469	17	28	45	–	–	–	12	3	15	11	3	14	234	247	481	Stafford.
5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	136	59	195	195	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	99	42	141	Stafford, Burntwood.
20	16	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	162	211	373	373	17	19	36	–	–	–	3	1	4	2	–	2	157	207	364	Suffolk.
37	28	65	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	413	501	914	914	16	20	36	–	–	–	14	8	22	40	75	115	413	500	913	Surrey.
36	29	65	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	2	4	231	275	506	510	8	14	22	–	–	–	8	4	12	4	7	11	227	281	508	Sussex.
14	14	28	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	5	8	178	215	393	401	8	23	31	1	–	1	13	2	15	10	17	27	178	211	389	Warwick.
24	19	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	166	246	412	412	12	23	35	–	–	–	4	1	5	11	22	33	161	241	402	Wilts.
26	21	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	211	329	540	540	31	46	77	2	1	3	5	3	8	8	3	11	196	316	512	Worcester.

Included in Total Lunatics.

(*continued*)

Appendix (A.)—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Where situate.	SUPERINTENDENTS and MEDICAL OFFICERS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1865.							Admissions during the Year 1865.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1865.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
York, N. Riding	Clifton, near York	Hill, Samuel (Surgeon)	7	13	20	262	218	480	500	60	58	118	25	38	63	23	37	60
„ W. Riding	Wakefield	Cleaton, J. D. (Surgeon)	-	-	-	540	575	1,115	1,115	161	202	363	61	105	166	51	94	145
Birmingham	-	Green, T. (Surgeon)	25	20	45	221	282	503	548	116	119	235	67	80	147	34	56	90
Bristol	Stapleton, nr. Bristol	Stephens, H. O. (Dr.)	4	3	7	101	95	196	203	47	39	86	30	23	53	26	17	43
Haverfordwest	-	Phillips, E. P. (Surgeon)	-	-	-	11	16	27	27	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hull	-	Casson, F. W. (Surgeon)	-	-	-	62	57	119	119	27	23	50	15	12	27	12	9	21
Norwich	-	Macpherson, S. H. (Surgeon)	-	-	-	37	51	88	88	15	18	33	9	13	22	1	12	13
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Bensham, nr. Gateshead	Browne, J. C. (Dr.)	-	-	-	Opened 24 June 1865		-	-	58	56	114	2	-	2	2	-	2
		Total	107	101	208	10,085	11,992	22,077	22,285	3,713	3,755	7,468	1,730	1,863	3,593	1,107	1,423	2,530

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

COUNTY.	HOSPITAL.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1865.							Admissions during the Year 1865.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1865.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Devon	St. Thomas's Hospital, near Exeter.	Lyle, T. (Surgeon)	29	31	60	-	-	-	60	14	17	31	10	6	16	4	2	6
Gloucester	Barnwood House, near Gloucester	Wood, A. J. (Dr.)	31	31	62	-	-	-	62	21	12	33	12	12	24	2	4	6
Lancaster	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital	Hargood, H. F. (Surgeon)	28	27	55	-	-	-	55	15	12	27	14	12	26	5	6	11
„	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	Mould, G. W. (Surgeon)	52	45	97	-	-	-	97	31	19	50	12	5	17	8	4	12
Lincoln	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital	Walsh, F. D. (Surgeon)	30	36	66	-	-	-	66	12	14	26	6	7	13	3	4	7
Middlesex	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-str.	Ellis, Jas. (Dr.)	59	87	146	-	-	-	(a) 146	35	79	114	34	69	103	13	35	48
Norfolk	Bethel Hospital, Norwich	Gibson, C. M. (Surgeon)	26	52	78	-	-	-	78	7	10	17	5	6	11	3	5	8
Northampton	Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.	Bayley, J. (Surgeon)	39	52	91	163	160	323	414	57	52	109	22	37	59	16	32	48
Notts	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	Tate, W. B. (Dr.)	29	23	52	-	-	-	52	9	9	18	6	7	13	3	3	6
Oxford	Warneford Lunatic Asylum, Headington Hill, nr. Oxford	Allen, Thomas (Surgeon)	27	29	56	-	-	-	56	4	1	5	2	2	4	-	1	1
Stafford	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford.	Hewson, J. D. (Dr.)	66	57	123	-	-	-	123	13	17	30	7	8	15	6	6	12
Surrey	Bethlehem Hospital, St. George's Road, S.	Williams, W. R. (Dr.)	109	152	261	-	-	-	261	83	102	185	60	82	142	38	57	95
„	Asylum for Idiots, Earl's Wood, near Reigate.	Down, J. L. H. (Dr.)	277	124	401	-	-	-	401	50	27	77	22	11	33	1	-	1
York	York Lunatic Hospital	Needham, F. (Dr.)	84	54	138	18	22	40	178	19	20	39	19	8	27	12	7	19
„	Retreat, York	Kitching, J. (Dr.)	49	80	129	-	-	-	129	6	9	15	5	5	10	4	5	9
			935	880	1,815	181	182	363	2,178	376	400	776	236	277	513	118	171	289
	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.	Rae, Jas. (Dr.), Deputy Inspector General.	154	-	154	-	-	-	154	34	-	34	11	-	11	10	-	10
	Fort Pitt, Chatham	Cockburn, J. B. (Dr.)	22	-	22	-	-	-	22	149	-	149	151	-	151	21	-	21
	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor.	Meyer, J. (Dr.)	214	95	309	-	-	-	309	131	4	135	10	-	10	10	-	10
			390	95	485	-	-	-	485	314	4	318	172	-	172	41	-	41

(a) Including one Female Patient, who was absent on trial, and erroneously omitted from last year's Return.

Appendix (A.)—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1865.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1866.																	Average Number Resident during 1865.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.						
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																						
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
44	21	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	15	19	256	215	471	490	35	48	83	–	–	–	11	2	13	14	20	34	267	233	500	York, N. Riding.
109	79	188	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	531	593	1,124	1,124	65	122	187	–	–	–	9	4	13	11	16	27	537	589	1,126	York, W. Riding.
43	26	69	1	–	1	–	–	–	25	26	51	227	289	516	567	36	64	100	1	–	1	6	11	17	4	9	13	252	315	567	Birmingham.
16	11	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	105	101	206	209	8	10	18	–	–	–	1	–	1	8	6	14	105	99	204	Bristol.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	15	27	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	12	16	28	Haverfordwest.
13	6	19	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	61	62	123	123	2	4	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	1	5	61	60	121	Hull.
4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	53	92	92	6	9	15	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	39	50	89	Norwich.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	54	110	110	6	6	12	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	—	—	—	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1,414	1,103	2,517	9	4	13	–	–	–	109	120	229	10,652	12,762	23,414	23,643	964	1,369	2,333	14	3	17	252	104	356	679	778	1,457	—	—	—	

Included in Total Lunatics.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1865.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1866.																	Average Number Resident during 1865.			HOSPITAL.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.						
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																						
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	
3	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	37	67	–	–	– –	67	2	7	9	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	33	62	St. Thomas's Hospital.
7	1	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	33	30	63	–	–	– –	63	5	4	9	7	2	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	33	29	62	Barnwood House.
5	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	25	49	–	–	– –	49	5	5	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	25	50	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.
14	2	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	57	114	–	–	– –	114	8	9	17	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	51	106	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	43	74	–	–	– –	74	2	3	5	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	37	65	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
8	7	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	90	142	–	–	– –	142	13	44	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	91	145	St. Luke's Hospital.
1	5	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	51	78	–	–	– –	78	6	10	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	49	77	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.
23	15	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	50	88	176	162	338	426	25	31	56	3	1	4	4	1	5	1	–	1	211	219	430	Northampton Hospital.
4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	24	52	–	–	– –	52	4	3	7	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	23	52	Nottingham Hospital.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	28	56	–	–	– –	56	1	–	1	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	29	56	Warneford Lunatic Asylum.
4	4	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	68	62	130	–	–	– –	130	11	13	24	5	6	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	68	61	129	Charitable Institution, Coton Hill.
11	16	27	–	1	1	–	–	–	121	156	277	–	–	– –	277	89	122	211	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	112	142	254	Bethlehem Hospital.
7	6	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	298	134	432	–	–	– –	432	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	285	127	412	Asylum for Idiots.
9	7	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	74	58	132	19	23	42	174	5	8	13	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	101	74	175	York Lunatic Hospital.
1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	82	131	–	–	– –	131	2	4	6	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	80	129	Retreat, York.
103	73	176	–	3	3	–	–	–	958	927	1,885	195	185	380	2,265	178	263	441	35	26	61	5	2	7	1	–	1	—	—	—	
20	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	157	–	157	–	–	–	157	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	160	–	160	Royal Naval Hospital.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	19	–	19	–	–	–	19	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	27	Fort Pitt.
12	1	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	323	98	421	–	–	–	421	54	25	79	–	–	–	323	98	421	19	13	32	269	96	395	State Criminal Asylum.
33	1	34	1	–	1	–	–	–	499	98	597	–	–	–	597	70	25	95	–	–	–	323	98	421	19	13	32	—	—	—	

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (A.)—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1865.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1866.																	Average Number Resident during 1865.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.						
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																						
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
44	21	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	15	19	256	215	471	490	35	48	83	–	–	–	11	2	13	14	20	34	267	233	500	York, N. Riding.
109	79	188	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	531	593	1,124	1,124	65	122	187	–	–	–	9	4	13	11	16	27	537	589	1,126	York, W. Riding.
43	26	69	1	–	1	–	–	–	25	26	51	227	289	516	567	36	64	100	1	–	1	6	11	17	4	9	13	252	315	567	Birmingham.
16	11	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	105	101	206	209	8	10	18	–	–	–	1	–	1	8	6	14	105	99	204	Bristol.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	15	27	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	12	16	28	Haverfordwest.
13	6	19	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	61	62	123	123	2	4	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	1	5	61	60	121	Hull.
4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	53	92	92	6	9	15	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	39	50	89	Norwich.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	54	110	110	6	6	12	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	—	—	—	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1,414	1,103	2,517	9	4	13	–	–	–	109	120	229	10,652	12,762	23,414	23,643	964	1,369	2,333	14	3	17	252	104	356	679	778	1,457	—	—	—	
																Included in Total Lunatics.															

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1865.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1866.																	Average Number Resident during 1865.			HOSPITAL.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.						
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																						
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	
3	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	37	67	–	–	–	67	2	7	9	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	33	62	St. Thomas's Hospital.
7	1	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	33	30	63	–	–	–	63	5	4	9	7	2	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	33	29	62	Barnwood House.
5	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	25	49	–	–	–	49	5	5	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	25	50	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.
14	2	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	57	114	–	–	–	114	8	9	17	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	51	106	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	43	74	–	–	–	74	2	3	5	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	37	65	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
8	7	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	90	142	–	–	–	142	13	44	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	91	145	St. Luke's Hospital.
1	5	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	51	78	–	–	–	78	6	10	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	49	77	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.
23	15	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	50	88	176	162	338	426	25	31	56	3	1	4	4	1	5	1	–	1	211	219	430	Northampton Hospital.
4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	24	52	–	–	–	52	4	3	7	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	23	52	Nottingham Hospital.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	28	56	–	–	–	56	1	–	1	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	29	56	Warneford Lunatic Asylum.
4	4	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	68	62	130	–	–	–	130	11	13	24	5	6	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	68	61	129	Charitable Institution, Coton Hill.
11	16	27	–	1	1	–	–	–	121	156	277	–	–	–	277	89	122	211	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	112	142	254	Bethlehem Hospital.
7	6	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	298	134	432	–	–	–	432	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	285	127	412	Asylum for Idiots.
9	7	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	74	58	132	19	23	42	174	5	8	13	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	101	74	175	York Lunatic Hospital.
1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	82	131	–	–	–	131	2	4	6	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	80	129	Retreat, York.
103	73	176	–	3	3	–	–	–	958	927	1,885	195	185	380	2,265	178	263	441	35	26	61	5	2	7	1	–	1	—	—	—	
20	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	157	–	157	–	–	–	157	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	160	–	160	Royal Naval Hospital.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	19	–	19	–	–	–	19	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	27	Fort Pitt.
12	1	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	323	98	421	–	–	–	421	54	25	79	–	–	–	323	98	421	19	13	32	299	96	395	State Criminal Asylum.
33	1	34	1	–	1	–	–	–	499	98	597	–	–	–	597	70	25	95	–	–	–	323	98	421	19	13	32	—	—	—	
																Included in Total Lunatics.															

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1865.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1866.																			HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1865.			
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																										
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	11	1	7	8	Derwentwater House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	8	8	The Friars.
19	18	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	68	73	141	73	135	208	349	26	56	82	8	7	15	1	–	1	6	6	12	180	220	400	126	201	327	Bethnal House.
45	18	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	245	63	308	11	77	88	396	12	19	31	5	2	7	1	–	1	–	5	5	260	150	410	243	140	383	Grove Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	24	–	20	20	Effra Hall.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	–	–	–	20	–	1	1	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	Clarence Villa.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	30	–	22	22	Earl's Court House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	11	–	11	Montague House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	11	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	134	199	333	132	198	330	Camberwell House.
25	11	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	83	133	84	113	197	330	5	8	13	7	5	12	4	–	4	17	12	29	35	–	35	25	–	25	Blacklands House.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	25	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	10	10	Elm House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	10	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	11	10	21	Manor House.
2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	10	23	–	–	–	23	6	3	9	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	10	28	9	8	17	The Retreat.
3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	18	–	–	–	18	1	1	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	39	78	30	36	66	Brooke House.
3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	36	67	–	–	–	67	6	8	14	10	10	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	35	28	–	28	Munster House.
5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	28	–	–	–	28	1	–	1	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	–	9	9	Normand House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	35	–	30	30	Otto House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	27	–	–	–	27	–	2	2	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	19	–	13	13	London House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	13	–	–	–	13	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	130	16	146	122	14	136	Pembroke House.
4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	124	14	138	–	–	–	138	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	5	5	Upper Mall House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	20	62	33	14	47	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses.
4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	15	50	–	–	–	50	11	7	18	6	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	3	3	Lawn House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	3	2	5	Kent Lodge.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	9	9	Vine Cottage.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	9	9	Hayes Park.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	12	15	–	–	–	15	–	2	2	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	13	19	4	11	15	Wood End Grove.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	18	–	–	–	18	–	1	1	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	19	–	18	18	Hendon House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	18	–	11	11	Moorcroft House.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	–	42	–	–	–	42	4	–	4	15	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	–	46	41	–	41	Hoxton House.
22	15	37	–	–	–	1	–	1	34	51	85	56	106	162	247	8	11	19	3	5	8	6	2	8	–	–	–	90	160	250	87	158	245	Wyke House.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	15	38	–	–	–	38	3	–	3	7	4	11	1	–	1	–	–	–	25	20	45	22	14	36	Kensington House.
3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	26	51	–	–	–	51	2	2	4	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	33	63	24	27	51	51, Priory Road.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	Great House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	6	6	Peckham House.
24	20	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	40	74	64	178	242	316	16	29	45	3	2	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	100	220	320	95	216	311	Southall Park.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	9	19	–	–	–	19	2	6	8	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	10	27	10	8	18	The Shrubbery.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	1	1	Grove House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	–	–	–	8	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	7	16	5	3	8	Northumberland House.
1	6	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	25	55	–	–	–	55	1	–	1	6	7	13	1	–	1	–	–	–	35	35	70	27	26	53	Halliford House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	12	18	–	–	–	18	3	4	7	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	14	22	5	11	16	Twickenham House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	11	–	–	–	11	–	1	1	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	12	13	1	10	11	
165	104	269	–	–	–	1	–	1	858	678	1,536	288	609	897	2,433	107	173	280	104	90	194	15	3	18	24	24	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1865.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1866.																Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1865.			HOUSES
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.							
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																										
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	10	23	–	–	–	23	–	1	1	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	40	13	10	23	Springfield Hou
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	18	30	2	5	7	Winslow Hall.
3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	16	33	–	–	–	33	8	9	17	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	20	44	17	13	30	Wye House.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	15	32	–	–	–	32	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	17	36	17	15	32	Plympton Hous
1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	14	43	–	–	–	43	6	5	11	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	20	50	27	14	41	Dinsdale Park.
14	2	16	2	–	2	–	–	–	30	24	54	12	11	23	77	17	14	31	2	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	60	60	120	45	41	86	Dunston Lodge.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	20	75	–	–	–	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62	37	99	57	22	79	Essex Hall.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	11	23	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	12	26	12	9	21	Essex Hall Cott
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	11	–	–	–	11	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	10	25	5	5	10	Witham.
7	8	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	10	29	46	75	85	6	11	17	–	–	–	7	3	10	5	3	8	150	120	270	111	99	210	Vernon House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	12	23	–	–	–	23	1	1	2	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	18	36	10	14	24	Northwoods.
1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	21	48	–	–	–	48	4	3	7	5	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	35	70	26	20	46	Fairford House.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	12	21	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	14	29	10	12	22	Sandywell Park.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	1	1	Moorend House
2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	19	37	–	–	–	37	3	2	5	3	4	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	25	25	50	18	22	40	Westbrook Hou
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	10	3	1	4	Harpenden Hall
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	5	3	8	Hadham Palace.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	3	15	–	–	–	15	2	1	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	6	20	10	3	13	North Grove H
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	2	1	3	Tattlebury Hou
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	8	24	–	–	–	24	1	1	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	14	32	14	8	22	West Malling H
1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	8	6	14	–	–	–	14	–	3	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	13	28	10	6	16	Marsden Hall.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	6	15	–	–	–	15	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	9	8	17	Clifton Hall.

Included in Total Lunatics.

(cont

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1865.							Admissions during the Year 1865.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1865.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Lancaster—*continued*	*Haydock Lodge, Ashton, near Warrington.	Lister, E. (Dr.)	34 (*a*)	26	60	46	24	70	130	106	72	178	67	48	115	18	14	32
,,	Tue Brook Villa, near Liverpool.	Owen, J., and Owen, H. (Surgeon).	18	19	37	-	-	-	37	8	16	24	5	10	15	1	4	5
Norfolk	Heigham Hall, near Norwich.	Nichols, W. P., Watson, J. F. (Surgeons).	28	25	53	-	-	-	53	10	8	18	7	6	13	3	2	5
,,	The Grove, Catton, near Norwich.	Rackham, T. J. C.	8	6	14	-	-	-	14	4	2	6	1	1	2	-	-	-
Northampton	Abington Abbey Retreat, near Northampton.	Prichard, Thomas (Dr.)	17	11	28	-	-	-	28	4	9	13	4	3	7	2	2	4
Shropshire	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	Bakewell, Mrs.	12	1	13	-	-	-	13	6	1	7	3	1	4	1	1	2
,,	Grove House, All Stretton.	Bakewell, Mrs.	-	14	14	-	-	-	14	-	2	2	-	4	4	-	2	2
Somerset	Brislington House, near Bristol.	Fox, F. K., and C. J. (Drs.)	40	39	79	-	-	-	79	10	10	20	8	6	14	3	4	7
,,	Longwood House, near Bristol.	Rogers, G. (Dr.)	28	16	44	-	-	-	44	4	7	11	6	2	8	4	1	5
,,	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton.	Terry, J. (Surgeon)	18	15	33	-	-	-	33	4	1	5	5	1	6	4	1	5
,,	Fairwater House, near Taunton.	Woodforde, F. H. (Dr.)	-	21	21	-	-	-	21	-	1	1	-	22	22	-	-	-
,,	Amberd House, near Taunton.	Woodforde F. H. (Dr.)	Licensed 4 April 1865			-	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	1	1	-	-	-
,,	Downside Lodge, Midsomer Norton.	Short, Miss M.	Licensed 4 April 1865			-	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stafford	Moat House, Tamworth.	Woody, J. F. (Surgeon)	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
,,	Barr House, Great Barr, near Birmingham.	Moore, Mrs.	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	-	-
Suffolk	Aspall Hall, near Debenham.	Chevallier, Mrs.	4	3	7	-	-	-	7	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
,,	The Grove, Ipswich	Chevallier, B. (Dr.)	5	1	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
,,	Belle Vue House, Ipswich.	Shaw, Mrs.	2	2	4	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
,,	Colville House, Lowestoft.	Tyerman, D. F. (Surgeon)	1	3	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-

* Houses in which paupers are received.

(*a*) The Return made last year of 35 private Male Patients appears to have been incorrect.

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1865.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1866.																			HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1865.			
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
21	6	27	1	–	1	–	–	–	40	31	71	58	37	95	166	23	20	43	4	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	3	145	145	290	73	50	123	Haydock Lodge.
1	3	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	20	22	42	–	–	–	42	5	6	11	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	26	52	19	21	40	Tue Brook Villa.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	27	57	–	–	–	57	11	8	19	8	3	11	1	–	1	–	–	–	30	30	60	29	25	54	Heigham Hall.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	6	17	–	–	–	17	1	1	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	22	9	5	14	The Grove, Catton.
2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	16	31	–	–	–	31	2	5	7	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	17	41	16	13	29	Abington Abbey Retreat.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	1	14	–	–	–	14	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	3	18	12	2	14	Stretton House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	–	12	12	Grove House.
1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	41	82	–	–	–	82	12	8	20	8	6	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	50	100	41	39	80	Brislington House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	20	46	–	–	–	46	4	2	6	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	20	50	26	19	45	Longwood House, near Bristol.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	15	31	–	–	–	31	1	3	4	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	40	17	15	32	Bailbrook House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	House closed and Patients transferred to Amberd House						–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Fairwater House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	16	–	–	–	16	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	–	–	–	Amberd House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	6	1	5	6	Downside Lodge.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	4	4	Moat House.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	6	6	Barr House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	10	4	3	7	Aspall Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	5	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2	10	4	1	5	The Grove.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	8	2	2	4	Belle Vue House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	closed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Colville House.

(*continued*)

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1865.							Admissions during the Year 1865.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1865.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Surrey	Great Foster House, Egham.	Furnivall, G. F., and E. T., and Rouse, L. R. H. (Surgs.).	2	6	8	-	-	-	8	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
,,	Lea Pale House, near Guildford.	Sells, T. J., and Wilson, W. S. (Surgeons).	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
,,	Church-street, Epsom	Stilwell, G. (Surgeon)	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sussex	Ticehurst Asylum	Newington, Samuel (Dr.)	30	24	54	-	-	-	54	7	6	13	4	4	8	2	2	4
,,	Church Hill House, Brighton.	Foreman, Mrs.	Licensed, 17 March 1865.							6	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick	Driffold House, Sutton Coldfield.	Bodington, G. (Dr.)	5	10	15	-	-	-	15	1	2	3	-	2	2	-	1	1
,,	Burman House, Henley-in-Arden.	Fayrer, G. (Dr.)	10	7	17	-	-	-	17	5	2	7	1	1	2	-	-	-
,,	Arden House, Henley-in-Arden.	Dartnell, G. R. (Surgeon)	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
,,	Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	Fayrer, G. (Dr.), and Phillips, (Mrs.)	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	1	1
Wilts	Laverstock House, near Salisbury.	Bushnan, J. S., Haynes, S. L., and Haynes, Josh. (Drs.).	27	30	57	-	-	-	57	9	9	18	8	9	17	1	4	5
,,	*Fisherton House, near Salisbury.	Finch, W. C. (Dr.), Finch, W.C., Jun. (Surg.), & J. A. Lush (Dr.).	287	63	350	39	37	76	426	51	38	89	105	17	122	12	10	22
,,	Belle Vue House, Devizes	Phillips, T.	5	6	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	-	-
,,	Fiddington House, Market Lavington.	Hitchcock, C. (Dr.)	15	11	26	-	-	-	26	4	5	9	2	-	2	2	-	2
,,	Kingsdown House, Box	Nash, Jos. (Dr.)	13	20	33	-	-	-	33	8	6	14	3	2	5	1	2	3
Worcester	Droitwich Asylum	Hastings, Sir C. (Dr.), and Bennett, F. I. (Surgeon).	17	13	30	-	-	-	30	2	1	3	2	2	4	-	2	2
York, E. R.	Marfleet Lane Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	Campbell, Mrs.	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
,,	Dunnington House, near York.	Hornby, R. H.	24	14	38	-	-	-	38	3	3	6	3	2	5	2	1	3
York, N. R.	Terrace House, Osbaldwick	Tose, Mrs.	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1
York, W. R.	Mount Stead, near Leeds	Smith, S. (Surgeon), and Smith, G. P. (Dr.).	12	10	22	-	-	-	22	8	12	20	10	7	17	3	1	4

* Houses in which Paupers are received.

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1865.							Admissions during the Year 1865.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1865.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
York,W.R.—*cont^d.*	Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, near Bentham.	Parker, James	5	4	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
,,	*Grove House, Acomb, near York.	Pearson, Robert	10	9	19	-	1	1	20	7	6	13	5	4	9	1	1	2
,,	Lime Tree House, Acomb, near York.	Nelson, Samuel (Surgeon)	4	1	5	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
York, City	Lawrence House, York	Pumphrey, W.	4	4	8	-	-	-	8	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
		Totals	979	690	1,669	237	216	453	2,122	431	406	837	476	395	871	94	111	205

* Houses in which Paupers are received.

SUMMARY.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1865.							Admissions during the Year 1865.			Discharges during the Year 1865.						DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1865.								
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.			Total Number.			From Suicide.					
																				Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
City and Borough Asylums	107	101	208	10,085	11,992	22,077	22,285	3,713	3,755	7,468	1,730	1,863	3,593	1,107	1,423	2,530	1,414	1,103	2,517	9	4	13	–	–	–
Hospitals	935	880	1,815	181	182	363	2,178	376	400	776	236	277	513	118	171	289	103	73	176	–	3	3	–	–	–
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	812	673	1,485	261	609	870	2,355	487	455	942	249	346	595	91	126	217	165	104	269	–	–	–	1	–	1
Provincial Licensed Houses	979	690	1,669	237	216	453	2,122	431	406	837	476	395	871	94	111	205	100	57	157	6	2	8	–	–	–
	2,833	2,344	5,177	10,764	12,999	23,763	28,940	5,007	5,016	10,023	2,691	2,881	5,572	1,410	1,831	3,241	1,782	1,337	3,119	15	9	24	1	–	1
, Military, and State Criminal ylums.	390	95	485	–	–	–	485	314	4	318	172	–	172	41	–	41	33	1	34	1	–	1	–	–	–
Totals	3,223	2,439	5,662	10,764	12,999	23,763	29,425	5,321	5,020	10,341	2,863	2,881	5,744	1,451	1,831	3,282	1,815	1,338	3,153	16	9	25	1	–	1

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1865.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1866.																						
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1865.			HOUSES.
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																											
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	7	15	3	4	7	Great Foster House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	6	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	6	–	6	Lea Pale House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	6	6	Church-street.
2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	25	56	–	–	–	56	4	7	11	7	5	12	1	–	1	–	–	–	43	36	79	31	25	56	Ticehurst Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	4	12	6	3	9	Church Hill House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	10	16	–	–	–	16	1	2	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	12	20	6	9	15	Driffold House.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	13	8	21	–	–	–	21	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	13	30	12	7	19	Burman House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	1	–	1	Arden House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	5	5	Hurst House.
2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	29	55	–	–	–	55	5	7	12	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	35	70	26	30	56	Laverstock House.
19	6	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	188	70	258	65	45	110	368	23	29	52	7	4	11	149	27	176	41	8	49	320	166	486	256	105	361	Fisherton House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	closed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Belle Vue House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	15	32	–	–	–	32	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	20	20	40	17	14	31	Fiddington House.
4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	23	37	–	–	–	37	3	5	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	23	40	13	21	34	Kingsdown House.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	12	27	–	–	–	27	–	1	1	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	16	38	15	13	28	Droitwich Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	7	7	Marfleet-lane Retreat.
4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	15	35	–	–	–	35	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	16	40	21	14	35	Dunnington House.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	9	9	Terrace House.
3	1	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	7	14	21	–	–	–	21	–	3	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	9	11	20	Mount Stead.

(*continued*)

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1865.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1866.																							HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1865.			
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																											
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	10	4	3	7	Greta Bank.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	9	21	–	1	1	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	16	28	9	10	19	Grove House.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	9	21	–	1	1	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	6	18	4	1	5	Lime Tree Hou
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	12	4	4	8	Lawrence Hous
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	
100	57	157	6	2	8	–	–	–	907	720	1,627	164	140	304	1,931	156	174	330	104	59	163	159	32	191	49	11	60							

Included in Total Lunatics.

SUMMARY.

PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1866.																		
PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
109	120	229	10,652	12,762	23,414	23,643	964	1,369	2,333	14	3	17	252	104	356	679	778	1,457	County and Borough Asylum
958	927	1,885	195	185	380	2,265	178	263	441	35	26	61	5	2	7	1	- -	1	Hospitals.
858	678	1,536	288	609	897	2,433	107	173	280	104	90	194	15	3	18	24	24	48	Metropolitan Licensed Hous
907	720	1,627	164	140	304	1,931	156	174	330	104	59	163	159	32	191	49	11	60	Provincial Licensed Houses.
2,832	2,445	5,277	11,299	13,696	24,995	30,272	1,405	1,979	3,384	257	178	435	431	141	572	753	813	1,566	
499	98	597	- -	- -	- -	597	70	25	95	- -	- -	- -	323	98	421	19	13	32	Naval, Military, and State Cr Asylums.
3,331	2,543	5,874	11,299	13,696	24,995	30,869	1,475	2,004	3,479	257	178	435	754	239	993	772	826	1,598	

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1865.									PATIENTS						HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	–	–	eta Bank.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	9	21	–	1	1	ove House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	ne Tree House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	9	–	–	–	wrence House.
100	57	157	6	2	8	–	–	–	907	720	1,627	164	140	304	1

PATI

PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	
109	120	229	10,652	12,762	23,414	23,643	964	gh Asylums.
958	927	1,885	195	185	380	2,265	178	
858	678	1,536	288	609	897	2,433	107	nsed Houses.
907	720	1,627	164	140	304	1,931	156	d Houses.
2,832	2,445	5,277	11,299	13,696	24,995	30,272	1,405	
499	98	597	- -	- -	- -	597	70	d State Criminal
3,331	2,543	5,874	11,299	13,696	24,995	30,869	1,475	

ort

ED, and CHANGES of
last Report.

—

J. B. Steward and

ney is now the sole

Mrs. Stilwell has ceased

Maudsley has become

ewington. Dr. George
rs. Birkett is now the

n. Mrs. T. Diamond

—

PROVINCIAL.

1. New Licenses:

(1.) Moorend House, Charlton, near Cheltenham. To Mr. Thomas Holmes.
(2.) Amberd House, near Taunton. To Dr. F. H. Woodforde, formerly of Fairwater House, Taunton.
(3.) Downside Lodge, Midsomer-Norton, Bath. To Miss Mary Short.
(4.) Upper House, Combe Down, Bath. To Miss Bessie Long.

2. Licenses expired and houses closed:

(1.) Fairwater House, near Taunton. Dr. F. H. Woodforde. Patients removed to Amberd House, Taunton.
(2.) Colville House, Lowestoft. Mr. D. F. Tyerman.
(3.) Great Foster House, Egham. Messrs. Furnivall. House closed.

3. Changes of Proprietorship, &c.:

(1.) Plympton House, Plympton. Dr. Langworthy died last year, and the House is now under the superintendence of Mr. G. Rummin.
(2.) Harpenden Hall, near St. Alban's. Mr. A. G. Rumball has become sole Licensee.
(3.) North Grove House, Hawkhurst. The name of Mr. W. M. Harmer has been added to the License as co-Licensee.
(4.) Heigham Hall, near Norwich. Mr. W. P. Nichols and Mr. J. F. Watson are now sole Licensees.
(5.) Stretton House, Church Stretton and Grove House, All Stretton. In consequence of the death of Dr. Bakewell these Houses are now under the superintendence of Mrs. Bakewell and Mr. R. Wilding.
(6.) Lea Pale House, near Guildford. Mr. W. S. Wilson, Surgeon, has become co-Licensee, *vice* Mr. G. P. Phillips.
(7.) Church Hill House, Brighton. Since the death of Dr. Foreman this House has been under the superintendence of his widow, Mrs. Foreman.
(8.) Laverstock House, near Salisbury. Mr. Joseph Haynes has become co-Licensee.
(9.) Dunston Lodge, near Gateshead. Drs. C. D. and W. Garbutt have become Licensees, *vice* Mr. Cornelius Garbutt, deceased.

ANCE, MEDICINE,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.	WHERE S	Charged to Maintenance	
		ture I ng.	Garden and Farm.
		d.	*s.* *d.*
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	Arlesey, Baldock	2	1 4½
Bucks	Stone, near Aylesl	1	
Cambridge and Isle of Ely	Fulbourn	6¾	– 7
Chester	Chester	8½	– 3
Cornwall	Bodmin	8¼	– 2¼
Cumberland and Westmoreland	Near Carlisle	4	– 8⅜
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh	2¼	– 6
Derby	Mickleover, near l	5	– 1¾
Devon	Exminster	7	– 4½
Dorset	Near Dorchester	7¾	
Durham	Sedgefield	5¼	1 3
Essex	Brentwood	4¾	
Glamorgan	Bridgend		– 3¼
Gloucester	Gloucester	1½	– 2¼
Hants	Knole, near Fareha	4½	– 5
Kent	Barming Heath, n	6¾	– 3¾
Lancaster	Lancaster Moor	5⅛	– –⅞
„	Rainhill, near Live	9¼	Included with Provisions.
„	Prestwich, near Ma	4¾	– 3¼
Leicester	Leicester		
Lincoln	Bracebridge, near	2½	– 2
Middlesex	Colney Hatch	8	– 4
„	Hanwell	8½	– 4¼

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

- - - - - - - - - - - - COUNTY

CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1865.

Account. Miscellaneous.	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Count or Boroughs.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
– $7\frac{1}{4}$	2 $6\frac{1}{2}$	8 $1\frac{1}{2}$	8 $4\frac{1}{2}$	14 –
– $3\frac{1}{4}$	– $10\frac{3}{4}$	9 $5\frac{1}{4}$	8/2, 8/9, and 9/4	9/11, 10/6, and 1
– 2	– $3\frac{1}{2}$	8 $11\frac{1}{2}$	9 –	13 –
– $2\frac{1}{2}$	– $1\frac{1}{2}$	8 $3\frac{1}{2}$	8 2	14 –
– $2\frac{1}{4}$	– 1	8 $3\frac{1}{4}$	8 $3\frac{3}{4}$	10 6
– 4	– $6\frac{3}{4}$	9 $1\frac{1}{2}$	8/6 9/ and 9/6	- -
– $2\frac{1}{2}$	– $1\frac{1}{4}$	8 2	8 2	12 10
– $2\frac{1}{2}$	– $1\frac{1}{2}$	9 $5\frac{1}{2}$	9/ and 11/4	12 –
– 3	– $-\frac{1}{2}$	9 $4\frac{1}{2}$	9 3	12 9
– 5	- - -	7 $9\frac{1}{2}$	7 $8\frac{3}{4}$	From 11/ to 12
– $1\frac{3}{4}$	1 –	9 $3\frac{3}{4}$	9 6	12/ and 14/
– $2\frac{3}{4}$	Deducted under respective heads of Expenditure.	9 $9\frac{1}{2}$	9 9	14 –
– $4\frac{1}{2}$	– $-\frac{5}{8}$	10 $11\frac{1}{8}$	12 –	12 –
– $-\frac{1}{3}$	– 3	8 $3\frac{1}{3}$	8 9	12 –
– $3\frac{3}{4}$	– $11\frac{1}{2}$	8 $5\frac{1}{2}$	8 2	10/2, 11/2, 12/ and 14/
– $3\frac{3}{4}$	– $1\frac{1}{4}$	10 2	9/11 and 10/6	13/1½ and 13/
– 1	– $-\frac{3}{8}$	7 $7\frac{1}{4}$	7 7	14 –
– $1\frac{7}{8}$	Deducted under respective heads of Expenditure.	9 $1\frac{1}{8}$	8 9	14 –
– $2\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	8 7	7 7	12/3 and 14/
– $8\frac{1}{4}$	– 7	8 3	8 –	14 –
– $2\frac{1}{4}$	– $4\frac{1}{2}$	8 $2\frac{1}{4}$	8 $2\frac{1}{2}$	14 –
– 3	– $-\frac{3}{4}$	9 $9\frac{1}{2}$	9 $8\frac{1}{2}$	14 –
– $3\frac{3}{4}$	– $-\frac{1}{2}$	9 8	9 $7\frac{1}{2}$	14 –

ANCE, MEDICINE,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.	WHERE	Charged to Maintenance	
		iture nd ding.	Garden and Farm.
		d.	*s.* *d.*
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.	Abergavenny	$2\frac{3}{8}$	– $5\frac{3}{8}$
Norfolk - - - - -	Thorpe, near Nor	1	Included with Provisions.
Northumberland - - -	Cottingwood, nea	$9\frac{7}{8}$	– $2\frac{5}{8}$
Notts - - - - -	Nottingham -	$4\frac{3}{4}$	– 4
Oxford and Berks - - -	Littlemore, near C	$5\frac{1}{4}$	– $3\frac{1}{2}$
Salop and Montgomery - -	Bicton, near Shre	$2\frac{1}{8}$	– $1\frac{1}{2}$
Somerset - - - - -	Wells - -	$10\frac{3}{4}$	– $8\frac{1}{2}$
Stafford - - - - -	Stafford - -	$2\frac{1}{4}$	– $6\frac{1}{4}$
„ - - - - -	Burntwood, near		
Suffolk - - - - -	Melton, near Woo	$-\frac{1}{4}$	– $4\frac{3}{4}$
		7	- -
Surrey - - - - -	Near Tooting -	$2\frac{1}{2}$	– $8\frac{1}{3}$
Sussex - - - - -	Hayward's Heath	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2 $4\frac{3}{4}$
Warwick - - - - -	Hatton, near Wary	$3\frac{1}{4}$	– $6\frac{7}{8}$
Wilts - - - - -	Near Devizes -	$5\frac{3}{4}$	– $4\frac{1}{2}$
Worcester - - - - -	Powick, near Wor	$3\frac{3}{4}$	– 5
York, N. Riding - - -	Clifton, near York	$8\frac{1}{8}$	– $6\frac{5}{8}$
„ W. Riding - - -	Wakefield - -	-	– $8\frac{1}{3}$
Birmingham - - - -	- - - -	$4\frac{3}{4}$	- -
Bristol (Stapleton, near Bristol) -	- - - -	4	– $2\frac{1}{2}$
Haverfordwest - - - -	- - - -	$6\frac{1}{4}$	- -
Hull - - - - - -	- - - -	$3\frac{1}{4}$	– 1

Appendix

CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1865—*continue*

Account.	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly C for Paup from other C or Borou
Miscellaneous.				D
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d*
1 $-\frac{7}{8}$	$-\frac{3}{4}$	8 $9\frac{3}{8}$	9 9	14 –
– $3\frac{3}{4}$	– $2\frac{3}{4}$	7 $11\frac{3}{4}$	7 $10\frac{1}{2}$	l, 14 –
– $1\frac{1}{4}$	– $1\frac{7}{8}$	10 1	9 11	9 11
– $1\frac{1}{8}$	– $1\frac{5}{8}$	8 $5\frac{1}{2}$	8 –	12/ and
– $4\frac{1}{4}$	– 2	9 $10\frac{1}{4}$	9 $7\frac{1}{2}$	12 –
– $3\frac{7}{8}$	– 1	8 10	8 9	8/9, 12/3, a
– $2\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	8 3	8 2	11 2
– $1\frac{3}{4}$	Deducted under respective heads of expenditure.	8 6	8/3, 9/2, and 10/3	14 –
– $4\frac{1}{4}$	– $4\frac{3}{4}$	10 $2\frac{1}{4}$	10 2	- -
– $5\frac{1}{3}$	- - -	8 $2\frac{1}{4}$	8 6	12 –
– 1	– $4\frac{1}{2}$	9 –	9 –	14 –
– 1	- - -	9 $5\frac{3}{8}$	9 9	14 –
– $1\frac{7}{8}$	– $4\frac{3}{4}$	8 $11\frac{1}{2}$	8 $5\frac{1}{3}$	14 –
– 8	– $3\frac{1}{4}$	7 $11\frac{1}{4}$	7 $10\frac{1}{2}$	10/10½ and
– $3\frac{3}{4}$	– 4	8 $-\frac{1}{2}$	7 6	12 6
– $2\frac{7}{8}$	– $7\frac{1}{2}$	8 $2\frac{1}{3}$	7 7	12/3 and 1
– $3\frac{3}{8}$	– 3	8 $11\frac{3}{4}$	8 9	- -
– $2\frac{3}{4}$	– $3\frac{3}{4}$	7 $6\frac{1}{2}$	8 6	14 –
1 $1\frac{1}{2}$	– $2\frac{3}{4}$	11 $5\frac{3}{4}$	12 –	14 –
– 3	- - -	8 $1\frac{1}{4}$	8 3	8 3
2 1	– $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $2\frac{3}{4}$	10 6	12 6

| | | |

Appendix (D.)

HOSPITALS.

per Head during the Year ending 31 December 1865.

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
135 7 10	257 9 3	3,105 13 10¼	Stationery, papers, and advertising	35 11 2	– 19 3
			Artisans	87 7 3	
			Rates, taxes, and water supply	49 15 7	
			Miscellaneous	84 15 3	
			Total £.	257 9 3	
364 18 10	1,171 5 5	4,997 17 6	Laundresses	276 15 5	1 12 1
			Books, printing, stationery, &c.	54 15 11	
			Rates, taxes, and tithes	40 6 9	
			Gardens, greenhouse, and grounds, &c.	191 8 7	
			New works, repairs, painting, &c.	388 17 4	
			New waggonette	55 – –	
			Carriage, porterage, insurance, bank charges, water, &c. &c.	164 1 5	
			Total £.	1,171 5 5	
298 11 10	509 14 11	3,268 16 –	Soap and soda	18 – –	1 5 –
			Straw	6 12 4	
			Earthenware and glass	19 5 11	
			Brushes and white coopery	14 15 10	
			Books, printing, and stationery	32 11 3	
			Ironmongery	47 11 5	
			Surgical instruments	1 9 6	
			Garden	35 – –	
			Hire of carriage	19 5 –	
			Repairs	190 5 5	
			Water rate	9 8 3	
			Insurance	9 5 –	
			Incidentals	106 5 –	
			Total £.	509 14 11	

Appendix (D.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
Lancaster—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle (*a*).	958 11 2	1,293 10 4	3,126 8 1	631 13 –	14 19 2	408 10 9
Lincoln:						
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.	292 – –	466 10 8	1,292 2 7	166 2 6	21 4 2	176 18 1
Middlesex:						
St. Luke's Lunatic Hospital.	1,164 4 3	1,162 4 3	3,242 16 1	656 19 6	70 2 –	669 8

(*a*) These accounts are made up for the year ended 24th June 1865.

during the Year ending 31 December 1865—*continued.*

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
773 13 3	2,383 14 5	9,591 – 2	Farm, less articles sold and consumed	515 8 9	1 14 8
			Soap - - - - - - -	60 9 8	
			Stationery, printing, &c. - -	90 14 11	
			Repairs, painting, &c. - - -	426 10 4	
			Carriage, &c - - - -	133 1 6	
			Rates, taxes, and insurance - -	138 18 3	
			Interest and law charges - -	70 15 4	
			Sundries - - - - -	157 4 9	
			Outlay for patients - - -	790 10 11	
			Total - - £.	2,383 14 5	
162 16 2	126 10 5	2,704 4 7	Brooms, brushes, &c. - - -	14 2 3	– 16 –
			Soap - - - - - - -	35 18 9	
			Starch, blue, &c. - - -	6 10 3	
			Straw - - - - - -	1 4 –	
			Sundries - - - - -	12 9 5	
			Books, periodicals, printing, stationery, &c.	51 5 9	
			Patients' amusements - - -	5 – –	
			Total - - £.	126 10 5	
377 11 11	628 11 4	7,971 18 –	Pension to late Steward and Matron.	50 – –	1 – 10¼
			Books, periodicals, &c. - -	52 14 6	
			Soap, soda, &c. - - - -	203 1 –	
			Brooms, brushes, &c. - - -	51 12 –	
			Gardener's work - - - -	21 2 –	
			Amusements for patients - -	36 1 –	
			Stationery, &c. - - - -	176 9 3	
			Miscellaneous - - - -	37 – 7	
			Total - - £.	628 11 4	

Appendix (D.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Norfolk:						
Bethel Hospital, Norwich.	314 – –	176 7 9	1,150 6 1	157 8 10	– –	102 18 8
Northampton:						
Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.	1,485 1 4	1,473 13 9	5,805 16 1	989 7 6	101 15 –	823 1 –
Nottingham:						
Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.	350 – –	392 16 10½	1,183 1 1	233 14 –	18 8 –	243 3 2
Oxford:						
Warneford Lunatic Asylum, near Oxford.	424 5 –	392 9 1	1,169 – 9½	193 7 6	18 16 2	215 10 3

during the Year ending 31 December 1865—*continued.*

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
60 19 8	228 7 11	2,190 8 11	Garden work and labour - -	44 4 6	- 10 10½
			Laundry work - - - -	37 15 6	
			Earthenware, brushes, &c. - -	32 19 7½	
			Books, printing, stationery, &c. -	16 8 1	
			Baking, straw, &c. - - -	42 6 3	
			Carpets, table linen, &c. - -	30 10 8	
			Miscellaneous - - - -	24 3 3½	
			Total - - £.	228 7 11	
704 13 -	1,814 17 1	13,198 4 9	Gratuities to late officers - -	300 - -	- 12 -½
			Fees for Visiting Physicians - -	253 1 -	
			Water - - - - - -	8 12 -	
			Clothing - - - - -	817 7 -	
			Books, stationery, stamps, &c. -	157 10 11	
			Keep of carriage horses - - -	55 8 6	
			Gardeners - - - - -	97 10 -	
			Incidentals - - - - -	125 7 8	
			Total - - £.	1,814 17 1	
310 15 6	494 5 6	3,226 4 1½	Water - - - - - -	38 3 1	1 3 8½
			Garden and land - - - -	214 15 11	
			Stationery, &c. - - - -	66 19 6	
			Rents, insurance, taxes - -	49 7 10	
			Repairs - - - - -	74 14 -	
			Sundries - - - - -	50 5 2	
			Total - - £.	494 5 6	
217 16 3	342 9 10½	2,973 14 11	Books, printing, and stationery -	41 10 7	1 - 5
			Annuity and pension - - -	80 - -	
			Laundry stores - - - -	27 3 7	
			Barley, meal, &c. - - -	34 16 6	
			Farmyard, garden, and out-door labour.	72 16 -½	
			Medical substitute - - -	25 - -	
			Incidental and miscellaneous - -	61 3 2	
			Total - - £.	342 9 10½	

Appendix (D.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Stafford:						
Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford.	665 – –	1,174 12 6	3,149 13 10	1,018 4 10	30 8 2	496 5 –
Surrey:						
Bethlehem Hospital	2,079 2 –	1,823 17 –	4,610 18 6	1,269 6 6	133 11 –	1,178 5 6
Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, near Reigate.	1,275 3 11	744 18 6	6,479 – 9	329 1 5	77 3 5	1,533 5 9

during the Year ending 31 December 1865—*continued.*

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
646 17 9	4,308 – 5	11,489 2 6 (*a*)	Farm and grounds, including rent -	1,220 2 1½	1 3 9¼
			Stationery - - - - -	125 10 6	
			Rates and Taxes - - - -	50 13 9½	
			Servants' clothing - - -	50 1 3	
			Mops, brooms, &c. - - -	11 5 –	
			Patients' clothing (reimbursed) -	1,144 15 7	
			Building and repairs - - -	1,579 14 5	
			Insurance - - - - -	33 17 1	
			Incidentals - - - - -	92 – 8	
			Total - - £.	4,308 – 5	
1,746 4 5	2,182 16 8	15,024 1 7	Washing - - - - -	926 3 –	1 2 8
			Printing and stationery - -	254 3 5	
			Books - - - - -	37 17 –	
			Clothing - - - - -	493 15 11	
			Incidentals - - - - -	470 17 4	
			Total - - £.	2,182 16 8	
1,004 16 6	5,613 3 2	17,056 13 5	Clothing - - - - -	1,878 10 2	– 12 4
			Washing - - - - -	553 3 2	
			Office salaries, wages, housekeeping, sundries, printing, advertisements, postages, stationery, repairs, travelling, insurances, rates, taxes, &c. - - - - -	3,181 9 10	
			Total - - £.	5,613 3 2	

(*a*) Less miscellaneous receipts, 662 *l.* 13 *s.* 1 *d.*

Appendix (D.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
York:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
York Lunatic Hospital. (*a*)	866 – –	765 15 4	3,120 4 3	633 2 –	29 1 8	348 17 2
The Retreat, York (*b*)	1,100 – –	1,100 14 –	3,377 5 6	276 3 11	29 14 4	466 12 9

(*a*) These accounts are made up for the year ended 31 May 1865.
(*b*) These accounts are made up for the year ended 31 March 1866.

during the Year ending 31 December 1865—*continued.*

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
659 4 3	863 5 3	7,285 9 11	Clothing for contract patients -	332 14 9	- 16 2
			Printing, books, stationery, &c. -	99 1 9	
			Insurance - - - - -	206 1 7	
			Water - - - - - -	81 11 2	
			Soap - - - - - -	73 16 -	
			Carriage and horses - - -	70 - -	
			Total - - £.	863 5 3	
296 16 2	365 13 2	7,012 19 10	Painting and library - - -	76 4 2	1 - 8¾
			Use of carriage and horses - -	160 - -	
			Soap - - - - - -	65 - -	
			Incidentals - - - - -	64 9 -	
			Total - - £.	365 13 2	

Appendix (E.)

Visitation of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums by Committees of Guardians.

Appendix (E.)

Sir, Town Hall, Hull, 24 June 1865.

I have the honour to address to you (for the information of Sir George Grey, Secretary of State) the following statement in reply to your letter of the 13th instant, containing communications from the Commissioners in Lunacy and the Sculcoates Board of Guardians, as to the extent of the powers vested in Boards of Guardians under the 65th section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," and the Committee trust that the course they have adopted heretofore will be found to be not only consistent with the requirements of the law, but also in accordance with the prudent and judicious supervision of the Asylum and its Inmates, which they may fairly be called upon to exercise in the discharge of the duties devolving upon them.

The Commissioners state "that they entertain no doubt whatever "that the plain intent and meaning of the Legislature was, by the "terms used in the 65th section, to secure for the Guardians access "to their Paupers at all reasonable times in the Wards where they "live, with a view to such examination as may satisfy them of the "propriety and the sufficiency of the accommodation afforded; and "that it is clear that the Superintendent of the Hull Borough "Asylum exceeded his authority in refusing to give the Guardians "of the Sculcoates Union permission to enter the Wards of the "Asylum in which the Paupers of that Union are placed with "other Inmates, and where habitually they pass their time."

The Committee regret that the provisions of the 65th section of the Act of Parliament referred to do not appear to them to admit the construction contended for by the Commissioners so clearly as seems to be supposed. The power in the 65th section is "to visit and examine any or every Pauper Lunatic confined in such Asylum," with a limitation, however, that the "visit or examination is only to extend to the Paupers chargeable to the Union of the Visiting Guardians," which does not appear consistent with visiting in such a way as must of necessity involve a visit to all the Paupers in the Asylum, irrespective of the Union they belong to. The Committee conceive that the power is intended to enable Guardians to visit and examine the Paupers of their Union so as to ascertain their personal appearance and condition, and to give the Guardians an opportunity of hearing from the Paupers (Lunatics though they are), whatever statements they may wish to make, so that, if needful, reference may be made by the Guardians to the Superintendent, or to the Committee of the Asylum, or to the Commissioners. The Committee beg to refer the Secretary of State to the communication of the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum, dated 16th June, 1865, sent herewith,

herewith, marked (A)*, setting forth the origin of the system (as to the statutory visits of Guardians), adopted in the Hull Asylum for many years past as affording every proper means to the Guardians to visit and examine all or any of their Patients (in a manner the most convenient to the Guardians, and wholly unobjectionable as regards the other Patients in the Asylum), without the risk of evils heretofore found to be incident to permitting four or five, and in some instances a still greater number, of the Guardians to visit their Lunatic Appendix (E.)

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* (A)

Borough Lunatic Asylum, Kingston-upon-Hull,
Dear Sir, Hull, 12 May 1865.

A deputation of Sculcoates Guardians, consisting of Messrs. Sykes, Sissons, Bolter, and Coates, accompanied by Mr. Preston, R.O., came this morning for the purpose of visiting the Asylum and their Patients.

In the first place I objected to Mr. Preston seeing any of the Patients; in the second, on being questioned by Mr. Sykes whether I would allow the Patients to be visited in their wards, I replied in the negative, except in two instances in which the Patients were confined to their beds; and, thirdly, on his asking if I would allow an inspection of the provisions and stock of clothing, I also replied in the negative. These, I said, were my instructions, upon receiving which they departed without seeing any of their Patients.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. W. Casson.*

James H. Gresham, Esq.

Borough Lunatic Asylum, Kingston-upon-Hull,
Sir, Hull, 19 May 1865.

When the Hull Guardians visit the Asylum, I have all their Male Patients collected in one room, and all their Females in another. This plan facilitates and shortens their duties, and for which they have thanked and complimented me. They never ask to see, nor do they see, the food and stock of clothing.

The Sculcoates Guardians have not paid for Heenan Wills' maintenance, &c., for the past quarter.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *F. W. Casson.*

James H. Gresham, Esq.

Dear Sir, Borough Asylum, Hull, 16 June 1865.

Relative to the last visit of the Sculcoates Guardians to the Asylum on the 12th of May, when I refused to allow them to examine their Patients in the Wards because they were mixed with other Patients belonging to Hull and other Parishes, I beg to state that some years ago Guardians of an Union came to the Asylum for the purpose of inspecting their Paupers, but in addition to so doing they exceeded their duties by examining and inquiring into the circumstances of other Patients, thereby causing, as the Visitors will remember, much excitement amongst them. My instructions then were that for the future I should not allow any Guardians to see any Patients except such as belonged to the Parishes they represented, and since that time it has been my practice to cause all Patients belonging to an Union for inspection of its Guardians during their visits, to be collected together in a Ward, separate from all the other Inmates. This mode was adopted on the occasion of the visit of the Sculcoates Guardians on the 13th of January last, and although it did not meet their approval, I have been complimented and thanked by the Hull Guardians for doing exactly the same during their visits, which not only facilitates their duties, but prevents confusion amongst the Patients; and I still adhere to the opinion that when five or six Guardians desire to inspect a certain number of our inmates who are classified with others, this plan of separation is attended with less inconvenience to Guardians, and less annoyance, inconvenience, and confusion to Patients. I may remark that the Hull Guardians have visited their Paupers in the Asylum at least once every three months, whilst the Sculcoates Guardians have not paid six visits

Appendix (E.)

Lunatic Paupers when mixed indiscriminately with the Paupers of other Parishes and Unions.

It must be borne in mind that the persons of the Paupers are individually unknown to the Guardians, and require identification; and even when identified, the difficulties of uninterruptedly conversing with their own Paupers, when mixed with many others, would be almost, if not quite, insuperable; while the attempt to do so under such circumstances would only produce a general confusion and excitement, which past experience has shown to be to the last degree undesirable.

As to the power claimed by the Sculcoates Guardians of inspecting the food and clothing, the Commissioners have their doubts; while the Committee conceive that under the terms used in the 65th section there is not the semblance of a pretext upon which to found such a claim, nor are they aware of any circumstances to justify the assertion of the Commissioners that a refusal to permit the exercise of the power (which the Commissioners themselves admit is doubtful, and the existence of which is denied *in toto* by the Committee) "can only arise from a spirit antagonistic to that of the 65th section, "with a view as far as possible of defeating its intention." [Omission is here made of remarks not bearing upon the material points raised, but relating to the offence given previously to the Committee by objections of the Guardians to the food supplied to their Paupers.]

In reference to the remarks of the Commissioners as to the words "except when the Medical Officer is at home and able to see the "Guardians," occurring in the latter part of the letter of the Committee to the Guardians of the 20th day of January 1865, the Commissioners have not forwarded to the Secretary of State an Entry in the Asylum Minute Book by one of the Committee, which was sent to the Commissioners immediately after their visit on February 28, is now enclosed, marked (B.)* . . . . .

In reference to Mr. Chatham's Letter to you of the 31st May 1865, the

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visits in 16 years, and the visit they made when I was ill in bed, on the 13th of last January, was the first they had made for many years. [Some paragraphs follow referring to the objections made to the meat supplied for Patients.] I will add, in conclusion, that during the many visits made to the Asylum by the Hull Guardians they have never had any cause to find fault with the treatment or food of their Patients under my care.

I am, &c.

J. H. Gresham, Esq. (signed) *F. W. Casson.*

* (B.) What the Committee intended to convey to the Guardians by the words "except when the Medical Officer is at home and able to see them," was "*unless* "*the Medical Officer has the means of communicating with them, reserved to him* "*by the 65th Section.*" Under that section the Guardians have the power of visiting their patients. By section 65, one of the restrictions upon the visits of the Guardians is that, if the Medical Officer "deliver to the Guardians" his reasons in writing why any Lunatic should not be visited, then the Medical Officer may refuse such visit, &c.

I feel sure that the Committee will agree that the Medical Officer must be assumed to be always available for the performance of his duty, as stated by the Commissioners; but *legally* he may be so, and still be absent from the Asylum for short periods, and if without notice of a visit, the Guardians should select one of these short absences from the Asylum as a fitting opportunity to exercise their powers

the Committee have only to remark, that the insinuation that there has ever been the slightest "seclusion and secrecy" practised towards the Sculcoates Guardians or any one else, is wholly unfounded.

The Committee object to admitting (against their conviction to the contrary) that any power is vested in the Guardians under the 65th section to do more than visit and examine their own Pauper Patients, and the Committee submit that the power thus given to the Guardians does not include the power of insisting (as a right) upon visiting the various Wards, &c., &c., where such Pauper Patients may be distributed among the Paupers of other Unions, Parishes, &c.; but at the same time the Committee have never known an instance of anyone being refused an order to visit every part of the Asylum, and to see the food, &c., &c., who has applied to any Member of the Committee. On the contrary, the Committee are glad to afford every proper facility of inspecting the Asylum, &c., &c., reserving only to themselves the power (where it is desired not only to visit the Asylum generally, but also to communicate with any of the Patients) of making provision that the convenience of the other Patients should not be needlessly interfered with, and that confusion and disorder should be prevented. On this ground alone the present practice has been introduced of collecting all the Patients of any Union in one of the Airing Yards or large rooms or Wards of the Asylum, whenever Guardians pay their statutory visits, so that they may communicate with the Patients freely, without being interfered with or by incommoding other Patients to whom such statutory visits are not made.

In conclusion, the Committee cannot help stating their feeling that the objections to a visit, and also at the same time to an examination of the Sculcoates Patients by a large or any number of Guardians in their own Wards when mixed with numerous other Patients, is open to so many grave objections that they trust the resolution they passed on the 10th day of June instant, will be considered by the Secretary of State to meet the fair requirements of the Law. If the Sculcoates Guardians merely desired to pass through the various Wards of the Asylum in order to notice the appearance and occupations of their Paupers in the places in which they live, without attempting to examine or address any of the Inmates of the Asylum, and were content to *examine* their own Paupers at some other time when separated from the others as at present arranged (although the Committee do not think that the Guardians are entitled to insist upon such a course as a matter of right), the Committee would probably not object to give directions to Mr. Casson to permit an occasional visit of that kind without an order, though the visits of four or five or more persons together are always very undesirable. It will be seen, however, that from the way in which the claim of the Guardians

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powers under the 65th section; it appears to me (beyond doubt) that the Committee are *fully authorised* to delay the inspection, &c. of the paupers until the Medical Officer is fetched, who would not only thus have the opportunity provided by the Act of exercising (if needful) the power of refusal vested in him, but also of preventing the Guardians from going (without leave asked) into the Kitchen, Larder, &c., &c., as on a recent occasion.

Appendix (E.)

Guardians appears to have been made, they might not be satisfied without having the power of both visiting and also examining (at the same time) their Patients in their respective Wards when mixed with other Patients; and the Committee, though willing to give the utmost facilities for visiting the Asylum and its Inmates, do not think that section 65 will legally bear a construction which might be followed by inconveniences and difficulties as to the preservation of due order in the Asylum, that appear hardly consistent with the intention of the Legislature.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *James H. Gresham*,
Clerk to Visitors.

H. Waddington, Esq.,
Home Office, London.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall Place, 7 July 1865.

Sir,

The enclosures transmitted with your letter of the 28th ultimo were laid before the Commissioners in Lunacy.

To the arguments put forth in the letter of the 24th of June, addressed to the Secretary of State by the Committee of Visitors of the Hull Borough Asylum, and to the Papers marked (A) and (B) accompanying it, the Commissioners have since given careful consideration, and the result has been very strongly to confirm them in their own view of the 65th section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," and in the opinions expressed in their letter to Mr. Waddington of the 10th ult.

The principal objection of the Committee to that view is thus stated:—

"The power in the 65th section is to 'visit and examine any or "'every Pauper Lunatic confined in such Asylum,' with a limitation, "however, that the 'visit or examination is only to extend to the "'Paupers chargeable to the Union of the Visiting Guardians,' "which does not appear consistent with visiting in such a way as "must of necessity involve a visit to all the Paupers in the Asylum, "irrespective of the Union they belong to."

In other words, this reasoning is that, as the Guardians cannot see their own Patients in the Wards without also seeing there the Patients belonging to other Unions, a visit in such circumstances, involving of necessity a visit to all the Paupers in the Asylum, ceases to be the visit to the Paupers chargeable to their Union which the language of the Act restricts them to.

But the Commissioners naturally find some difficulty in adopting an argument which would quite as clearly establish that their own visits to the Insane Inmates of a Workhouse are in effect no visits at all, because where the insane are mixed with the other inmates, they are necessarily also visits to the sane.

Another

Another point in the argument is based on a stated experience of the Committee, to which all the experience of the Commissioners is diametrically opposed. "It must be borne in mind," they say, "that the persons of the Paupers are individually unknown to the "Guardians and require identification, and even when identified, "the difficulties of uninterruptedly conversing with their own "Paupers when mixed with many others would be almost, if not "quite, insuperable, while the attempt to do so under such circum-"stances would only produce a general confusion and excitement "which past experience has shown to be to the last degree undesir-"able." Such difficulties, whether of identification, or of carrying on a conversation, without general confusion and excitement, could not possibly exist, the Commissioners are compelled to say, in any well-conducted Asylum. Appendix (E.)

The Act of Parliament containing the 65th clause contains also other sections, the 63rd and 64th, by which lists of all Pauper Lunatics are bound to be sent from time to time, by the Guardians of the respective Unions to which they are chargeable, to the Asylum Authorities within their district; and the Legislature has been careful further to provide by the 34th section of "The Lunacy Acts Amendment Act 1862," that the Superintendent of every Asylum shall transmit every half-year to the Guardians of every Union, a statement of the condition of every Pauper Lunatic chargeable to such Union. With such documents at hand, and attendants of ordinary intelligence, no such difficulty of identification as the Hull Committee allege is even conceivable to the Commissioners; and if confusion and excitement are as a matter of course expected in an Asylum upon the entry into any of its Wards of two or three Workhouse Guardians, habitual order and good conduct must in that Asylum have ceased to be the rule.

But the present question is not one of mere difficulties, more or less, but of the intent and meaning of the clause of an Act of Parliament, of which it cannot be said that it is not explicitly worded.

The language of the 65th section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act 1853," providing for the visitation of Lunatic Paupers with a view to ascertainment of their condition and accommodation, contrasts in a marked way, it is important to observe, with a clause in the same Act providing for the visitation of Lunatic Paupers with a view to any special inquiry, whether upon individual matters of complaint or questions of settlement. In the latter case, by the 119th section, Guardians are "at all reasonable times to be allowed free access to "the Lunatic in the presence of the Medical Attendant;" whereas in the former case, by the 65th section of the same Statute, there is neither restriction as to time, nor as to the presence of the Medical Attendant, to whom it reserves only the power to refuse access to any individual Lunatic whose particular condition might render the visit injurious; and for justification of even such a refusal, the section requires him to give his reasons for it in writing, and also to enter them in the Medical Journal of the Asylum. Beyond this carefully guarded restriction there is no other. The Guardians are not merely to see their Paupers at reasonable times, but at all accessible times. If they cannot go in person they can authorise any Physician, Surgeon,

Appendix (E.)

Surgeon, or Apothecary to go in their name; and to him as to themselves is given the power to go "whenever they see fit between the "hours of 8 in the morning and 6 in the evening," to visit and examine any or every of their Lunatic Paupers.

In the view of the Commissioners, the meaning and intention of the language thus used was to provide that the visits of the Guardians should be as are the visits of the Commissioners themselves, unannounced and unexpected; that the time for them should be whenever the Guardians "shall see fit;" that no time should be afforded for preparation within the Asylum itself, in contemplation of such visit, but that the Paupers to be seen should be seen in the exact condition in which they are from day to day, and the good or ill of which it is the object of the visit to ascertain.

Entirely opposed to this is the practice of the Hull Borough Asylum. The Committee of Visitors, thinking themselves bound by the terms of the Statute not to allow any Guardians to see any Patients, excepting such as belong to the Parishes they represent, it is the custom of their Superintendent to cause all Patients belonging to a Union to be collected together, for inspection of its Guardians during their visits, in a Ward separate from all the other inmates, where, as the Committee state in their letter, "the Guar- "dians may ascertain their personal appearance and condition, and "have an opportunity of hearing from the Paupers, lunatics though "they are, whatever statements they may wish to make." That is to say, the Guardians, empowered by the Statute, to visit and examine whenever they see fit between morning and evening, are to find upon their arrival at the Asylum that they are not to examine until others shall see fit; that to the very authorities over whom their visit was to act as a check, has been reserved the power to deprive their visit of all efficacy; that their Paupers are only to be seen as the Medical Officer of the Asylum chooses to present them; that their personal appearance and condition are to be judged of without reference to their daily habitation or their daily companions; and that whether the place in which they pass all their time be the worst Ward or the best, the Guardians having the opportunity afforded them of hearing from the Lunatics whatever statements they may wish to make, have no claim to examine for themselves.

Upon all this the Commissioners have only to remark that it repeals the law; that all the protection which the Legislature intended the Lunatic Paupers to receive by the 65th section, it withdraws; and that "lunatics though they are," it leaves them to those ordinary and rational means of protecting themselves which call for no special interference from the Legislature.

The Committee of Visitors are able indeed to justify themselves in the view they thus take, by quoting and adopting the language of the Superintendent of their Asylum, but it is not within the experience or recollection of the Commissioners that such opinions are shared by any Superintendent of a well-conducted Asylum, or that the course pursued at Hull has had any imitators.

In the majority of Asylums, it is certain both Visitors and Superintendents are in the habit of taking just pride in recounting the visits made by Guardians under this section; and recording the satisfaction

satisfaction expressed by them at the comforts and accommodation provided in the several Wards for their Poor. As an instance which has most recently occurred, the Commissioners refer the Secretary of State to the report of the Essex County Asylum, issued in the present year; where the Committee of Visitors describe, among other visits, those of the Risbridge, Dunmow, and West Ham Guardians; quote passages from their several reports, and state how readily their Superintendent had afforded these Deputations every assistance in the discharge of their duties.

Upon that part of the letter of the Hull Visitors which relates their dispute with the Sculcoates Guardians respecting the Asylum diet, the Commissioners offer no remark. They retain exactly the opinion expressed in the extract from their entry at the Asylum quoted in their last letter, and they observe with satisfaction that the Visitors, even while maintaining their present construction of the 65th section, appear to have abandoned the belief they at first entertained, that the section empowered them also entirely to refuse to the Guardians all access to their Asylum, "except when the "Medical Officer is at home, and able to see them."

Upon the whole case, the Commissioners can only repeat what they stated in their letter of the 10th of June, and again urge upon Secretary Sir George Grey the necessity of interposing his authority to obtain for the Lunatic Paupers of the Sculcoates Union the protection which the Legislature meant to ensure to them.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *W. C. Spring Rice*, Secretary.

H. Waddington, Esq.,
Home Office.

Appendix (F.)

Appendix (F.)

MOUNT STEAD ASYLUM REPORT.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall-place, S.W.,
25 November 1865.

THE investigation at Mount Stead Asylum, ordered at the Board on the 13th inst., and at the Board on the 20th directed to be made by the undersigned, having taken place on Thursday the 23d, when three of the Visitors were present by invitation, we now report the result of the inquiry.

Within little more than two months, in August and in October last, two Patients at this house have committed suicide; Mrs. C., strongly suicidal when admitted, by hanging herself with three of her pocket-handkerchiefs knotted together; and Mr. R. K., who had been received as labouring under acute homicidal mania, by drowning himself in the Wharfe; in which river, three years ago, a Female Patient, named N. H, stated on her admission to have the delusion that she was under the vengeance of God for constant and preternatural sinfulness, had also committed suicide.

The remarks from time to time elicited by these occurrences in the entries of Visitors and Visiting Commissioners, involved generally the consideration of three prominent questions: first, whether they might not have been preventible by an increased staff of capable attendants; second, to what extent the peculiar facilities for escape afforded by the locality could be obviated by any such increase; and third, whether admission into the house of suicidal and acute cases should not be altogether disallowed. To a decision of these questions our present inquiry was mainly directed.

It should be premised as to another Patient, removed from Mount Stead to Cheadle Hospital in January last, and of whose treatment recent complaint had been so forcibly made to the Board by his brother as to render it advisable to include the case among the subjects for inquiry, that having satisfied ourselves, by full examination into the facts, that they did not sufficiently support such inferences as could alone justify the special charges alleged, we think it just to Dr. Smith to say that, in our opinion, beyond the disadvantages incident to every such case in a house of this kind, there was nothing in his treatment of this Patient which calls for censure.

In regard to the other matters of inquiry, and particularly as to the deaths of Mrs. C. and Mr. K., we examined several witnesses, whose evidence appeared to us clearly to establish, as to Mrs. C., that a want of the supervision, as well as of the vigilance that should be unceasing in such a case, had supplied both opportunity and means of suicide; and, as to Mr. K., not only that the exclusive service of an additional attendant during his temporary paroxysm of terror

terror must have prevented his escape, but that the discovery of it made so immediately must have led, in any less exposed locality, to his almost certain early recapture. At Mount Stead unfortunately, with a wide moor at the back, and in front a steep descent crossed by a railway, entirely unguarded, and ending in a strongly-flowing deep river, facilities for escape are always present; and, to Patients unhappily afflicted with the desire of suicide, ready means to gratify it are obtrusively afforded. Appendix (F.)

It is not in regard to suicidal Patients merely, however, but to the reception of all Patients labouring under acute forms of mania, that the evidence taken by us established the unfitness of the house, by reason of its locality, construction, and general arrangements. Neither the Patient drowned in the Wharfe three years ago, nor the Patient drowned in the same river last month, had been certified on admission as suicidal. The result of our inquiry has convinced us of the necessity of so restricting in future the cases admitted as to exclude those of acute mania and of melancholia with known suicidal propensities; and we are happy to be able to state the entire concurrence of the Visitors present, in the suggestion we make as one result of the investigation: that such application be made to the next Quarter Sessions as may lead to immediate endorsement of this restriction upon Dr. Smith's current license; and to a specification of the same condition upon every future renewal of a license to Mount Stead. But assuming this restriction to be strictly carried out, we had further to consider the question of the sufficiency or otherwise, even under the conditions stated, of the existing staff of attendants and nurses to the requirements of the average number of Patients received at Mount Stead; and in the conclusion at which we arrived on this point also we had the satisfaction of finding that the Visitors perfectly agreed with us.

This is a subject which more frequently than any other has occupied attention in the visits and entries made at Mount Stead during all the years since a license was granted. We should have referred to the various occasions when remarks were made upon it, and to the course taken in consequence from time to time by Dr. Smith, but that the briefest mention of them would occupy too much space; and it will suffice for our purpose to state what the present staff of nurses and attendants practically is, and the grounds on which we think it insufficient.

There are in the house 21 Patients, eight Males and 13 Females; the attendants on the Male side being two, one of whom waits at Dr. Smith's table, where a portion of the Patients dine; while on the Female side, where the Matron acts also as ladies' companion, there is one nurse whose time is exclusively given up to the Patients, a second nurse, who is partially a housemaid, and a helper now temporarily engaged in consequence of a particular case requiring all the attention of the principal nurse. The practical result is, that upon any case in either division requiring more than ordinary personal service, the rest of the Patients are committed to the charge of one attendant or nurse; and that such extra help as may at any time be called in is unavoidably accompanied by a want of the necessary experience, and of that amount of familiarity with the Patients'

Appendix (F.)

habits which so materially conduces to their comfort. In the course of the evidence taken by us in the case of Mr. K., it appeared that if for any reason it should be judged necessary to place a Patient to sleep in the Strong Room, it was the custom to leave him unseen by any one from eight o'clock in the evening to eight the following morning, excepting only by such visit from Dr. Smith himself as he might be able to pay up to his own bed-time at 10 o'clock; and considering that there is no class of insane Patients among whom the necessity will not at times arise for such special or exceptional care and attendance, it seems to us indispensable that arrangement be made to provide it for the future at this house, not as casual or extraordinary help, but as part of an experienced staff of nurses, one of whom, in every instance where a Patient is placed to sleep in the Strong Room, should always pass the night in some room adjoining. Taking the present number of Patients as an average, we are of opinion that a permanent attendant should be added on both sides, so as to make the number on either never less than three, whose services should at all necessary times be exclusively available for the Patients.

To our previous suggestion we have to add, therefore, that we regard it as of not inferior importance that Dr. Smith should be at once required to make and to maintain this permanent addition to the attendants and nurses engaged at Mount Stead.

Appendix (G.)

List of Workhouses Visited by the Commissioners in Lunacy during the Year ending 31st December 1865.

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Bedford	Ampthill	7	6	13
	Bedford	2	7	9
	Woburn	5	7	12
Berks	Abingdon	3	6	9
	Cookham	6	5	11
	Easthampstead	1	2	3
	Faringdon	6	7	13
	Wallingford	4	3	7
	Wantage	4	4	8
	Windsor	9	7	16
	Wokingham	5	4	9
Bucks	Buckingham	1	4	5
	Eton	1	6	7
	Newport Pagnell	2	8	10
Cambridge	Caxton and Arrington	2	2	4
	Chesterton	5	6	11
	Ely	6	10	16
	Linton	1	—	1
	Newmarket	2	3	5
	North Witchford	—	—	—
	Wisbeach	3	5	8
Chester	Birkenhead	1	2	3
	Macclesfield	25	25	50
	Runcorn	3	8	11
	Stockport	48	52	100
	Wirral	1	4	5
Cornwall	St. Germans	6	6	12
	Launceston	4	7	11
	Stratton	1	—	1
Cumberland	Cockermouth	11	12	23
	Penrith	7	5	12
Derby	Ashbourne	3	14	17
	Glossop	2	1	3

Appendix (G.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Devon	Axminster	4	9	13
	Holsworthy	4	–	4
	Honiton	3	1	4
	Okehampton	2	7	9
	Plymouth	25	22	47
	Stoke Damerel	7	15	22
	Tavistock	2	8	10
Dorset	Blandford	3	–	3
	Poole	9	13	22
	Shaftesbury	–	3	3
	Sturminster	1	–	1
Durham	Lanchester	1	3	4
	Sedgefield	2	5	7
	South Shields	2	10	12
	Sunderland	26	35	61
Essex	Billericay	1	2	3
	Colchester	2	8	10
	Dunmow	1	1	2
	Epping	2	7	9
	Ongar	2	2	4
	Orsett	3	3	6
	Rochford	2	8	10
	Saffron Walden	5	9	14
	West Ham (visited twice)	15	21	36
	Witham	1	–	1
Gloucester	Bristol	45	85	130
	Chipping Sodbury	1	9	10
	Clifton	37	58	95
	Stroud	15	26	41
	Tetbury	–	–	–
	Thornbury	1	9	10
Hertford	Bishop Stortford	2	3	5
	Buntingford	1	1	2
	Royston	5	5	10
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	1	–	1
	St. Ives	5	4	9
Kent	Dartford	5	4	9
	Greenwich	45	95	140
	Lewisham	6	5	11
	Maidstone	10	9	19
	Medway	17	23	40
	Sheppey	6	2	8
	Tunbridge	4	11	15

Appendix (G.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Lancaster	Ashton-under-Lyne	44	52	96
	Blackburn	50	62	112
	Bolton	56	57	113
	Bury	64	97	161
	Chorlton	41	48	89
	Lancaster	4	2	6
	Liverpool	26	53	79
	Manchester, Old	12	16	28
	„ New	94	135	229
	Oldham	56	65	121
	Prescot	15	10	25
	Preston, at Ribchester	32	–	32
	Rochdale, at Hollingworth	16	6	22
	„ Marland	1	6	7
	„ Spotland	10	14	24
	„ Wardleworth	2	7	9
	Salford	42	59	101
	Toxteth Park	14	26	40
	Warrington	10	12	22
	Wigan	37	43	80
Leicester	Leicester	38	27	65
	Melton Mowbray	3	6	9
Middlesex	Bethnal Green	20	29	49
	Brentford	3	8	11
	Chelsea	11	10	21
	Clerkenwell, St. James's	35	48	83
	Edmonton	6	12	18
	Fulham	10	15	25
	George, St., Hanover-square, Mount-street	4	–	4
	„ Little Chelsea	–	3	3
	George, St., in-the-East	14	29	43
	Giles, St., and St. George, Bloomsbury	3	9	12
	Hackney	15	21	36
	Hampstead	–	4	4
	Hendon	2	2	4
	Holborn	4	8	12
	Islington, St. Mary	5	1	6
	James, St., Westminster	6	9	15
	Kensington	3	11	14
	London, City of	41	62	103
	London, East	30	51	81
	London, West	7	9	16
	Luke, St., Middlesex	31	44	75

Appendix (G.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Middlesex—*continued.*	Margaret, St., & St. John, Westminster:			
	Kensington	18	19	37
	Petty France	–	1	1
	Martin, St., in the Fields	3	10	13
	Marylebone, St.	39	58	97
	Mile End, Old Town	35	54	89
	Paddington	4	9	13
	Pancras, St.	65	158	223
	Poplar	3	5	8
	Shoreditch, St. Leonard }	62	79	141
	„ Wapping }			
	Staines	4	4	8
	Stepney	26	33	59
	Strand, The	2	21	23
	Uxbridge	3	2	5
	Whitechapel	28	53	81
Norfolk	Aylsham	1	3	4
	Docking	2	6	8
	Downham	1	1	2
	Erpingham	5	–	5
	St. Faith's	2	–	2
	Freebridge Lynn	3	1	4
	King's Lynn	6	9	15
	Norwich	29	36	65
	Swaffham	1	3	4
	Tunstead and Happing	2	–	2
	Yarmouth, Great	18	21	39
Northumberland	Alnwick	2	7	9
	Belford	–	1	1
	Bellingham	1	1	2
	Berwick-on-Tweed	6	5	11
	Castle Ward	5	4	9
	Glendale	2	3	5
	Haltwhistle	1	6	7
	Hexham	5	6	11
	Newcastle on-Tyne	43	34	77
Nottingham	Basford	18	11	29
	Nottingham	35	46	81
Oxford	Henley	7	11	18
Rutland	Oakham	2	1	3
Somerset	Bath	42	52	94
	Wincanton	2	8	10

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Southampton	Andover	4	10	14
	Catherington	–	–	–
	Christchurch	1	6	7
	Droxford	–	1	1
	Fareham	4	4	8
	Fordingbridge	2	2	4
	Havant	3	7	10
	Headley	1	1	2
	Hursley	2	–	2
	New Forest	3	7	10
	Petersfield	3	3	6
	Portsea Island	47	48	95
	Ringwood	3	4	7
	Romsey	4	5	9
	South Stoneham	1	6	7
	Southampton	11	13	24
	Stockbridge	4	–	4
	Whitchurch	1	2	3
	Wight, Isle of	15	17	32
	Winchester, New	6	7	13
Stafford	Alstonefield	–	–	–
	Stafford	11	9	20
	Walsall	4	9	13
	Wolverhampton	37	25	62
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmunds	2	3	5
	Ipswich	16	15	31
	Risbridge	4	3	7
	Thingoe	–	–	–
Surrey	Bermondsey, St. Mary Magdalen.	9	11	20
	Camberwell, St. Giles	33	50	83
	George, St., the Martyr, Mint-street	–	–	–
	Mitcham	28	46	74
	Hambledon	2	7	9
	Lambeth, St. Mary	42	57	99
	Newington, St. Mary	34	21	55
	Olaves, St.	6	8	14
	Rotherhithe, St. Mary	8	5	13
	Saviour's, St.	5	25	30
	Wandsworth and Clapham	6	–	6
Sussex	Arundel	1	2	3
	Brighton	9	11	20
	Chailey	4	–	4
	Chichester	1	1	2
	Cuckfield	4	5	9

Appendix (G.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Sussex—*continued*	East Grinstead	8	7	15
	Horsham	6	2	8
	Lewes, Cliffe	2	1	3
	„ All Saints	3	4	7
	Midhurst	3	2	5
	Petworth	1	1	2
	Preston, East	3	6	9
	Sutton	3	3	6
	Uckfield	3	4	7
	Westhampnett	6	9	15
Warwick	Aston	14	11	25
	Birmingham	76	76	152
Westmoreland	West Ward	3	3	6
Wilts	Alderbury	4	1	5
	Chippenham	5	14	19
	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	2	2	4
	Highworth and Swindon	1	4	5
	Malmsbury	3	3	6
	Mere	1	5	6
	Tisbury	4	6	10
Worcester	Dudley	18	40	58
	Shipston-on-Stour	6	5	11
York, East Riding	Bridlington	1	2	3
	Driffield	3	7	10
	Kingston-upon-Hull	8	15	23
	Sculcoates	7	13	20
	York	22	35	57
York, North Riding	Helmsley Blackmoor	2	6	8
	Kirkby Moorside	–	2	2
	Malton	2	–	2
	Pickering	–	1	1
	Scarborough	9	8	17
	Whitby	1	3	4
York, West Riding	Bierley, North	24	22	46
	Bradford	24	47	71
	Dewsbury	13	10	23
	Ecclesall Bierlow	6	6	12
	Halifax	50	75	125
	Huddersfield, Huddersfield	15	11	26
	„ Dean House	10	12	22
	Leeds	38	50	88
	Sheffield	39	39	78
	Wetherby	3	3	6

Appendix (G.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
WALES:				
Cardigan	Aberayron	–	3	3
	Aberystwith	1	–	1
	Cardigan	–	–	–
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	–	4	4
	Llandilo Fawr	–	5	5
	Llandovery	–	–	–
	Newcastle-in-Emlyn	–	2	2
Denbigh	Ruthin	8	7	15
	Wrexham	2	8	10
Flint	Hawarden	2	5	7
	Holywell	5	16	21
Merioneth	Corwen	–	5	5
	TOTAL	2,819	3,836	6,655

Workhouses visited - - 259

Appendix (H.)

Appendix (H.)

Extracts from Commissioners' Reports of Workhouse Visitations.

City of London Union Workhouse.

9 March 1865.

There are now 103 Inmates classed as Imbecile or Insane. I found them at my visit to-day tranquil, and in every respect in a satisfactory state. They were in fair bodily health, suitably clad, and clean in person.

Many of them are occupied in household and other work. They are all placed on No. 2, or full diet, and the sick and feeble are liberally supplied with extra nourishment. They are regularly conducted beyond the Workhouse premises for the benefit of outdoor exercise. In fact, everything seems to be done to promote their well-being and comfort, and the result is that, as respects their general condition and the low rate of mortality, the Inmates of this Workhouse contrast very favourably with those in other Metropolitan Workhouses.

I found the spacious cheerful rooms in a clean and orderly state. They were well furnished and rendered attractive by pictures, plants, and other objects of interest. Good fires were burning both in the Day-rooms and Dormitories.

The bedding was ample, clean, and of good quality. I was glad to observe an under blanket on each bed.

The gardens are tastefully laid out and kept in excellent order. A new skittle ground has been lately constructed in the men's garden.

The Patients are well supplied with cheerful books, a catalogue of which is placed in the Wards, and bagatelle boards as well as other means of amusement are provided.

A very accurate record is kept of the admissions, discharges, and deaths, as well as other particulars respecting each case.

The Visiting Committee make frequent and careful inspection of the Wards, and fully record the result of their inspection. They evidently perform their duty most assiduously, and hence the very satisfactory condition of the Inmates.

I was accompanied in my visit by the Medical Officer, Mr. Buncombe, who I was glad to find was well acquainted with the particulars respecting each case.

I regret to find that when Patients are removed hence to an Asylum, they are conducted to Guildhall for the purpose of obtaining an order of a magistrate; they are not, however, examined in the open Police Court.

Camberwell Union Workhouse.

25 January 1865.

There are to-day in this Workhouse 83 inmates classed as of unsound mind, of whom 33 are Males, and 50 are Females; four of the latter and three of the former being with the ordinary Inmates, and all the rest in Wards specially appropriated to them.

The various rooms in those wards have been cleaned and tinted in colours since the last visit, with much advantage in respect of cheerfulness. The amount of accommodation has also been increased; and the other conditions stated, after the special visit by two Commissioners on the 26th of last May, as necessary to a consent from the Lunacy Board to any proposed arrangement under the 8th section, appear to have been fully complied with. The number of beds in the Dormitories has been reduced so as to increase the cubical space for each Patient; and careful records of all the cases are kept by the Medical Officer, including the substance of reports made to him regularly by the paid Attendants, and presenting the leading points of a Case Book and a Medical Journal as kept in Asylums. The defect arising from the want of space in the Airing Courts, still in a marked degree exists; but the arrangements for regular out-door exercise, thrice a week, comprise more than half the inmates of each Ward, and I am assured that the garden is freely made accessible for the same purpose to all the Inmates.

Each paid Attendant has now a paid Assistant, with help from ordinary Inmates; and an attempt has been made to introduce mat-making, which though not hitherto very successful, will I am assured be persevered with, and carried out as far as possible. Other endeavours will also be made to employ the Male Patients, some of whom now work in the garden. Of the Females, more than 20 are reported to employ themselves in various ways.

The personal condition of the Inmates of both Wards, I found to be on the whole satisfactory. At the time of my visit they were free from excitement, clean, and fairly clothed. They presented every indication of being kindly treated, and of having their wants properly attended to. The beds were clean, and the rooms well ventilated. It struck me, however, that notwithstanding the number of paralysed and infirm, the numbers in bed were unnecessarily large, and that two or three of them might with advantage have been dressed and in the Day-room. The Attendants should be cautioned not to suffer any of the Patients in ordinarily good health to indulge themselves in this way.

I would recommend also that the corridor attached to each Ward should be warmed, and have matting laid down in it, whereby both would be made available at this season, for exercise, &c. in rainy weather.

Although, among the Inmates of these Wards, there is an unusual number of cases of the kind ordinarily found in Asylums, it does not appear that there are any who may not properly be retained here, with the care and attention they receive. But I have requested that the notice of the Medical Officer may be specially given to a girl recently admitted (S. H.), who will probably require removal.

Restraint

Appendix (H.)

Restraint is said to be now never used, and none of the present Inmates have been placed at any time in the Seclusion-room.

This visit has given me a very favourable impression of the personal interest taken by the Guardians of this Workhouse in the Inmates of their Lunatic Wards. The desire to contribute to their comfort and proper treatment is manifest; and the clerk to the Guardians, who accompanied me in my visit, seemed to be well acquainted with every case.

St. George the Martyr Workhouse (Eagle House, Mitcham).

14 October 1865.

There are to-day in Eagle House, which is appropriated for the reception of the Paupers of unsound mind chargeable to the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, 74 of that class, viz., 28 of the Male and 46 of the Female class. I saw and examined them all. No one was excited; all were remarkably quiet and orderly. The Women were well dressed, and neat and tidy in personal appearance. A great number of the Men having been engaged on the land were necessarily less clean, but considering the work they had been employed in they were in a satisfactory state as regards their clothes; the remainder were suitably dressed, and appeared to be well attended to. The health of the Inmates on the whole seemed to be good; a few are in feeble health, but only one Woman was in bed.

I saw and tasted the dinner, which consisted of boiled beef and potatoes, and found them good. Since the last visit the Lunatics have had once a week the meat roasted.

With regard to employment, I learnt that 18 of the Men are occupied every day on the land, which is 36 acres in extent, three are employed in housework, one assists in the laundry, and several are engaged in picking flock. There are not so many of the Women employed: seven work, regularly in the Laundry, about eight do needlework, and about eight or nine are employed in the house work.

I inspected the rooms, and found them very clean and well ventilated. The beds in the rooms occupied by those who soil them were all clean and free from bad smells. I noticed in the Day-room several periodicals of the illustrated class, and was informed that there are always six of these in circulation, and also three newspapers.

During the summer Mr. Budd, the Superintendent, has taken out every evening the Male Patients to the Lower Green, where there was cricket; and Mrs. Budd has taken the Female Lunatics for walks in the neighbourhood; and the Master has sent a band of musicians once a week to Eagle House, and the Inmates have had a dance.

Bath Workhouse.

28 July 1865.

We found five of the Men occupied in making mats. They have all been taught by the assistant attendant, and make mats not only for

for the supply of the house, but also for sale. About 12 of the Males are occupied in gardening or in domestic work. About 13 Women on an average are employed in needlework. They make and repair all their own clothing, and 12 of the Females are also employed in domestic work.

The inmates of the Lunatic Wards walk out in parties, accompanied by an attendant or a nurse twice or three times a week.

About 18 of the Women and 13 of the Men attend Divine service in the detached Chapel. The friends of the Patients are allowed to visit them twice a week.

We examined the beds of those who soil them, and found them clean; great care seems to be taken in correcting the tendency in the Patients to wet or soil their beds. On the Male side there is now no Patient who does so; but on the Female side there are six or eight.

The Wards, as regards cleanliness and ventilation, were in a satisfactory state.

We observed in the Female Day-room several workboxes and four small tables, which have been added since the last visit. We observed bagatelle-boards, drafts, and dominoes in the Wards, as well as a good many periodicals.

We examined the journals of the Head Attendant and Head Nurse of the Lunatic Wards, which appear to be well kept. The records of seclusion show that nine Women have been secluded for short periods since the visit of last year; but there is no record of a Male Patient having been secluded. Restraint is never used.

The dietary is good; meat is given at dinner every day; and for breakfast and supper, tea and bread and butter; but beer does not form part of the dietary.

The quiet and order observed in these Wards to-day, and the absence of complaints, are evidence that the Patients are kindly treated, and that efforts are made to occupy them, we are satisfied. We continue to recommend that the attendants should be instructed to induce more of the Patients to occupy themselves in useful employments, as tailors and shoemakers, &c.

Toxteth Park Workhouse.

23 February 1866.

We have seen 12 Males and 25 Females in this Workhouse who are of unsound mind. They were clean, and well clothed, generally in good bodily health, and appear to be well cared for. None of the present number are ever restrained or secluded, and they are stated to be quiet and orderly, and we did not notice any whose removal to the Asylum seemed to be called for. The Lunatic Wards were in very good order, and the beds clean and properly supplied with blankets. For some time these Patients have not been out for walks on account of the weather, but we are assured that when it is suitable they are frequently taken out into the adjoining country. The ordinary diet is liberal, and a considerable number of the weak-minded Inmates have extras of various kinds.

Appendix (H.)

Chorlton on Medlock Workhouse.

3 March 1866.

There are now 42 Males and 41 Females classed as of unsound mind in this Workhouse, all, with the exception of one Female, being in the Lunatic Wards.

I found the Patients very well-clothed, clean and neat in person, and free from excitement; six Males and two Females were in bed; but the general health is good.

The Men continue to be employed in picking oakum, and a few in mat-making, but none at present work on the land, and I repeat the suggestion formerly made, that as many as possible should be employed in this way. The supply of books and in-door games seems to be fair, and a dance is held once a week in the Women's Day-room, at which about half the Men are present. More out-door games for both sexes might be advantageously supplied. In fine weather such Patients as are able are sent out for walks once a week, and also attend Chapel on Sundays. More frequent walking parties would be desirable.

Both Day-rooms and Dormitories were cheerful and in excellent order, and the beds and bedding clean and sufficient. The beds are rather close in the Dormitories, and there is great want of a small room in which dying Patients, or more serious cases of illness, could be placed. There is also a great want (more especially on the Female side) of a lavatory or range of basins in the Dormitories for the use of Patients who are unable to go to the lavatories across the yards.

The diet is liberal, consisting of four ounces of beef daily, with rice, or vegetables, and bread. It would, however, be greatly improved if the meat could be baked once or twice a week, and if mutton or pork could be occasionally allowed in the place of beef. I heard no complaints from the Patients, and there is evidently every disposition on the part of the Guardians and Medical and other Officers to treat this class with proper consideration and care.

Salford Workhouse.

3 March 1866.

At my visit to-day, I found 117 Persons in the House, classed as Insane; 51 Males and 66 Females; 59 of the latter, and 45 of the former being in the Wards specially built for them, while the rest were in the House or among the children in the Schools.

Generally, I found the Lunatic Inmates of both sexes quiet, properly clothed (the Women have woollen bedgowns and linsey skirts), and such as may with propriety be detained here, with the two exceptions named. Notwithstanding the many epileptics of both sexes, a considerable amount of work is done in both Wards; and the health generally is said to be good; but I noticed several who were pale and sickly-looking, especially among the Women.

In connection with this my attention was drawn to the diet. The dinner to-day was a compound of rice, which had certainly no nutri-

tious

tious qualities to compensate for the absence of everything agreeable about it; and the potato hash, which is given on two other days, and as to which I made as minute inquiry as I could, appears to have very little else in it but potato. On two other days, there is pea-soup; and solid meat (four ounces for each person, and always boiled) is only given twice in the week. I am distinctly of opinion that this is not a sufficient diet for the Insane class, especially when the quantity of work done in these Wards is taken into account; and though the Medical Officer does his best to correct the deficiency by placing an unusual number in both Wards on the full or sick diet, I submit it as matter for urgent consideration by the Guardians, whether the general scale of diet should not be raised, the potato hash greatly strenghtened, and another meat dinner, roasted or baked, substituted for the unsavoury rice compound now given.

The additional accommodation, as to which I had an interview with the Guardians two years ago, has since been completed upon the plan then recommended; and, when the rooms are properly furnished, they will be suitable for this class, and very comfortable. Both the principal Day-rooms, and especially the Women's, require couches and easy seats for the epileptics, small work-tables, valances for the windows, and other slight additions to the cheerfulness and comfort, which I am assured will very shortly be provided.

The beds throughout were in proper order, and the substitution of coir mattresses for straw, which continues to be in progress, is a great improvement. Each Ward has two paid officers, of which one has the night supervision; and this appears to be effectively carried out. The arrangements for out-door walks are also continued; and the Men's skittle-ground, which had been broken up by the new buildings, will be again laid out and covered with asphalte before the summer months.

New Manchester Workhouse, Crumpsall.

26 February 1856.

In the Lunatic Wards of this Workhouse at our visit to-day, we found 241 persons classed as epileptic or insane, the Males being 102 and the Females 139. Since the visit of the 8th of March last year, the admissions, discharges, and deaths, have been (in the Ward for Males) 49, 25, and 12; and, in that for Females, 40, 27, and 8.

We have to report very favourably of the condition of both Wards. The Men were well clothed, aud their persons properly attended to; and the recent substitution of woollen for cotton in the clothing of the Women has added greatly to their warmth and comfort. Considering the large numbers of epileptic and infirm, the personal state of the Patients generally presented satisfactory evidence of the continued care they receive; and the resident Medical Officer, Dr. Clarke, appears to be zealous and unremitting in his visits to the Wards. They have the advantage also, on both sides, of excellent paid officers, who take a manifest interest in the discharge of their duties.

The condition of the bedding was throughout very good; and the

 efficiency

Appendix (H.)

efficiency of the night superintendence is shown by the reduction in the number of wet beds. The night before our visit, the returns were only six on the Female side, where there are from 60 to 70 epileptics, and three among the men. The sick rooms have, in some points, been improved, and the use of woollen flock is now more general.

When it is found practicable to provide, by means of workshops, for employment of such of the men as can work at trades, and when a portion of the women can be put to washing and laundry work, there can be no doubt that the result will justify any outlay incurred. The suggestions made on this important subject have been meanwhile not overlooked. A party of 11 men are now taken regularly to work on the land; we met them as we arrived. About 30 pick flock in the Ward, and there are six or eight who make brushes and door-mats; several dozens of the former, and more than 160 of the latter having been made and sold during the last 18 months. In like manner, and to a greater degree, the Women's labour is rendered profitable. They work for the warehouses, supplying from 70 to 90 shirts a week, for which payment is regularly made.

There have been some additions to the in-door amusements of the Patients of both Wards by means of readings and dances, games of cards, and occasional glee singing; and about once every two or three months as many as 170 of both sexes are assembled at the dancing. In the second week of January there was what was called "a dress ball." The out-door amusement or recreation, however, is necessarily much limited by the comparatively confined space of the Airing Courts, more especially on the Men's side, where such as there is can only be made very partially available by reason of the unevenness of the ground; and we submit it as matter for consideration by the Guardians whether these Courts should not be enlarged. If a portion of the adjoining land could be taken in, the benefit to the Inmates would be very great. The opportunities of getting beyond the grounds are necessarily very restricted, and available, even in summer, to but a small proportion of the Inmates.

The school classes are continued, from 16 to 18 on each side attending them, with apparently good effect. Proper books are supplied, and great help rendered by the more intelligent of the Inmates.

Adverting, in conclusion, to other matters which have been the subject of remark in former entries, we have to state that, while the Day Rooms generally to-day were clean and cheerful, we observed still a deficiency of chairs on the Men's side, and have to suggest that pieces of matting should be put down by the fire-places in both Wards; that the lavatories and bath-rooms were in good order, but the same water is used for too many Patients, and we have desired that it should not be used on either side for more than two; that sun-shades have been procured, and will now be placed in the Courts; that no restraint is ever employed, and the padded rooms have not been used since the last visit; and that, every Tuesday, the meat for dinner is now roasted, a change which is said to be much relished in both Wards.

All

All the Patients of both sexes we saw at our visit, excepting six men, who had gone out on leave for the day to see their friends. This permission is given regularly, from time to time, by authority of the Medical Officer, to Patients who can be trusted to go out unattended, and it has operated very beneficially as an inducement to good conduct in the Wards. Appendix (H.)

Whitechapel Workhouse.

29 July 1865.

The Male Imbecile Ward, in respect to which, as I was informed, no improvement is contemplated, cannot be too strongly condemned as a residence for the insane. The day-room is confined and cheerless. The dormitory containing 12 beds is overcrowded. The only place for washing in-doors is a dark cellar in the basement, approached by a long flight of steps.

The small wedge-shaped airing court is bounded by lofty buildings on the two longer opposite sides, and is cheerless in the extreme. The erection of a wing, five or six storeys in height, which will constitute the male infirmary, has had the effect of still further intercepting light and air from this wretched court, to which the adjoining new dead house and *post-mortem* room will be in most objectionable proximity. The male lunatics and imbeciles, inmates of the ward by day, are at present 16 in number, of whom four sleep out of the Ward. They are under the immediate charge of a paid Attendant, who appeared to me to have no sufficient experience or qualifications for the post. He knew little or nothing about the Patients, even of the two reported for removal to the Asylum.

J. B. is in a state of melancholia, with probably softening of the brain. G. S., who was once at Colney Hatch, is decidedly insane, and not a proper person to be retained in a workhouse, more especially in such a ward as this.

No arrangement has been made for the out-door exercise of the Male imbeciles, who never go beyond their yard.

Bradford Union Workhouse.

17 February 1865.

I have this day examined all the insane and idiotic Inmates of the Bradford Workhouse. There are 24 Men and 47 Women. Of these, 11 Men and 15 Women sleep in the Lunatic Wards, the rest are at night placed in the main building with the ordinary inmates; but, during the day time, as many as 37 Women occupy the two day-rooms in the Lunatic Wards. These rooms are overcrowded, and the Women's sleeping-room contains two beds more than should be placed in it. The crowding will, I am told, be remedied, when the new Infirmary now in course of construction is completed, as the whole of the present Infirmary will then be appropriated to the use of lunatics and imbeciles. The new building adjoins the existing

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ing wards, partly enclosing one of the yards, and will, I think, be found to impede the free circulation of air in this department.

I found the rooms clean, but bare, and quite wanting in means for occupation and amusement. A scanty and precarious supply of newspapers is obtained from boxes placed at the railway stations; but I could see no books, except one or two old Bibles, and there were no games of any description. The only occupation for the Men is picking the cocoa-fibre of their beds.

There are no towels in the lavatories; and on the Men's side, one comb, kept by the Attendant, serves for all the patients; there are no hair brushes. The water-closet attached to the Men's dormitory is out of order, and has been so for some time, and the dormitory greatly needs whitewashing. The hot-water tap in the bath-room is not protected as it should be to prevent accidents, and the key of the shower-bath is in possession of the Attendants.

The beds and bedding were clean, but the beds all require an additional blanket, as at present there are only two above, both very thin, with an equally thin coverlet; a quantity quite insufficient during the severe weather for the Patients who occupy these wards.

A separate list is kept of the insane inmates. This list shows the date of admission and discharge, and the number of Patients who receive extras. It ought also to show the Patients who have been placed under mechanical restraint, and the form of mental disease of each patient, but these parts of the return are left entirely blank.

All the imbeciles are stated to receive a better dietary than is given to ordinary inmates. They have for dinner roast meat on two days of the week, boiled meat on two days, milk porridge on one day, and rice milk on two days. For breakfast and supper they have tea and six ounces of bread and butter. No beer or stimulants are given unless specially ordered by the Medical Officer. At the present time five men and seven women are getting either wine, beer, or spirits.

The building operations, and the late inclement weather have prevented the Patients from taking much exercise out of doors, but I was assured that, as a rule, all are taken for walks round the boundary of the land belonging to the Workhouse.

With reference to the remarks contained in Mr. Gaskell's last report I find—

1. That the two Patients recommended for removal were sent to the Asylum without delay.

2. No night attendant has been appointed, but a paid nurse (the wife of the male attendant) has been engaged. As she sleeps with her husband in the male ward the patients are still without proper supervision during the night time.

3. The bedding is now quite clean.

4. The clothes are no longer removed to prevent escape.

5. A separate room has been provided for itch Patients.

6. Bottles of medicine are not now left in the wards.

7. The

7. The instruments of restraint have not been removed from the custody of the attendants.

8. Roast meat is given on two days of the week.

With reference to the instruments of restraint I have to report that I found a pair of wrist straps united by a short chain in the Women's ward, and it appeared, on inquiry, that these straps are placed on the arms of a girl, named A. H., from time to time, to prevent her from tearing her clothes. I learnt also that a woman, named E. L., who is epileptic, and at the period of her attacks very violent, is at such times placed in a straight waistcoat, which is also in the custody of the attendants. The woman, L., had worn the straight jacket on the Thursday preceding my visit. There is no record of these cases of restraint, although the register professes to record them, and it is evident that restraint may at any time be imposed by the attendants at their own discretion. I think if the two Patients above named cannot be managed without restraint they should be sent to the Asylum.

There is a man named J. P., whose case should be closely watched by the Medical Officer, as there is reason to think that he is afflicted with homicidal mania.

The general condition of the insane paupers in this workhouse is improved since the last visit; but they are still very far from being under proper care and treatment; and it is to be hoped that when the new wards are opened the further improvement, so much needed, will at once be effected.

Basford Workhouse.

16 November 1864.

We have seen 17 inmates of each sex in this Workhouse who are of unsound mind. They are mixed with the ordinary inmates, and are all reported to be quiet and harmless. They were fairly clothed, and many of them are usefully employed. Several of them were in feeble bodily health, and confined to bed; some other helpless and epileptic cases appear also to be constantly kept in bed, chiefly in consequence of the want of proper persons to take charge of them, and suitable chairs for their use. There are still only two blankets to each bed, and the beds and pillows are of straw, even for sick and bedridden inmates. In two instances we found Patients lying on beds which were wet and dirty, and the pauper nurse in charge of the ward stated that he was unable to obtain a proper supply of beds to enable him to change them as he would wish. One man (W. L.) who was bedridden, and apparently in a sinking state, was lying on a bed saturated with urine, and with neither sheet nor blanket under him.

Several of the sick inmates complained to us of being unable to obtain proper attention from the Medical Officer. As Mr. C., one of the guardians, who accompanied us round the house, heard these complaints, he will doubtless see that this matter is inquired into.

The rooms continue to be much crowded, and several of the sick

Appendix (H.)

wards were close and offensive. The women's dormitory, No. 17, in which 26 adults, besides several children are placed to sleep, should at once be thinned. The furniture of the day-rooms, with few exceptions, consists of benches without backs, and the stone floors are unprotected by matting. The provisions for personal cleanliness are most defective, and the women appear to wash themselves in a bucket (or, as one woman told us, in a chamber utensil) in a damp lavatory at the bottom of the stairs. The men wash at a stone trough in a shed in the yard.

It is right to call the attention of the Poor Law Board to the fact that the condition of this workhouse has been brought under the notice of the guardians on frequent occasions, and that in their correspondence with the Board during the present year they stated, in two separate letters, that they were of opinion that "every necessary care and attention" was bestowed upon the insane class, and that the bedding was ample. Our present visit has, on the other hand, convinced us that former reports as to the condition of the insane inmates of this workhouse were in all points correct; and we are of opinion that until efficient paid supervision is provided, and more liberal accommodation of every kind, the detention here of any inmates of this class, but especially of such as are feeble, and at all troublesome, is improper and unjustifiable.

11 August 1865.

The beds were clean, but straw or chaff is still used, even for the sick and bedridden inmates. On the female side a wooden trough has been placed in the lavatory for the inmates to wash in, but no improvement has been made in that for the men, which is still very inadequate and uncomfortable. There is only one inconvenient bath at the entrance to the workhouse, and we think it very desirable that more regular bathing should be employed for the weak-minded inmates of both sexes.

The house has generally been painted and coloured, but no additions appear to have been made to the furniture in the day-rooms, and the stone floors are still unprovided with matting. No responsible paid nurse has yet been appointed.

The ventilation of many of the rooms, and especially of the sick wards, was very defective, and in several instances the dormitories were overcrowded. In one of the male dormitories, containing 20 beds, there does not appear to be more than 270 cubical feet to each Patient, and in the adjoining room, containing 25 beds, there is little more than 330.

Whatever may be the opinion of the Guardians as to the fitness of this workhouse for ordinary paupers, we still think that those of unsound mind are placed under more than usually unfavourable circumstances, and we see little hope of their condition being improved until better accommodation is provided for them, and responsible nurses are supplied.

Norwich Workhouse.

25 August 1865.

Appendix (H.)

It is objectionable that there should be no variety in the description of clothing supplied, and the course lately taken by order of the ex-Master and Matron (Mr. and Mrs. Wells), of printing in large letters the word "Imbecile," several times upon the most prominent parts, not only of each scrap of bed linen, but of nearly all the under and upper clothing worn by both Women and Men, calls, in our opinion, for the gravest disapproval. The object desired was attainable without this exaggerated repetition and exposure of the word everywhere; and if it cannot be removed from those articles of outer clothing where it is prominently visible when they walk out, these portions of dress should be disused altogether. The Female Superintendent informed us that many of the Women had objected to walk out at all since this very improper disfigurement of their dress, involving needless advertisement of their condition.

. . . . . .

We have in conclusion to state the concern and surprise with which we learnt at this visit that for the last week or two, in consequence of a refusal on the part of the Medical Officer to comply with the Regulations of the House by entering in his book weekly the several names of the occupants of these Wards, the ordinary diet, comprising only two Meat Dinners weekly, had been substituted for the daily Meat Dinners, which the Patients had had served to them since more than a year ago. We were, however, assured, that this dispute being now settled by the Medical Officer's resignation, the extra diet will be immediately resumed; and we recommend that the Meat given be occasionally roasted or baked as well as boiled.

Bristol Workhouse.

There are, however, defective arrangements in the House itself, and much that is not compatible with proper treatment and comfort of inmates of unsound mind. The bare unplastered walls everywhere, which it is obviously impossible at any time to keep even clean, are a great disadvantage, and we cannot too strongly suggest that these should as soon as possible be plastered and papered. In the Day-rooms of both divisions there is an almost entire absence of furniture; more chairs and tables, easy seats or sofas for the Epileptics, and some small matters of ornament, being urgently required, and the large unsightly fireguards being wholly unnecessary. Still more objectionable are the iron guards or bars lately placed to all the Dormitory Windows in both Wards, and which appear to have been brought from St. Peter's Hospital, and put up here because of the recent escape of one of the Inmates, since removed to the Borough Asylum. No Patients should be kept in a Workhouse who require, in the opinion of its Medical Officer, or other authorities, such provision to be made for their safety; and not only the

Appendix (H.)

bars, but such of the present inmates as are supposed to need them, should, as soon as possible, be taken away.

We have further to remark that there are too many Beds in the Sick-rooms of both divisions, where the ventilation does not seem to be very good, and, generally, we thought the Dormitories over-crowded. We recommend such re-arrangement, therefore, as will admit, in every case, of at least 500 cubic feet to each Patient. We think it very necessary also that the Dormitory for Female Epileptics which is now at the top of the building should be changed to a room on the ground-floor near the Day-room, which we pointed out. And on the Male side it is very desirable that the small room at the end of the upper corridor should be appropriated, according to its evident original intention, as a Sleeping-room for the head Male Attendant; communication being made into the adjoining Dormitory by means of window or door. . . .

The Airing Yard used by these Epileptics is inconveniently small, and it would be an advantage if the division-wall were removed and palisades substituted. Generally, the Airing Yards require more attention. The walks should be gravelled and rolled, creepers planted against the walls, and more seats placed. We observed also that on both sides the washing arrangements were very imperfect; but we were assured that the recommendations made by us in this respect would, without delay, be carried into effect.

The numbers who are taken out daily for walks to some distance beyond the house appear to be at present about 13 for the Male division, and from 16 to 19 Females. But this leaves large numbers on both sides who never quit the Airing Courts, which it is the more necessary to keep in a good state. Some easy employment might also, we think, both in-doors, as at basket or mat-making, and in the garden, be found for the Men; and we remark, with satisfaction, that a tailor attendant has been engaged in the hope of being able to teach the trade to a few.

On the other hand, we saw with a very different feeling the two padded rooms which are now in course of construction. In the first place, they ought not to be, and are not, necessary; and in the next, if they were, they are in such a position, adjoining each other, as to be quite unfit for use at the same time, as appears to be intended, for a Male and Female Patient. From the facility so afforded for communication with each other the most serious inconveniences would arise. We recommend that the space proposed for this purpose be otherwise applied.

Brighton Workhouse.

29 May 1865.

I desire to draw special attention to all the circumstances of the case of A. M., who was brought from the Lewes Gaol a few days ago, and admitted into the Workhouse on account of Insanity by order of Mr. Samuel Thorncroft, Assistant Overseer, through Mr. W. B. Smith, who, on this occasion, acted for him.

I found this woman in fair bodily health and suitably dressed. Her

Her left arm had been amputated near the shoulder joint in consequence of an accident in a cotton mill. Appendix (H.)

She said that she was born at Preston, in Lancashire; that her parents were both dead, and that her brothers and sisters had emigrated to Australia. After the loss of her arm she endeavoured to maintain herself by hawking light articles of dress for sale in the rural districts of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Having earned about 3 *l.* she set out from Preston for London about a year ago, and made her way to the metropolis, where her money soon becoming exhausted she drifted down to Brighton about six months ago, and has since begged for her subsistence, and for so doing has been sent to prison no less than seven times. On the last occasion she was committed for a month, but was kept in gaol a fortnight beyond the time when she ought to have been discharged.

Her delusions are very various and very manifest. She thinks that she has 50 *l.* in her possession, and that men follow her to obtain it; that she is pursued by enemies, and has chloroform given to her by men who want her fortune; that the bread has been adulterated to prevent her becoming pregnant.

I made an entry in the Visitors' book, recommending the removal of this woman to the Asylum.

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

ASYLUM MEDICAL STATISTICS.

TABLE I.—Showing the ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS, during the year 1865.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In the Asylum January 1st 186 - - - -			
	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the year - - - - -			
Re-admitted during the year -			
Total under care during the year - - - -			
Discharged or removed—			
Recovered - - - -			
Relieved - - - -			
Not improved - - -			
Died - - - - - -			
Total discharged and died during the year - -			
Remaining in the Asylum, 31st December 1865 (inclusive of absent on trial—males and females) -			
Average numbers resident during the year - -			

TABLE II.—Showing the ADMISSSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS, from the opening of the Asylum to the present date, December 31, 1865.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Persons admitted during the period of years -			
Re-admissions ,, - - - - -			
Total of cases admitted - - - - - -			
	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Discharged or removed—			
Recovered - - - -			
Relieved - - - -			
Not improved - - -			
Died - - - - - -			
Total discharged and died during the years - -			
Remaining, 31st December 1865 - - - -			
Average numbers resident during the years - -			

TABLE III.—Showing the ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS; with the mean Annual Mortality and proportion of Recoveries per Cent. of the Admissions, for each Year since the opening of the Asylum.

YEARS.	Admitted.			Discharged.									Died.			Remaining 31st December 1865.			Average Numbers Resident.			Per-centage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Per-centage of Deaths on Average Numbers Resident.		
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.																	
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Mean.	Male.	Fem.	Mean.
From the opening of the Asylum to 31st December 1859 -																											
1860 - - -																											
1861 - - -																											
1862 - - -																											
1863 - - -																											
1864 - - -																											
1865 - - -																											
TOTALS (years) and Averages -																											

TABLE IV.—Showing the History of the ANNUAL ADMISSIONS since the opening of the Asylum, with the DISCHARGES and DEATHS, and the Numbers of each Year remaining on the 31st December 1865.

YEAR.	Admitted.					Of each Year's Discharged and Died in 1865.												Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions.												Remaining of each Year's Admissions, 31st December 1865.		
	New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.					
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
1859 -																																
1860 -																																
1861 -																																
1862 -																																
1863 -																																
1864 -																																
1865 -																																
TOTAL																																

SUMMARY of the Total Admissions, 1859–65.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Per-centage of Cases Recovered - - - - -			
,, Relieved - - - - - -			
,, Not Improved - - - - -			
,, Dead - - - - - -			
,, Remaining - - - - -			

TABLE V.—Showing the Causes of DEATH during the Year.

Causes of Death.*	Male.	Female.	Total.
CEREBRAL OR SPINAL DISEASE:			
Apoplexy and Paralysis			
Epilepsy and Convulsions			
General Paralysis			
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion or decay			
Inflammation and other diseases of the Brain, softening, tumours, &c.			
THORACIC DISEASE:			
Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleuræ, and Bronchi			
Pulmonary Consumption			
Disease of the Heart, &c.			
ABDOMINAL DISEASE:			
Inflammation of the Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum			
Dysentery and Diarrhœa			
Fever			
Erysipelas			
Cancer			
General Debility and Old Age			
Suicide and Accidents			
TOTAL			

* Add in foot-note the number ascertained by post-mortem examination.

REFORM CLUB PALL MALL

TABLE VI.—Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged RECOVERED, and in those who have DIED during the Year.

Length of Residence.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month						
From 1 to 3 months						
„ 3 „ 6 „						
„ 6 „ 9 „						
„ 9 „ 12 „						
„ 1 „ 2 years						
„ 2 „ 3 „						
„ 3 „ 5 „						
„ 5 „ 7 „						
„ 7 „ 10 „						
„ 10 „ 12 „						
„ 12 „ 15 „						
„ 15 „ 20 „						
„ 20 „ 30 „						
„ 30 „ 40 „						
TOTAL						

Appendix (K.)

Appendix (K.)

Irregularity in Notices of Admission.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall-place,
3 May 1865.

The Commissioners in Lunacy have reason to believe that the copies of documents on the admission of Patients which are forwarded to their Office differ frequently, some in very minute particulars, others in more important respects, from the originals.

The Commissioners cannot too strongly impress upon Superintendents of Asylums, Proprietors of Licensed Houses, and other persons concerned in the copying and transmission of such documents, that the law requires that the copies should be in every point, even to the smallest and apparently unimportant errors of orthography, exact transcripts or fac-similes of the originals, and that unless this be strictly complied with, the copies cease to have any value.

It is absolutely necessary that these documents should be forwarded within the time prescribed by law. Any amendment which it is found impossible to make within this period must be made, subsequently, within the 14 days limited by law for such amendment.

All alterations in the original certificates, unless by the certifying Medical Men, invalidate them; and the initials of the latter must be placed to every change or addition made.

By Order of the Board,

W. C. Spring Rice, Secretary.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS—IRELAND.

THE

FIFTEENTH REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL, AND PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN IRELAND:

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1866.

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FIFTEENTH REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL,

AND

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS

IN IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN, EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Total number of insane.

WE have the honour to state for your Excellency's information that the general condition of the lunatic department of the public service in this country is most satisfactory. At the date of our last Annual Report the insane of all denominations, whether located in public or private institutions, amounted to 8,272. The number has increased considerably within the past year, as on the 31st December last there were 8,845 registered lunatics, placed as follows:—

In Public Asylums,	4,835
In Private do.,	583
In Gaols,	505
In Poorhouses,	2,733
In Lucan, supported by Government,	64
In Central Asylum for Criminal Lunatics,	125

Of this aggregate 4,403 were males, and 4,442 were females.

Independent, however, of the above, very many are to be found throughout the provinces, more or less mentally affected, without suitable accommodation, and whose applications for admission into curative establishments cannot be complied with from want of room in them.

The provision now completed at Castlebar for 250 lunatics belonging to the county of Mayo, and for 300 at Letterkenny, chargeable to the county of Donegal, will not only meet the wants of each of these counties themselves, but by the abstraction of their patients from the asylums previously in common to them with Roscommon and Galway in the one case, and Londonderry in the other, will afford increased accommodation to the last-named counties.

In the course of the present year two other new asylums will

Accommodation.

be opened, namely, one at Enniscorthy, for the county of Wexford, to accommodate 300 inmates, and one at Ennis, for the county of Clare, capable of receiving a similar number; by these means the districts with which they had been formerly connected, viz., Clare with Limerick, and Wexford with Kildare and Carlow, will be much diminished in area, so that the primitive asylums, henceforth restricted to a smaller population, will be sensibly relieved from their present overcrowded state.

In addition to the asylums just named, two more, for 300 patients each, are in process of construction—one at Monaghan, for the counties of Monaghan and Cavan, to be separated from Armagh, and the other at Downpatrick, for the county Down, to be separated from the Belfast district. We see, however, no prospect of these institutions being fully completed for occupation before the lapse of sixteen or eighteen months from the present time.

With the structures now erected, those in process of building, a suitable provision for the Richmond district—say, by an increase of 300 beds, and additions to, or modifications of, the Omagh, Carlow, Cork, Mullingar, and Armagh Asylums, we think that the insane poor of Ireland, with an aggregate accommodation in district asylums for 7,200 lunatics, supported by public taxation, would be as well, if not better, accommodated, in proportion to the general population, as the same class in any portion of the Empire.

Statistics.

On the 31st December, 1864, there were 4,729 insane persons maintained in district asylums: during the ensuing year, 1,291 were admitted; thus there were on the whole 6,020 under treatment. Of that number 596 were discharged cured, and 123 improved. The improved, who constituted nearly one-sixth of the discharged, were for the most part composed of persons taken home at the request of their friends; and of whom it may be said generally, that while some progress to recovery others relapse, and ultimately, upon application, are again received, as shown by the tables of re-admissions from one year to another, and which exhibit for the past twelve months 251 individuals, who at some previous period of their lives had been inmates of asylums.

Adverting to the results of treatment during the past year, it will be found that they vary but little from those already presented by us in our annual reports. The amount of cures, though small in proportion to the per-centage of inmates, is still fully equal to what obtains, under similar circumstances, in any other country. For the same difficulties, and the same drawbacks to successful treatment, *quoad* effecting absolute recovery, exist in all—the institutions themselves, in the course of time, becoming congested with chronic, or hopeless cases; so that, unless in those asylums in which ample provision had been made in the first instance to meet all legitimate demands, cases urgent for many reasons, but most of all from their curability if treated at once,

are denied admission because there is not room for them, and thus are liable to lapse into a protracted or perhaps hopeless state of disease.

Incurables.

As it is, no less than 3,623 of the total in asylums are returned under the head of probably incurable, and the prospects of remedial treatment, as they regard restoration to sanity, are thus far limited; for while the cures, calculated on the admissions alone, reach 46·16 per cent., under existing circumstances, and calculated on the aggregate, they scarcely reach a third of that per-centage.

This reference, brief as it is, to the curative action of asylums, will not, we trust, fail to bring under your Excellency's cognizance two facts—first, the necessity of an adequate provision to meet the remedial wants of the insane poor promptly, and when such provision is of paramount importance; secondly, the necessity that regularly constituted asylums, so expensive in their construction and maintenance, should be restricted to those whose maladies give reasonable hope of recovery, or who, from the prominent symptoms under which they labour, require constant supervision, both for their own protection and that of others. In short, that the accommodation provided in district asylums for the insane poor should not only be sufficient in extent, but that those institutions should have, as much as possible, the character of hospitals for the curative treatment of the insane, rather than of simple receptacles for their safe keeping.

Asylums for chronic cases.

As in England, so in this country, there must eventually be an intermediate place for a portion of the chronic or incurably insane, otherwise the building of asylums should go on *ad infinitum*, at a vast expenditure both for erection and maintenance. We think the difficulty admits of an economic and easy solution, as already defined by us—14 Report, pp. 16, 17—when referring to the condition of the insane in union workhouses:—

"To obviate the disadvantages of this indifferent supervision, and establish a more regular system, whereby better accommodation being provided, the erection of auxiliary buildings to asylums might be avoided, it becomes a question whether now in the untenanted state of some workhouses, one in each small county, and two in the very large ones, such as Cork and Galway, might not, in open healthful localities, where there is land attached to them, have a portion of them fitted up in a plain way for epileptics, idiots, and the demented, chargeable of course to the unions at large from which they had been removed. We have already suggested a proposition somewhat similar to the present, and revert to it again from a more mature experience of the subject, and a desire to ameliorate the condition of every section of the insane in the speediest and most economic mode. Neither do we think that in our recommendation we wander from the principle of having special asylum provision, although much more expensive in its preparation and working, for the many who absolutely need it.

"If, for illustration sake, we take the county Kilkenny, having a population of 147,000 inhabitants, and an asylum for 170 patients,

with its five unions, containing between them forty hopelessly demented and epileptic inmates, or an average of eight in each workhouse; our proposition would be, to place them all in one workhouse in the open country, such as that at Callan, having airy exercise grounds; to employ paid attendants, and that each patient should be charged to his own union at large. Thus an organization is at once founded at an extra cost to the county of certainly less than £300 a year, and, at the same time, a saving in the expense of treatment, enlargement, and of an additional staff at the asylum effected. In this manner, for all practical purposes, at a minimum cost to the ratepayers of the district, we derive material benefits, and do away with the opposition advanced by Poor Law Guardians against the admission of idiots and imbeciles into their respective workhouses from hospitals which should be mainly devoted to the treatment of lunacy, but which, when overcrowded with patients utterly fatuous, possessing a mere animal existence, no longer sustain the main object of their erection."

Management of Asylums.

The domestic management of district asylums in Ireland continues to be so regularly and formally reported to our office, and so frequent is our inspection of them, that we are fully acquainted with the working of these institutions; and as all fiscal business is primarily transacted under our supervision we feel ourselves in a position to report on matters as they actually exist; and can state with satisfaction that the District Lunatic Asylums are conducted with a due regard to the object of their erection, and that the spirit of kindness and consideration for their inmates, prevalent with the medical and other officers, is shown also by the subordinate attendants.

Attendants.

No charge or imputation of harshness can be made without our cognizance, and no dismissal without a previous intimation, except it be for an indictable offence or insubordination; and on looking over the records we find that but four servants were dismissed in the course of the past year. With one exception—that of striking a patient—these were for light offences. In two instances the parties appealed, and after a local investigation by the Inspectors, the dismissals were upheld.

We may here observe that the difficulty of obtaining a good class of attendants, and of keeping them when obtained, and properly instructed in their duties, is on the increase, owing to emigration and the low rate of wages given in many of the asylums, in some of which the assistant male attendants are paid only from £7 to £10, and the females from £4 to £6 per annum. In others the wages are much more liberal, as at Ballinasloe, Belfast, Clonmel, and the Richmond.

As so much depends upon the judgment, good temper, and good feeling of the immediate attendants on insane persons, it is to be regretted that a more uniform and liberal scale is not adopted to requite them for their services and to insure a continuance of them.

In a pecuniary point of view asylums vary much as to the current expense of maintenance, the highest outlay being latterly at the Richmond, the lowest at the Cork Asylum. Various causes combine to effect this difference of cost. Cost of maintenance.

In the former asylum things are conducted on a more liberal scale. The dietary, for example, is better. There are schools, too, in which a regular system of training and education is carried out.

Much of the bedding and furniture having been worn out, their removal and replacement became imperative, the whole expense being chargeable to the current account. The pensions for retired officers in the Richmond Asylum are much more numerous, of course influenced by its age and extent ; and all these items tend to keep the rate of maintenance considerably higher. Taking one asylum with another, however, the average for the seventeen now in operation is but £20 7*s.* 6*d.* per head per annum, or one shilling less than in 1864.

This average, if based on the same items of expenditure, will probably be 30 per cent. less than in England, where, no doubt, there is more appearance of comfort and more social enjoyment in similar institutions, and with which the inmates had been familiar to a much greater extent in their own homes than are the insane of the corresponding class in this country ; for it would be idle to deny the difference which exists in domestic habits and surroundings between the humbler classes in the two countries.

In fact, in Irish asylums, by this very difference a double duty is imposed—that of treating the patient for his malady, and not unfrequently also of teaching him for the first time to observe habits of neatness and order. Nevertheless, the interiors of our asylums are almost invariably kept in the most creditable condition.

In one or two institutions now overcrowded, there has not been up to the present an opportunity to make those improvements which must follow on the removal of patients from them to asylums now ready, or in course of construction.

The mortality in Irish asylums has been at all times small, as will appear from the Appendices, averaging not more than eight per cent. per annum for the last seven years. This rate of mortality is about double that which obtains in the ordinary classes of society at large ; but when the incidental bodily ailments, to which all are alike exposed, superadded to a specific malady of a cerebral character, are taken into account, it cannot be considered excessive. Mortality.

One circumstance is quite certain, and must be a source of satisfaction to every benevolent mind, that now-a-days, owing to the studied care and humanity with which the insane are treated by those in charge of them and an efficient attention to their wants, the deaths in asylums are scarcely one-third so great as

they were at no very remote period, while the creature comforts of the patients are in every respect increased to an extent far beyond that which previously obtained, and immeasurably so beyond the condition in which they existed before insanity made them inmates of a lunatic asylum.

Among the deaths it is worthy of remark that only three were accidental, or from violence—a highly satisfactory result, considering the absence of bodily restraint, and the freedom of action enjoyed by the patients at all times.

Additions and alterations.

During the past year no great structural additions or alterations have been undertaken in any of the seventeen district asylums in actual operation. The works which were being carried on in them, as referred to by us in preceding reports, have been terminated.

Cork.

Looking, however, to future requirements, it will be necessary to enlarge and improve the infirmary at the Cork Asylum, which at present is too restricted in dimensions and ill ventilated—points to which we have directed the attention of the local Board; as also to the necessity of laying down the grounds in front of the buildings in a more tasteful and becoming manner.

Carlow.

The Carlow Asylum, on the removal of the Wexford patients from it to their own separate county institution at Enniscorthy, must undergo changes and repairs, which, from its present overcrowded state, cannot be undertaken; similarly at the Limerick Asylum, where a regular infirmary will have to be established on the removal of the Clare lunatics to that at Ennis.

Omagh.

A question is now under the consideration of the Omagh Board on the subject of increased accommodation for the insane poor of Tyrone and Fermanagh—if, as we think to be the more advisable course, a new institution be erected at Enniskillen for the latter county, the Omagh Asylum will belong solely to Tyrone. Should the two counties continue united new buildings must be erected, and the farm materially increased by the take or purchase of about twenty acres of the adjoining lands.

Mullingar.

The Mullingar Asylum, which belongs to the three counties of Meath, Westmeath, and Longford, is clearly inadequate to meet the wants of the district; so that if these counties continue united, additions, including a suitable infirmary, will be absolutely necessary, and with them an enlargement of the farm by at least fifteen acres.

Belfast.

At Belfast the Governors are most desirous of purchasing five acres of land which lie between the present farm and the town, so as to prevent their being built on, which in their opinion would be a source of much annoyance and inconvenience. We cordially concur in their views; but the large sum asked for the ground has been keeping the matter in abeyance. We trust, however, that the purchase will be eventually effected.

Investigation.

Towards the close of the year, we regret to say that at the Belfast Asylum we had to investigate upon oath into a painful and novel sort of occurrence. A convalescent female was confined of a child, the result of an interview she had with a visitor, a friend of hers, who was supposed to have been a very near relative. In consequence of this supposition the attendants in charge had no suspicion of any impropriety, and were thrown off their guard.

The inquiry, so far, removed all culpability from the officers and servants; and in accordance with your Excellency's desire we addressed a circular to the resident medical superintendents of district asylums, as well as to the proprietors of private licensed houses, directing that no visitors, unless the nearest relatives, be left alone with patients of the opposite sex.

Chaplains.

As hitherto, a majority of the Board is persistent in its opposition to admit Chaplains into the asylum—a determination which we cannot but deplore, it being inconsistent with the spirit of public opinion, and contrary to the recognized principle in England and elsewhere, where due religious observances are regularly afforded to the afflicted insane, who, whether practically, or even in imagination, derive consolation from them.

We are quite aware that the objections of the Board are based on the religious discord which unfortunately has been so rife in the town of Belfast, and that, in its estimation, if the opportunity offered, or the customary practice was adopted, like results would ensue in the asylum; which at best is only an assumption, as we conceive that what applies to an open and free community, in full possession of social rights and privileges, has no weight or application when sought to be brought to bear upon a public institution constituted as an asylum, fenced in as it is with all the safeguards which an efficient staff and perfect discipline insure.

To carry out the principle enunciated by the Board, and justify it, if consistency be one of its elements, churches and chapels all through the town should be closed, and the inhabitants precluded from public worship—a proposition not more anomalous upon a large scale than a small. The only reason which, with a colour of argument, can be adduced to support the opinion of the Board, is the supposed futility of providing religious exercises for the insane—an assumption, even if correct, more than counterbalanced, in as much as the tranquillizing and soothing influences which such, judiciously employed, are calculated to infuse into the disordered mind, cannot be contradicted.

Salaries of Officers.

Hitherto an unsatisfactory system, or rather no system, existed on the important point of remuneration to the staff of asylums. At first the principal officers or "managers" were non-professional men; subsequently, as the asylum system progressed, they were

selected from the medical profession, but without a proportionate increase of salary for their services.

We think, both as regards the superior officers of asylums and the public at large, in fixing the payment there should be as little as possible in the shape of allowances, which, although nominally defined, practically and in actual value are not so. In other words, we think the emoluments of officers should be pecuniary as much as possible.

Promotion.

We would also be glad to see the system of promotion which exists in other departments of the public service generally adopted in this—that is, of transferring officers of standing and experience to better appointments as they may from time to time become vacant. The adoption of such a course must be of great practical utility in the case of new asylums, where the knowledge and previous experience of an officer already in the service would be of the greatest advantage in organizing the institution, and superintending the arrangements for its opening. An untried person, however intelligent and educated, must necessarily be in a great measure ignorant of all those details of management with which the other is perfectly familiar; while in an old asylum, or one in full working order, he would fall into the regular duties without any difficulty.

During the past year the average attendance of Governors at Boards has been full and regular, and all necessary business duly performed. The gentlemen who constitute these Boards being selected in most instances from the leading gentry of the districts, the welfare of the insane is not measured out in an ungenerous manner, and their wants are approached with a liberality not congenial to that for ordinary poor law requirements.

Workhouses.

At the same time, we feel bound to observe that in most of the union workhouses we visit, there is a free disposition on the part of the Guardians, when applied to, to improve the quality of the food given to the imbecile and epileptic classes therein; the medical officers also having full power to order any dietary they may think fit in special cases; but with few exceptions have we

Paid attendants.

succeeded in securing paid attendants to look after the insane in poorhouses. They are to be found only in those, where, from the number of the mentally affected inmates, they could not possibly be dispensed with—such as the North and South Dublin Unions, Belfast, Limerick, &c.

As in gaols, so also in poorhouses, there has long existed a strong objection, generally speaking, on the part of Boards of Guardians to harbour epileptic paupers or others afflicted with derangement of mind, no matter how tranquil or incurable they may be. Still this objection gradually diminishes, and would, no doubt, wear itself out altogether if Guardians would only bear in mind that, with a little extra cost and attendance, they could comfortably

maintain the hopelessly demented and idiotic at one-half the expense incurred for their support in regular asylums.

No doubt it would be a hardship to remove from the comparative comforts of an asylum a patient who had intellect or feeling enough to recognise the difference of circumstance; but where such feeling or intellect did not exist, and suitable care could otherwise be taken of the individual, it would be still harder to refuse the chances of recovery to a fitting case from want of a vacancy in an institution for the cure of his disease.

The falling-off of the population of this country, from emigration and other causes, must have materially affected the extent of insanity within its bounds; for although the decrepid and mentally affected are for the most part left at home, they gradually die off in poorhouses—the only receptacle open to them. The reverse naturally obtains in England, where each decennial period shows a large increase to its inhabitants, and with it an apparent spread of insanity, and the greater necessity for additional lunatic accommodation.

Idiotcy.

Analyzing the various phases under which a disordered or deficient state of the mental faculties presents itself in union workhouses, the small amount of congenital idiotcy, or helpless imbecility, has appeared to us extraordinary. Many are to be found there utterly demented, or destitute of all reasoning power, the result of cerebral disease, or of a protracted series of epileptic attacks; but idiotcy, in the true acceptation of the term, is rare in Ireland; neither from the inquiries we have made is there reason to think that there is much of it in the poorer classes throughout the country. Certain it is, that in all the union workhouses and asylums in Ireland, there are only 1,175 simple idiots reported to us by the medical attendants of these establishments.

The word imbecile is so vague that it can only be regarded as a relative term to express the existence of a minor amount of intellectual capacity, which may range in various degrees between the average possessed by communities of individuals generally, and the lowest minimum or fraction which sinks the unfortunate subject to the level of the utterly hopeless state of idiotcy. The latter form, as has been already stated, is rarely manifested, as the result of our experience and observation proves that, in five cases out of six, the prevalent character of imbecility does not interfere with the exercise of social rights, the enjoyment of personal liberty, and the fulfilment of social obligations and responsibilities.

From all this it will be abundantly manifest how unsettled and indefinite is this favourite term which is so often upon the lips of intelligent persons, intended by them to describe a condition of mind which in all likelihood belongs to a different class, so multiform and shifting are its phases.

This furnishes another proof of the difficulty of setting up an unalterable standard wherewith to measure the intensity and

degree of mental capacity possessed by every class and variety of human beings—it appearing to us as reconcilable with common sense and experience that the human intellect is arranged upon a sliding scale, imperfect at the best, in the healthiest subject and under the most favourable circumstances, from the most powerful and vigorous exhibition downwards, in all its degrees and modifications, to that point which secures the subject a sad immunity from all moral obligation.

Causes of insanity.

We have already stated that at the close of the year 1865 there were 4,835 patients in public asylums; reverting to all our previous reports, the information which we have gathered for their compilation is fully corroborated by the results of our experience for the past year as to the influence of certain specific causes in the development of insane manifestations; among the most prominent—indeed the most prominent of which are hereditary predisposition, dissipation, and irregularity of life, for out of the total number of cases in which causes have been assigned in the list before us, no less than 891 are referable to them as excitants.

Again, we still find moral causes more prevalent amongst females —physical with men—and that the former sex exceeds in the amount of recoveries. Thus, to no inconsiderable degree, a fixity of symptoms and results would seem to characterize mental as well as bodily affections.

In like manner the immediate causes of death can be grouped in parcels, and which are found to be similar in their preponderance. Of the 400 deaths in asylums last year, 98 were from general paralysis, as it is termed, of the insane, and which by a strange but indefinite action shows itself through the tongue, the organ of mental communication in its healthy state.

With the exception of the case referred to as having occurred at Belfast, we have had, during the past year, no cause to institute, either at the desire of a Board or from our own official authority, any particular inquiry bearing on the management of district asylums, at least none that merits observation in the present report. Minor matters had to be examined into and adjusted on the spot, such as complaints for breaches of discipline and the like, and occasionally personal misunderstandings among subordinates, in which, as a rule, the question resolved itself into which party was more in the wrong.

In establishments of so peculiar a character, containing among them from year's end to year's end over six thousand inmates, and which, from their nature, are little under public observation, it is a source of satisfaction to us to be able from personal knowledge to state, that a highly moral tone pervades their general management, and that kindness towards the patients is not only inculcated but practised.

The following is a statement of the admissions, discharges, deaths, and escapes for the year:— Admissions and discharges, &c.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In District Lunatic Asylums on 31st December, 1864,	2,465	2,264	4,729
Admitted during the year ending 31st December, 1865,	664	627	1,291
Total under treatment during the year 1865,	3,129	2,891	6,020

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged recovered during year 1865,	293	303	596
Discharged improved,	59	64	123
„ unimproved,	41	20	61
Escaped,	3	2	5
Died,	204	196	400
Total Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes,	600	585	1,185
Remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1865,	2,529	2,306	4,835

The recoveries, if taken alone and without reference to attendant circumstances, do not afford that practical illustration of the utility of institutions for the insane which might at first sight be expected—they give but a relative indication of it; for when asylums are crowded with chronic and for the most part hopeless cases, but which still need constant supervision, it follows that the cures must necessarily be restricted; and such it may be said obtains in almost all these institutions in the three kingdoms. Recoveries.

Thus, if the recoveries be taken on the daily average under treatment they will reach only 12·45 per cent., whereas calculated on the actual admissions during the year they would, on the other hand, amount to 46·16. This state of things is referable to the original want of adequate accommodation to meet each urgent case in an early stage of the disease.

With regard to the mortality in asylums during the year, the number of deaths, as shown above, was 400 on a gross total under treatment of 6,020, the deaths in the preceding twelve months having been 410 on 5,914. It is thus somewhat lower for the year 1865, being 8·35 on the daily average number of patients, which may be regarded as a favourable result. Mortality.

Unfortunately two cases of suicide and one accidental death occurred during the year. The first was at Belfast. The patient had not previously manifested any suicidal tendency whatever, and latterly had been so much improved, mentally, that it was proposed to call upon his friends in a short time to remove him. He committed the act when getting up after the night, and in the attendant's room (in which he slept, owing to the crowded state of the house, and the fact of his being so generally well conducted and so apparently convalescent), having, whilst the attendant was calling up the other patients in the corridor, sprung open a drawer in which he knew razors were kept, and in an instant completed the fatal act; the carotid artery having been divided. A coroner's Suicide.

inquest was duly held on the body, and a verdict in conformity with the above particulars returned, and without attributing any culpable neglect of duty to the attendant in charge.

The second case occurred at Limerick, a female patient having effected her escape in the night, or very early in the morning, and drowned herself in the canal. This woman had at all times evinced a desire to commit suicide by drowning, and had even expressed a wish to end her existence in a particular part of a river near her own home.

An inquest was held on the body, and the facts elicited, when it appeared that she had possessed herself of a key belonging to one of the nurses, by means of which she succeeded in effecting her escape. Subsequently we ourselves investigated the occurrence; and as it transpired that culpable neglect had occurred on the part of the nurse as regarded the safe custody of the keys, we reported to that effect, and she was accordingly dismissed.

At Omagh a case of accidental drowning occurred, in a river which borders the asylum grounds. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts.

Of the causes of death in the majority of the other cases, the principal were consumption and cerebral disease, both amounting together to 218.

Escapes.

ESCAPES.—Under this category, out of 6,020, the total number who were in public asylums, five only eluded the watchfulness of the attendants, and were not ultimately re-taken. This circumstance speaks favourably of the care and vigilance exercised by those in charge of their inmates; the more so, too, when it is recollected that all prison-like barriers have been dispensed with, and that the greatest possible amount of freedom is allowed within the grounds. Indeed it is no uncommon occurrence to meet parties of the inmates of an asylum on the high road, in public parks or places of amusing resort, accompanied only by their ordinary attendants, and who thus in the midst of their delusions, forgetful for the moment of their real or fancied troubles, are made to enjoy an existence which the restraints of a too stringent confinement or stern discipline would only tend to embitter.

Believing that the best curative for mental affection—certainly the best mode to allay excitement—consists in treating the insane as much as possible like ordinary members of society, our desire has been to divest asylums, as far as consistent with their objects and uses, of the character of places of forced detention.

Employment.

The daily average number of patients employed was 2,632, and the particulars of their occupations are given in detail in the Appendix. Two hundred and forty-two acres of tillage were cultivated by their labour, producing crops of the value of £5,065 14*s.* 8*d.*, and which realized a net profit of £2,400 8*s.* 4*d.* for the benefit of the institutions for the year. This result is very satisfactory, when it is considered that the amount of labour required from the patients individually is necessarily small, and

intended as a curative means, to occupy their time and engage their thoughts, the profitable element being incidental and entirely a secondary consideration.

Contracts.

The system of contracting for supplies in district asylums, referred to in our Fourteenth Report, as having been established since 1863, on the plan proposed by us, continues to work very satisfactorily, and is in general well carried out. The articles supplied, and which we make it a practice to examine on each visitation, have, on the whole, been of fair quality, and according to contract; while, as will be seen from the table given in the Appendix, the prices were moderate. Occasional faults have been found, when the articles were at once sent back and others of better quality substituted, either by the contractors themselves or at their expense.

Intermediate Asylums.

In our reports we have frequently pointed out the anomalous, not to say wretched, position in which insane persons of limited means are placed with regard to asylum accommodation, unable on the one hand to meet the expenses of a private lunatic asylum kept for profit, and on the other excluded, unless in certain cases, from the benefits provided by public taxation for the insane poor in district asylums.

Not that absolute poverty is regarded by us, or acted upon, as the test of fitness for admission, but a line must be drawn somewhere, and it happens, unfortunately for them, that a great many persons who cannot afford to go into private licensed houses, are yet placed by comparative means above the grade of fitness for public institutions.

We have reason to think that a considerable number of this class are either retained at home by their friends wanting the necessary requirements and comforts of their helpless condition, without proper, or even any, medical or moral care or treatment, and consequently deprived, we may say, of all chance whatever of recovery: or else they are placed out, under cover of the name of "lodgers," with people of very humble position, to whom the small sum received for their support is a thing of consequence, and where their condition is perhaps worse than at home.

The following passage which occurs in our Fourteenth Report so fully expresses all we would say with reference to this class of the insane, that we reproduce it in the hope that it may lead to something being done to supply so manifest a want:—

"Legally speaking, a public district hospital for the insane should not admit any individuals having means of their own; the cases admitted, however, from whom money is taken are very exceptional indeed, and then only under peculiar circumstances, when refusal would seem almost an act of harshness. This brings us to the consideration of how far there exists a necessity for the establishment of what are called intermediate asylums, or asylums for a class of the community above the ordinary grade of the 'insane poor' who are unable to meet the charges of regular

private asylums, through which the proprietors derive emolument and income. We are satisfied that two or three such establishments in Ireland, if properly conducted, would prove highly useful; but we do not think, as proposed by some influential and humane gentlemen, that it would be advisable for Government to identify itself with or take part in their construction. It appears to us to be altogether a question of local importance, and calculated for the benefit of a class only; at the same time we are convinced, that self-supporting establishments of the kind, say for an aggregate of from three to four hundred patients, which would be the maximum, must confer a great boon on society at large in this country, and as a humane speculation be unattended with pecuniary loss."

A resolution was submitted to Government by the Governors of the Belfast Asylum, expressing their strong sense of the necessity which exists for making some such provision, but it was felt that no direct action could be taken to carry out the views of the Board in the manner proposed.

POORHOUSES.

Insane in Poorhouses.

The mentally affected classes of all denominations in union workhouses exceeded in number during the past year those confined in them in the one preceding it—the numbers being respectively, in 1864, 2,563; and in 1865, 2,733, or 170 in excess for the latter year; a result which may be explained, as already noted by us, by the fact that during a wide extended emigration the imbecile and debilitated, left without their previous means of domestic support, are forced to seek shelter in poorhouses, while their stronger and better to do friends are disembarrassed of their charge.

Returns.

In seeking, through the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor, returns from the various union workhouses in Ireland on the present occasion, we adopted a somewhat different form from that previously employed. Heretofore we obtained our returns under the general headings of lunatics, idiots, and epileptics. We give them now not only under these heads, but classified, so far as the affections are uncomplicated, and also within certain periods of life.

Idiots.

Thus, there are the simply idiotic, 1,175 in all, including those in the lowest scale of mental imbecility; of the aggregate of whom, 84 are under 14 years of age, 471 under 30, and 620 over 30 years. Next of the epileptic idiots there are 484, 25 being under 14 years of age, 221 between 14 and 30, and 238 over 30, indicating that epilepsy is a disease of mature years.

Lunatics.

The lunatic classes, as distinguished from the idiotic, amount to 1,074: the great majority of them are advanced in life, and have been long sojourners in their respective unions. Occasionally, however, some of them are subject to sudden and violent outbreaks of lunacy, when they are sent to the asylum of the district, or, as not unfrequently happens, committed to gaol as dangerous.

In many unions, in fact, when a lunatic becomes violent, he is immediately committed to custody, under the Acts 1st and 8th and 9th Vic., notwithstanding the circular issued at our request by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland in 1864, to the effect that in no case should committal to gaol be resorted to unless as a last resource, and when there is no room in the asylum. We regret to find that that circular has not been observed in several instances with sufficient regularity. Committal to Gaol.

In the discharge of our inspectional duties, we visit the various workhouses in the kingdom from time to time, and as in some of the larger ones there are to be found from 60 to 140 of these afflicted classes, they are inspected by us twice or oftener in the year. From a long experience, we are by no means prepared to say that the condition of their insane inmates is so satisfactory as could be desired, still it has been latterly much ameliorated as a general rule, and in some unions to a marked degree.

The deficiency we most notice is want of space for outdoor employment and exercise, and insufficient day-room accommodation, with regular paid attendants. The dietary is for the most part good and liberal, while, taking their general condition into account, the creature comforts of the classes in question are not overlooked.

GAOLS.

The number of persons committed to and confined in gaols as lunatics, amounted on the 31st December, 1864, to 441, and at the same date in 1865 to 505; during the intervening period the committals under the Act by local Magistrates, including criminal lunatics, were 801. Thus in the past twelve months there were, on the whole, no less than 1,242 lunatics in prison, though not all at the same time, for of the total 395 were removed to asylums by warrant of your Excellency; 290 were discharged by order of the committing Magistrates as actually recovered, or having ceased to be dangerous; 37 died, constituting a mortality on the average number under confinement of 6 per cent. There remained thus in gaol, on the 1st of January of the present year, 495 lunatics. Statistics.

The county and borough prisons of this kingdom are 39 in number; so that if the aggregate of the insane was equally divided between them, there would be about 13 in each; but a very different state of things exists as in very many of them there are no lunatics, in some two or three only, and those simply awaiting removal to asylum, while in others they are so numerous as to approach nearly to the amount of ordinary prisoners.

The eight gaols most incumbered with the class in question are those of the county and city of Dublin, and the counties of Donegal, Down, Monaghan, Mayo, and Wexford, which contain between them 315 lunatics, or within a fraction of 40 each. These inmates, Numbers in Gaol.

as often stated by us, interfere materially with prison discipline, besides being circumstanced in a most unfavourable way for themselves, from a want of those general curative appliances, occupations, and means of treatment so necessary for their well being.

They are, however, under supervision, protected from injuring themselves or others, and therefore much better located than if they were left at large, ill fed, ill clad, and neglected, so that, notwithstanding the great disadvantages, abstractedly considered, which are attendant on the committal of lunatics to gaols, palpable good is derived therefrom; and it must be added that recoveries are far from being unfrequent, the speedy isolation and control of the mentally affected being productive of the most beneficial results.

The system, if it has much to be complained of in itself, is not devoid of practical utility; in saying so much, however, we do not mean to uphold it, except so far as it is, under existing circumstances, an absolute necessity; however, it is now gradually but distinctly on the decline.

Relief of Gaols.

The asylums just completed at Letterkenny and Castlebar will at once clear the gaols of those districts of 120 lunatics; and on the completion of the buildings already referred to at Enniscorthy, Monaghan, Down, and Ennis, we anticipate that, with the exception of the Richmond or Metropolitan district, the prisons in Ireland will virtually cease to be as heretofore receptacles for the insane. With regard to the latter-named district, matters remain pretty much in the same position as at the date of our last report; and we feel we cannot do better than quote the opinions we then expressed:—

"With reference, however, to the metropolitan requirements, one of two solutions must be adopted. The district will have to be subdivided, or the Richmond Asylum enlarged. We are inclined to think that the institution, as it stands, barely sufficient for the city and the county of Dublin, does not admit of any judicious structural additions, certainly not without the purchase of about fourteen acres of land lying partially in front and partially to the rere of the male asylum, adjoining which a plain structure might be raised for about 320 chronic cases belonging to the whole existing district. To obviate a continuance of the present truly unsatisfactory state of things, and to obtain if possible an harmonious action between all parties, we should accede to any reasonable proposition. At the same time our opinion remains unchanged as to the superior advantages of having asylums more numerous, consequently more accessible, and of more convenient dimensions."

The Government, no doubt, most anxious to meet the difficulty, would ere this have solved it by the erection of separate institutions, as recommended by us for Wicklow and Louth; but it must be acknowledged there were some legitimate objections raised against our proposition by local authorities, and we are now quite prepared to adopt the alternative of an enlargement of the Richmond; having in view mainly the good of the insane poor who are sufferers by the delay.

CENTRAL ASYLUM FOR CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

This institution has now, for a series of years, been so fully brought under the notice of your Excellency and your predecessors in office, with the mode and results of its management, that the furnishing of details upon the present occasion would be a simple repetition of former statements. It continues to fulfil the objects of its erection, and while amply sufficient to meet the legitimate wants of the country, is conducted with a due regard to economy; the total cost per head of each patient, notwithstanding the necessity of a larger staff of officers and servants than exists in ordinary establishments for the insane, being only £29 12*s.* a year.

Within the past twelve months 15 patients were admitted. One only of the total number under confinement received a free discharge, which his condition fully justified; four convicts, whose periods of penal confinement had expired, were removed to the asylums of their native districts. Of the 15 admitted, five were charged with and acquitted of homicide.

Applications were made from time to time for the reception of some others who were acquitted on the plea of insanity, but their offences were either so trivial in themselves, or partook so much of an accidental character, that we had the parties admitted as ordinary patients into their respective local institutions.

The total number under confinement during the year was 135. Of these one was discharged by order of your Excellency, on the understanding that he would emigrate, which he did; but he has since returned, and is at the present time an inmate of the Rathdown Union Workhouse.

Three were removed to the asylums of the districts to which they belonged, in conformity with the 18 Privy Council Rule, and six died, death in each case resulting from natural causes. No escape took place, and but one attempt is recorded, that of a female, who was immediately captured.

The total number remaining in custody on the 31st December, 1865, was 125 persons, of whom 84 were males and 41 females, whose offences are summarized as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Homicides,	27	11	38
Assaults on the person,	37	16	53
Attempts to destroy property, and minor offences of all kinds, the parties being dangerously inclined,	20	14	34
Total,	84	41	125

The sanitary condition of this asylum continues to be as heretofore of a highly satisfactory character; we may add, so satisfactory as to place the institution in an exceptional position as regards mortality, which for the past year is but little over 4 per cent. on the average number of patients.

Discharge of Criminal Lunatics.

Of the 125 remaining at the close of the year, 16 were considered convalescent or sane, and several of them are looking more or less anxiously to be discharged.

With those cases in which minor offences were committed there can be little hesitation in dealing, when a sufficient term of probation is allowed to show that sanity is completely re-established. But in regard to persons acquitted of homicide on the ground of insanity, great difficulty exists, and it would be impossible to lay down any general rule to govern the course of action, where, while the broad fact of death having been caused by the act of the individual cannot be lost sight of, the circumstances under which the act was committed may alter its complexion so entirely as to deprive it of any bad features.

We are aware that in England an acquittal of homicide, on the ground of insanity, is equivalent to a sentence of imprisonment for life; but in this country the Lord Lieutenant has several times extended his clemency to such persons, and in no instance that we are aware of have any evil consequences resulted from the exercise of the prerogative of mercy; on the contrary, homes that were rendered miserable by the insane acts of father, mother, brother, sister or child, have been again blessed with happiness.

A young married woman, for instance, in a paroxysm of puerperal mania, destroys her infant, is tried for murder, acquitted on the ground of insanity, and removed to Dundrum Asylum. She recovers her reason almost immediately, and in addition to all her other sufferings, has continually present the horror of having killed her child, whose life was dearer to her than her own. Her husband's position is equally wretched; he has lost none of his affection, but feels keenly the loss of his wife, and his children feel equally the loss of their mother.

Such cases have occurred in which the discharge of the parties, after the lapse of a considerable time, was ordered by the Lord Lieutenant, and there has been no reason to regret the course. One advantage may be mentioned, namely, that it buoys up with hope those inmates, the gravity of whose offences may preclude all chance of their restoration to liberty, however perfect and permanent their recovery may be.

Employment.

The constant employment of the inmates in remunerative occupations, besides its other advantages, tends greatly to their improvement, as nothing can be worse for sane or insane than idleness. The daily average number constantly employed is 93, or four-fifths of the whole.

Two only of the inmates have been placed under restraint from time to time, and then in its mildest form, to prevent them from inflicting injuries on themselves or others, their propensities being mischievous and occasionally dangerous.

The total number of patients for which accommodation has, by the enlargement of the asylum been provided, is 155, exclusive of the hospital, which is capable, in case of necessity, of receiving fourteen patients, and of seclusion rooms, of which there are four, two on the male and two on the female side; the object of these latter being to place violent and noisy patients in a position where they cannot disturb the other inmates at night; another advantage of these rooms is that they enable the Physicians to test the mental condition in doubtful cases, particularly of those who, for the purposes of deception, so frequently assume an unwonted excitement. Accommodation.

The attendance of the non-resident officers has been most regular throughout the year; and the ministrations of the Chaplains continue to afford the greatest comfort and consolation to the patients belonging to their respective congregations, while perfect harmony and goodwill prevail amongst them.

In 1863 we applied for increased accommodation, particularly in reference to day-rooms, associated dormitories, a refectory, and Turkish bath. These are now all constructed and fit for general use, while a small detached chapel, exclusively for the Protestant congregation, is being built, the original church having been given up to Catholic worship.

The interior of the house is kept with a due regard to cleanliness and the comfort of the patients, who as a body are well conducted and contented; indeed it could not be otherwise, for every liberty compatible with their safe keeping is extended to them, and the idea that they should be kept under restraint, or that any particular supervision is deemed necessary in their regard, from the fact of their having committed offences, is carefully removed from them.

The farm is altogether cultivated by the male patients; and we may observe that a portion of it in which they labour is unfenced and without the boundary wall. Milk and butter, as well as vegetables sufficient for the institution are produced on the ground, independent of which a sum of £60 was received for cereals sold last autumn. Farm.

The Dundrum Asylum being under our sole control, is constantly visited by us, and we thus can bear testimony to the efficiency of the medical and other officers connected with it, as well as to the becoming conduct of the subordinates, who in regard to those under their care are strictly forbidden to exercise restriction or restraint.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

The number of private asylums in Ireland, licensed under the Act 5 & 6 Vic., c. 123, at the date of our last Report, was 18, exclusive of three asylums of a partly charitable character, and which are on that account exempted from the obligation of being licensed, and from the payment of licensing fees.

No increase occurred since that time, and no new licence has been issued; but a transfer from Bushy Park, Pallaskenry, in the county Limerick, to Cookstown House, Fiddown, in the county of Kilkenny, took place at the beginning of this year, under the same proprietor. The total amount paid for licences, and lodged in the hands of the Paymaster-General, was £216.

Statistics.

The following is a summary of admissions, discharges, deaths, &c.:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining in Private Asylums on 31st December, 1864,	272	281	553
Admitted during the year ending 31st December, 1865,	92	95	187
Total number under treatment during the year,	364	376	740
Discharged,	53	72	125
Died,	22	9	31
Escaped,	1	–	1
	76	81	157
Remaining on 31st December, 1865,	292	296	583

This shows an increase of 43 patients, or over 5 per cent. on the previous year. The recoveries amount to 37·48 on the admissions, the deaths to 5·44 on the daily average number of patients—a very low rate of mortality.

On the whole we have reason to be satisfied with the majority of licensed houses, while with others faults are to be found, and which we endeavour to remedy by frequent inspection, and continually urging the proprietors to improvement. Such faults are indigenous and clearly traceable to inherent defect in the system, so that all we can do under the circumstances is to continue our efforts to ameliorate, by constant supervision, the condition of lunatics in private asylums.

In the better class of houses, where large stipends are received from the inmates, and indeed in some others, the arrangements made are for the most part satisfactory. The dietary is good, and the comforts and amusements of the inmates are duly attended to; but in some asylums a different condition of things exists.

It would be greatly to be desired that persons only possessing a sufficient amount of capital should engage in such undertakings; for if the means of the proprietor are limited, and particularly if the payments for his patients are not regularly made, as we regret to state from inquiry is frequently the case, no matter how good his intentions may be, he is not in a position to act with that liberality which he otherwise would exercise.

Special investigations were in several instances held by us in accordance with your Excellency's directions, and amongst others in the case of a female who stated herself to be the legitimate daughter of a patient in Bushy Park Asylum, and who addressed Government requesting that an opportunity might be given to see her father, for the purpose of being recognized as his child, with the object it is to be presumed of establishing a claim to whatever property he may leave at his death. The patient seemed most unwilling to see or have anything to say to the young woman, but we gave her the opportunity she desired, and having inquired into the facts on the spot, reported to Government accordingly. Investigations.

If any marriage had taken place between her mother and the person whom she claimed to stand towards her in the relation of father, it appeared rather of a clandestine character, the social position of the parties differing widely. On the whole it was a case in which we could not interfere, our department not being the proper tribunal for deciding on such questions.

In another case, a patient who had been admitted into Hartfield and discharged within three days, complained that his liberty had been unduly interfered with, stating that he was not insane, and that he had been severely treated by the attendants.

It appeared to us on inquiry that the party had been in the habit of indulging in intoxicating liquors, and that he was very violent and difficult to manage when brought to the asylum; but so far as we could make out, it did not appear from the evidence that any harshness had been exercised.

The patient was removed, as stated, within three days, and when he came to lodge his complaint with us in person, neither from his appearance, manner, or conversation, could we pronounce him to be perfectly sane. In these and other cases not of a very grave nature, we reported fully to your Excellency at the time; it is therefore unnecessary to make further reference to them here.

As usual, in the Appendices, we give the fullest information on every point connected with the subject of lunatic asylums and their inmates, referring to which for all details connected with the control and domestic management of these various institutions, we have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servants,

JOHN NUGENT.
GEORGE W. HATCHELL.

DUBLIN CASTLE,
June 25, 1866.

Appendix A.—Insane Persons in

No. 1.—Return showing the Number of Idiots in Union Workhouses,

Names of Unions.	Simple Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Simple Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Epileptic Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
ULSTER.																		
Co. Antrim:																		
Antrim,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	3	3	1	4	5
Ballycastle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	8	2	1	3	5	6	11
Ballymena,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballymoney,	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	3	1	–	1	4	–	4
Belfast,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	10	6	10	16	11	15	26
Larne,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	7	10	–	1	1	3	8	11
Lisburn,	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	2	4	2	–	2	4	2	6
Co. Armagh:																		
Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	6	3	1	4	5	5	10
Lurgan,	1	–	2	1	–	1	3	–	3	2	2	4	1	3	4	3	5	8
Co. Cavan:																		
Bailieborough,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	4	5	1	–	1	2	4	6
Bawnboy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2
Cavan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cootehill,	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	1	4	–	1	1	3	2	5
Co. Donegal:																		
Ballyshannon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Donegal,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3
Dunfanaghy,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Glenties,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Inishowen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	2	1	3
Milford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Stranorlar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Co. Down:																		
Banbridge,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	6	2	8	2	–	2	8	2	10
Downpatrick,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4
Kilkeel,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newry,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	1	4	5	–	1	1	1	5	6
Newtownards,	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	6	–	6	2	2	4	8	2	10
Co. Fermanagh:																		
Enniskillen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3
Irvinestown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2
Lisnaskea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Londonderry:																		
Coleraine,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	–	1	4	5
Londonderry,	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	3	6
Magherafelt,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	1	–	1	1	4	5
Newtownlimavady,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Monaghan:																		
Carrickmacross,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	2	3	1	4	5
Castleblayney,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	3	4
Clones,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Monaghan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Tyrone:																		
Castlederg,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clogher,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Cookstown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Dungannon,	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
Gortin,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Omagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Strabane,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, Ulster,	11	3	14	5	4	9	16	7	23	54	59	113	26	34	60	80	93	173

Union Workhouses, Ireland.

Ireland, on the 1st March, 1866, classified under the following heads :—

Simple Idiots, over 30 years.			Epileptic Idiots, over 30 years.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Total Simple Idiots.			Total Epileptic Idiots.			Gross Total of Simple and Epileptic Idiots.			Names of Unions.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
																		ULSTER.
																		Co. Antrim:
2	2	4	–	–	–	2	2	4	3	3	6	–	3	3	3	6	9	Antrim.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	5	9	2	1	3	6	6	12	Ballycastle.
2	5	7	–	1	1	2	6	8	2	5	7	–	1	1	2	6	8	Ballymena.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	–	5	1	–	1	6	–	6	Ballymoney.
4	3	7	14	12	26	18	15	33	9	8	17	20	22	42	29	30	59	Belfast.
2	1	3	1	1	2	3	2	5	5	8	13	1	2	3	6	10	16	Larne.
2	4	6	–	–	–	2	4	6	7	6	13	2	–	2	9	6	15	Lisburn.
																		Co. Armagh:
5	1	6	–	–	–	5	1	6	7	5	12	3	1	4	10	6	16	Armagh.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	4	8	2	3	5	6	7	13	Lurgan.
																		Co. Cavan:
3	–	3	–	1	1	3	1	4	4	5	9	1	1	2	5	6	11	Bailieborough.
–	1	1	–	3	3	–	4	4	–	2	2	–	4	4	–	6	6	Bawnboy.
6	8	14	2	1	3	8	9	17	6	8	14	2	1	3	8	9	17	Cavan.
–	5	5	–	–	–	–	5	5	4	6	10	1	1	2	5	7	12	Cootehill.
																		Co. Donegal:
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	Ballyshannon.
1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	5	6	–	1	1	1	6	7	Donegal.
–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3	Dunfanaghy.
1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5	Glenties.
3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5	Inishowen.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	2	1	3	Letterkenny.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	Milford.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	Stranorlar.
																		Co. Down:
3	4	7	1	2	3	4	6	10	9	6	15	4	2	6	13	8	21	Banbridge.
1	6	7	1	1	2	2	7	9	4	7	11	1	1	2	5	8	13	Downpatrick.
1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	Kilkeel.
6	7	13	2	4	6	8	11	19	7	11	18	2	7	9	9	18	27	Newry.
3	11	14	2	4	6	5	15	20	10	11	21	4	7	11	14	18	32	Newtownards.
																		Co. Fermanagh:
2	–	2	–	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	4	–	2	2	2	4	6	Enniskillen.
2	2	4	2	3	5	4	5	9	2	3	5	2	4	6	4	7	11	Irvinestown.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Lisnaskea.
																		Co. Londonderry:
2	6	8	–	–	–	2	6	8	3	10	13	–	–	–	3	10	13	Coleraine.
4	6	10	–	1	1	4	7	11	7	8	15	2	2	4	9	10	19	Londonderry.
–	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	–	6	6	2	1	3	2	7	9	Magherafelt.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	Newtownlimavady.
																		Co. Monaghan:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	2	3	1	4	5	Carrickmacross.
1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	4	5	2	6	8	Castleblayney.
3	3	6	1	2	3	4	5	9	3	4	7	1	2	3	4	6	10	Clones.
2	3	5	–	3	3	2	6	8	2	3	5	–	3	3	2	6	8	Monaghan.
																		Co. Tyrone:
–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3	Castlederg.
1	5	6	–	–	–	1	5	6	3	5	8	–	–	–	3	5	8	Clogher.
–	6	6	–	2	2	–	8	8	1	6	7	–	2	2	1	8	9	Cookstown.
2	6	8	–	–	–	2	6	8	4	8	12	1	1	2	5	9	14	Dungannon.
3	3	6	–	–	–	3	3	6	4	4	8	–	–	–	4	4	8	Gortin.
4	2	6	2	4	6	6	6	12	4	2	6	2	4	6	6	6	12	Omagh.
3	5	8	–	–	–	3	5	8	3	5	8	–	–	–	3	5	8	Strabane.
78	126	204	30	49	79	108	175	283	143	188	331	61	87	148	204	275	479	Total, Ulster.

[*continued.*

Insane Persons in Union

No. 1.—Return showing the Number of Idiots in Union Workhouses,

Names of Unions.	Simple Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Total of the two preceding classes.			Simple Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Epileptic Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Total of the two preceding classes.		
MUNSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Clare:																		
Ballyvaghan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Corrofin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Ennis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	9	1	1	2	4	7	11
Ennistymon,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Killadysert,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Kilrush,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Scariff,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Tulla,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	1	4	5	1	6
Co. Cork:																		
Bandon,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Bantry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	1	1	2	3
Castletown,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Clonakilty,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Cork,	2	1	3	–	1	1	2	2	4	2	8	10	3	8	11	5	16	21
Dunmanway,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fermoy,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	1	5	–	1	1	4	2	6
Kanturk,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	3	7	2	–	2	6	3	9
Kinsale	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2
Macroom,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	3	4	–	2	2	1	5	6
Mallow,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Midleton,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	3	6
Millstreet,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2
Mitchelstown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Skibbereen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	1	1	3	1	4
Skull,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2
Youghal,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Co. Kerry:																		
Cahersiveen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Dingle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2
Kenmare,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Killarney,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Listowel,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	4	4
Tralee,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	3	4	1	3	4	2	6	8
Co. Limerick:																		
Croom,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	3	3	1	5	6
Glin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Kilmallock,	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	–	3	3	3	6	2	4	6	5	7	12
Limerick,	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	5	5	1	–	1	1	5	6
Newcastle,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5
Rathkeale,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	3	1	2	3	1	5	6
Co. Tipperary:																		
Borrisokane,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carrick-on-Suir,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	8	9	1	4	5	2	12	14
Cashel,	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4
Clogheen,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	1	3	–	1	1	2	2	4
Clonmel,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	–	–	3	4	7
Nenagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4
Roscrea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	–	1	2	3	5
Thurles,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	1	2	3	1	4
Tipperary,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	4	5	–	3	3	1	7	8
Co. Waterford:																		
Dungarvan,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	3	6	–	–	–	3	3	6
Kilmacthomas,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Lismore,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Waterford,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	8	4	12	3	3	6	11	7	18
Total, Munster,	18	14	32	5	3	8	23	17	40	67	82	149	26	47	73	93	129	222

WORKHOUSES, IRELAND—*continued.*

Ireland, on the 1st March, 1866, classified under the following heads:—

Simple Idiots, over 30 years.			Epileptic Idiots, over 30 years.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Total Simple Idiots,			Total Epileptic Idiots.			Gross Total of Simple and Epileptic Idiots.			Names of Unions.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
																		MUNSTER.
																		Co. Clare:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ballyvaghan.
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	Corrofin.
3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4	6	7	13	1	1	2	7	8	15	Ennis.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	Ennistymon.
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	2	4	Killadysert.
5	2	7	1	5	6	6	7	13	7	2	9	1	5	6	8	7	15	Kilrush.
–	1	1	–	3	3	–	4	4	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	5	5	Scariff.
–	4	4	–	3	3	–	7	7	3	4	7	3	4	7	6	8	14	Tulla.
																		Co. Cork:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	Bandon.
–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	5	5	1	–	1	1	5	6	Bantry.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	Castletown.
5	1	6	–	–	–	5	1	6	6	1	7	1	–	1	7	1	8	Clonakilty.
3	2	5	–	7	7	3	9	12	7	11	18	3	16	19	10	27	37	Cork.
1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	Dunmanway.
–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3	5	3	8	–	2	2	5	5	10	Fermoy.
–	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	5	5	6	11	4	1	5	9	7	16	Kanturk.
3	–	3	1	2	3	4	2	6	4	–	4	1	3	4	5	3	8	Kinsale.
2	4	6	–	1	1	2	5	7	4	7	11	–	3	3	4	10	14	Macroom.
2	2	4	–	4	4	2	6	8	2	2	4	1	4	5	3	6	9	Mallow.
3	2	5	–	1	1	3	3	6	5	4	9	1	3	4	6	7	13	Midleton.
–	2	2	2	–	2	2	2	4	1	3	4	2	1	3	3	4	7	Millstreet.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	Mitchelstown.
–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3	3	2	5	–	2	2	3	4	7	Skibbereen.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	Skull.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	6	–	–	–	2	4	6	Youghal.
																		Co. Kerry:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	Caherciveen.
–	3	3	1	2	3	1	5	6	1	3	4	1	3	4	2	6	8	Dingle.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	Kenmare.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	Killarney.
3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	2	5	–	2	2	3	4	7	Listowel.
–	4	4	1	–	1	1	4	5	2	9	11	2	3	5	4	12	16	Tralee.
																		Co. Limerick:
2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	3	6	–	3	3	3	6	9	Croom.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Glin.
1	3	4	2	2	4	3	5	8	5	6	11	6	6	12	11	12	23	Kilmallock.
12	21	33	5	–	5	17	21	38	14	27	41	6	–	6	20	27	47	Limerick.
2	7	9	–	–	–	2	7	9	6	9	15	–	–	–	6	9	15	Newcastle.
1	3	4	–	1	1	1	4	5	1	7	8	1	3	4	2	10	12	Rathkeale.
																		Co. Tipperary:
1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	Borrisokane.
1	–	1	–	2	2	1	2	3	2	8	10	2	6	8	4	14	18	Carrick-on-Suir.
1	6	7	–	–	–	1	6	7	5	7	12	–	1	1	5	8	13	Cashel.
2	1	3	1	–	1	3	1	4	4	4	8	1	1	2	5	5	10	Clogheen.
4	2	6	–	2	2	4	4	8	7	6	13	–	2	2	7	8	15	Clonmel.
2	2	4	–	–	–	2	2	4	3	5	8	–	–	–	3	5	8	Nenagh.
–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3	1	5	6	1	1	2	2	6	8	Roscrea.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	1	2	3	1	4	Thurles.
3	4	7	3	1	4	6	5	11	4	10	14	3	4	7	7	14	21	Tipperary.
																		Co. Waterford:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	–	–	3	4	7	Dungarvan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	Kilmacthomas.
2	4	6	2	4	6	4	8	12	2	4	6	2	5	7	4	9	13	Lismore.
8	10	18	–	3	3	8	13	21	17	14	31	3	6	9	20	20	40	Waterford.
75	111	186	21	49	70	96	160	256	160	207	367	52	99	151	212	306	518	Total, Munster.

[*continued.*

No. 1.—Return showing the Number of Idiots in Union Workhouses,

Names of Unions.	Simple Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Total of the two preceding classes.			Simple Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Epileptic Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Total of the two preceding classes.		
LEINSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Carlow:																		
Carlow,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	5	8	3	3	6	6	8	14
Co. Dublin:																		
Balrothery,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3
Dublin, North,	2	3	5	–	1	1	2	4	6	1	4	5	–	1	1	1	5	6
Dublin, South,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	14	5	19	5	1	6	19	6	25
Rathdown,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	4	9	–	–	–	5	4	9
Co. Kildare:																		
Athy,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	5	5	2	–	2	2	5	7
Celbridge,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Naas,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	6	–	–	–	2	4	6
Co. Kilkenny:																		
Callan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Castlecomer,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	2	2	5	3	8
Thomastown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Urlingford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
King's Co.:																		
Edenderry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2
Parsonstown,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	5	1	6	1	2	3	6	3	9
Tullamore,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	1	1	5	6	1	6	7
Co. Longford:																		
Ballymahon,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3	1	–	1	3	1	4
Granard,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	5
Longford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Louth:																		
Ardee,	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	4	6	1	–	1	3	4	7
Drogheda,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	3	–	3	7	2	9
Dundalk,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	2	2	2	4
Co. Meath:																		
Dunshaughlin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	5	5
Kells,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	1	1	3	2	5
Navan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3
Oldcastle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	2	3	5	5	5	10
Trim,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	4
Queen's Co.:																		
Abbeyleix,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4
Donaghmore,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Mountmellick,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	–	3
Co. Westmeath:																		
Athlone,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	2	2	2	4
Delvin,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mullingar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	2	4
Co. Wexford:																		
Enniscorthy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	6	1	3	4	2	8	10
Gorey,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	2	3
New Ross,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	9	1	1	2	5	6	11
Wexford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	1	–	1	3	2	5
Co. Wicklow:																		
Baltinglass,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	2	4
Rathdrum,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	5	9	–	–	–	4	5	9
Shillelagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Total, Leinster,	14	8	22	3	1	4	17	9	26	76	73	149	31	35	66	107	108	215

WORKHOUSES, IRELAND—*continued.*

Ireland, on the 1st March, 1866, classified under the following heads:—

Simple Idiots, over 30 years.			Epileptic Idiots over 30 years.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Total Simple Idiots.			Total Epileptic Idiots.			Gross Total of Simple and Epileptic Idiots.			Names of Unions.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
																		LEINSTER.
																		Co. Carlow:
1	4	5	3	5	8	4	9	13	4	10	14	6	8	14	10	18	28	Carlow.
																		Co. Dublin:
3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5	5	3	8	–	–	–	5	3	8	Balrothery.
–	4	4	–	1	1	–	5	5	3	11	14	–	3	3	3	14	17	Dublin, North.
3	6	9	2	1	3	5	7	12	17	11	28	9	2	11	26	13	39	Dublin, South.
7	2	9	–	–	–	7	2	9	12	7	19	–	–	–	12	7	19	Rathdown.
																		Co. Kildare:
3	3	6	–	1	1	3	4	7	5	8	13	2	1	3	7	9	16	Athy.
1	2	3	–	1	1	1	3	4	1	3	4	–	1	1	1	4	5	Celbridge.
2	6	8	1	1	2	3	7	10	4	10	14	1	1	2	5	11	16	Naas.
																		Co. Kilkenny:
1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4	Callan.
1	1	2	2	–	2	3	1	4	1	1	2	3	–	3	4	1	5	Castlecomer.
–	3	3	–	1	1	–	4	4	5	4	9	–	3	3	5	7	12	Kilkenny.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thomastown.
2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4	Urlingford.
																		King's Co.:
2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	2	4	1	–	1	3	2	5	Edenderry.
2	1	3	–	2	2	2	3	5	8	3	11	1	4	5	9	7	16	Parsonstown.
2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	4	2	6	1	5	6	5	7	12	Tullamore.
																		Co. Longford:
2	2	4	1	1	2	3	3	6	5	3	8	2	1	3	7	4	11	Ballymahon.
2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5	3	5	8	1	1	2	4	6	10	Granard.
2	–	2	8	3	11	10	3	13	2	–	2	8	3	11	10	3	13	Longford.
																		Co. Louth:
1	1	2	–	1	1	1	2	3	6	5	11	1	1	2	7	6	13	Ardee.
2	5	7	–	5	5	2	10	12	6	7	13	3	5	8	9	12	21	Drogheda.
1	5	6	–	–	–	1	5	6	3	5	8	–	2	2	3	7	10	Dundalk.
																		Co. Meath:
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	3	4	–	3	3	1	6	7	Dunshaughlin.
2	4	6	–	3	3	2	7	9	5	5	10	–	4	4	5	9	14	Kells.
1	4	5	–	–	–	1	4	5	3	5	8	–	–	–	3	5	8	Navan.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	3	6	2	3	5	5	6	11	Oldcastle.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	3	1	2	3	1	5	6	Trim.
																		Queen's Co.:
1	3	4	1	1	2	2	4	6	3	7	10	1	1	2	4	8	12	Abbeyleix.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Donaghmore.
–	3	3	–	1	1	–	4	4	1	3	4	2	1	3	3	4	7	Mountmellick.
																		Co. Westmeath:
–	3	3	–	2	2	–	5	5	2	3	5	–	4	4	2	7	9	Athlone.
2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4	Delvin.
1	6	7	–	5	5	1	11	12	3	8	11	–	5	5	3	13	16	Mullingar.
																		Co. Wexford:
2	4	6	1	3	4	3	7	10	3	9	12	2	6	8	5	15	20	Enniscorthy.
2	2	4	–	–	–	2	2	4	3	3	6	–	1	1	3	4	7	Gorey.
6	12	18	3	–	3	9	12	21	10	17	27	4	1	5	14	18	32	New Ross.
2	–	2	–	1	1	2	1	3	4	2	6	1	1	2	5	3	8	Wexford.
																		Co. Wicklow:
–	2	2	–	4	4	–	6	6	1	2	3	2	6	8	3	8	11	Baltinglass.
4	2	6	1	–	1	5	2	7	8	7	15	2	–	2	10	7	17	Rathdrum.
–	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	5	–	2	2	3	1	4	3	3	6	Shillelagh.
64	106	170	25	44	69	89	150	239	154	187	341	59	80	139	213	267	480	Total, Leinster.

[*continued.*

INSANE PERSONS IN UNION

No. 1.—RETURN showing the Number of Idiots in Union Workhouses,

NAMES OF UNIONS, &c.	Simple Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Simple Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Epileptic Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
CONNAUGHT.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. GALWAY:																		
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	3	3	1	2	3	1	5	6
Clifden,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3
Galway,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Glennamaddy,*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
Gort,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loughrea,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mount Bellew,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Oughterard,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Portumna,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tuam,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Co. LEITRIM:																		
Carrick-on-Shannon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Manorhamilton,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Mohill,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. MAYO:																		
Ballina,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	1	–	1	5	2	7
Ballinrobe,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belmullet,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Castlebar,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	3	3	1	3	4
Claremorris,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7	1	–	1	5	3	8
Killala,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Newport,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3
Swinford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Westport,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Co. ROSCOMMON:																		
Boyle,	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	5	2	7	1	3	4	6	5	11
Castlerea,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Roscommon,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
Strokestown,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	3	6	2	–	2	5	3	8
Co. SLIGO:																		
Dromore West,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	1	–	1	4	1	5
Sligo,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3
Tobercurry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3
Total, Connaught,	8	8	16	1	3	4	9	11	20	31	29	60	9	13	22	40	42	82

SUMMARY OF

ULSTER,	11	3	14	5	4	9	16	7	23	54	59	113	26	34	60	80	93	173
MUNSTER,	18	14	32	5	3	8	23	17	40	67	82	149	26	47	73	93	129	222
LEINSTER,	14	8	22	3	1	4	17	9	26	76	73	149	51	35	66	107	108	215
CONNAUGHT,	8	8	16	1	3	4	9	11	20	31	29	60	9	13	22	40	42	82
TOTAL, IRELAND,	51	33	84	14	11	25	65	44	109	228	243	471	92	129	221	320	372	692

* Glennamaddy Union:—see note on Return No. 2.

WORKHOUSES, IRELAND—*continued.*

Ireland, on the 1st March, 1866, classified under the following heads:—

Simple Idiots, over 30 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, over 30 years of age.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Total Simple Idiots.			Total Epileptic Idiots.			Gross Total of Simple and Epileptic Idiots.			Names of Unions, &c.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
																		CONNAUGHT.
																		Co. Galway:
–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	3	3	4	4	8	4	7	11	Ballinasloe.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	4	4	Clifden.
1	4	5	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	4	5	–	–	–	1	4	5	Galway.
1	2	3	–	1	1	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	5	7	Glenamaddy.
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	Gort.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	Loughrea.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	5	6	–	–	–	1	5	6	Mount Bellew.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	Oughterard.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Portumna.
1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	5	2	2	4	1	2	3	3	4	7	Tuam.
																		Co. Leitrim:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Carrick-on-Shannon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	Manorhamilton.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mohill.
																		Co. Mayo:
1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4	5	5	10	1	–	1	6	5	11	Ballina.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	Ballinrobe.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	4	5	–	–	–	1	4	5	Belmullet.
–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	4	5	2	4	6	Castlebar.
1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	5	5	10	1	–	1	6	5	11	Claremorris.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	Killala.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4	Newport.
–	5	5	–	1	1	–	6	6	1	6	7	–	1	1	1	7	8	Swinford.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	Westport.
																		Co. Roscommon:
3	5	8	–	1	1	3	6	9	11	7	18	1	4	5	12	11	23	Boyle.
3	1	4	–	3	3	3	4	7	6	1	7	–	3	3	6	4	10	Castlerea.
–	1	1	3	–	3	3	1	4	1	2	3	4	1	5	5	3	8	Roscommon.
1	3	4	–	2	2	1	5	6	4	7	11	2	2	4	6	9	15	Strokestown.
																		Co. Sligo:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	1	–	1	4	1	5	Dromore West.
2	6	8	–	–	–	2	6	8	4	7	11	–	–	–	4	7	11	Sligo.
3	1	4	1	2	3	4	3	7	3	3	6	1	3	4	4	6	10	Tobercurry.
20	40	60	8	12	20	28	52	80	59	77	136	18	28	46	77	105	182	Total, Connaught.

PROVINCES.

78	126	204	30	49	79	108	175	283	143	188	331	61	87	148	204	275	479	Ulster.
75	111	186	21	49	70	96	160	256	160	207	367	52	99	151	212	306	518	Munster.
64	106	170	25	44	69	89	150	239	154	187	341	59	80	139	213	267	480	Leinster.
20	40	60	8	12	20	28	52	80	59	77	136	18	28	46	77	105	182	Connaught.
237	383	620	84	154	238	321	537	858	516	659	1,175	190	294	484	706	953	1,659	Total, Ireland.

No. 2.—Return of the Number of Lunatics in Union Workhouses, Ireland, on 1st March, 1866, exclusive of Idiots and Epileptic Idiots.

Names of Unions.	Simple Lunatics.			Epileptic Lunatics.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Antrim.									
Antrim,	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3	3
Ballycastle,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Ballymena,	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
Ballymoney,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Belfast,	24	30	54	11	32	43	35	62	97
Larne,	2	4	6	–	–	–	2	4	6
Lisburn,	1	4	5	7	3	10	8	7	15
Co. Armagh.									
Armagh,	3	8	11	1	5	6	4	13	17
Lurgan,	6	21	27	5	5	10	11	26	37
Co. Cavan.									
Bailieborough,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Bawnboy,	4	1	5	–	–	–	4	1	5
Cavan,	3	10	13	–	1	1	3	11	14
Cootehill,	1	6	7	1	1	2	2	7	9
Co. Donegal.									
Ballyshannon,	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2
Donegal,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dunfanaghy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Glenties,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Inishowen,	14	16	30	1	–	1	15	16	31
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Milford,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Stranorlar,	–	2	2	1	–	1	1	2	3
Co. Down.									
Banbridge,	2	2	4	1	–	1	3	2	5
Downpatrick,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkeel,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Newry,	6	9	15	–	3	3	6	12	18
Newtownards,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Fermanagh.									
Enniskillen,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Irvinestown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lisnaskea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Londonderry.									
Coleraine,	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
Londonderry,	9	10	19	–	–	–	9	10	19
Magherafelt,	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	3	4
Newtownlimavady,	1	6	7	–	–	–	1	6	7
Co. Monaghan.									
Carrickmacross,	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4
Castleblayney,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Clones,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monaghan,	4	2	6	–	–	–	4	2	6
Co. Tyrone.									
Castlederg,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Clogher,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Cookstown,	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
Dungannon,	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	2	4
Gortin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Omagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Strabane,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Ulster,	96	153	249	30	51	84	126	207	333

[*continued.*

No. 2.—Return of the Number of Lunatics in Union Workhouses, Ireland, on 1st March, 1866, exclusive of Idiots and Epileptic Idiots—*con.*

Names of Unions.	Simple Lunatics.			Epileptic Lunatics.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER. Co. Clare.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Ballyvaghan,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Corrofin,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Ennis,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Ennistymon,	1	3	4	–	2	2	1	5	6
Killadysert,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Kilrush,	2	3	5	1	1	5	6	4	10
Scariff,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2
Tulla,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Cork.									
Bandon,	1	6	7	–	–	–	1	6	7
Bantry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castletown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonakilty,	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3
Cork,	4	23	27	3	5	8	7	28	35
Dunmanway,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fermoy,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2
Kanturk,	4	9	13	1	–	1	5	9	14
Kinsale,	4	–	4	1	3	4	5	3	8
Macroom,	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	5	5
Mallow,	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	4	4
Midleton,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Millstreet,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Mitchelstown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Skibbereen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Skull,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Youghal,	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5
Co. Kerry.									
Caherciveen,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Dingle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kenmare,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Killarney,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Listowel,	3	2	5	–	2	2	3	4	7
Tralee,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Co. Limerick.									
Croom,	1	5	6	–	2	2	1	7	8
Glin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilmallock,	2	8	10	1	–	1	3	8	11
Limerick,	13	35	48	1	8	9	14	43	57
Newcastle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rathkeale,	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2
Co. Tipperary.									
Borrisokane,	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2
Carrick-on-Suir,	2	2	4	1	2	3	3	4	7
Cashel,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clogheen,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Clonmel,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Nenagh,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Roscrea,	1	5	6	–	–	–	1	5	6
Thurles,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tipperary,	3	4	7	–	2	2	3	6	9
Co. Waterford.									
Dungarvan,	–	3	3	2	–	2	2	3	5
Kilmacthomas,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Lismore,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Waterford,	1	10	11	–	3	3	1	13	14
Total Munster,	57	152	209	15	34	49	72	186	258

[*continued.*

No. 2.—Return of the Number of Lunatics in Union Workhouses, Ireland, on 1st March, 1866, exclusive of Idiots and Epileptic Idiots—*con.*

Names of Unions.	Simple Lunatics.			Epileptic Lunatics.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Carlow.									
Carlow,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Co. Dublin.									
Balrothery,	–	1	1	3	3	6	3	4	7
Dublin, North,	15	28	43	15	19	34	30	47	77
Dublin, South,	33	44	77	27	6	33	60	50	110
Rathdown,	6	29	35	6	3	9	12	32	44
Co. Kildare.									
Athy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Celbridge,	1	3	4	2	2	4	3	5	8
Naas,	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	2	3
Co. Kilkenny.									
Callan,	1	6	7	–	–	–	1	6	7
Castlecomer,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	6	20	26	2	1	3	8	21	29
Thomastown,	5	–	5	1	–	1	6	–	6
Urlingford,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2
King's Co.									
Edenderry,	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	3	4
Parsonstown,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Tullamore,	1	3	4	1	–	1	2	3	5
Co. Longford.									
Ballymahon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Granard,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Longford,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Co. Louth.									
Ardee,	1	6	7	–	–	–	1	6	7
Drogheda,	–	4	4	–	3	3	–	7	7
Dundalk,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Co. Meath.									
Dunshaughlin,	3	3	6	–	–	–	3	3	6
Kells,	1	3	4	–	1	1	1	4	5
Navan,	3	3	6	1	2	3	4	5	9
Oldcastle,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Trim,	5	14	19	1	–	1	6	14	20
Queen's Co.									
Abbeyleix,	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4
Donaghmore,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mountmellick,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Westmeath.									
Athlone,	5	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	5
Delvin,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Mullingar,	4	3	7	1	3	4	5	6	11
Co. Wexford.									
Enniscorthy,	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	4
Gorey,	4	2	6	2	3	5	6	5	11
New Ross,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wexford,	1	6	7	1	1	2	2	7	9
Co. Wicklow.									
Baltinglass,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rathdrum,	1	5	6	–	–	–	1	5	6
Shillelagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Leinster,	108	197	305	63	51	114	171	248	419

[*continued.*

No. 2.—Return of the Number of Lunatics in Union Workhouses, Ireland, on 1st March, 1866, exclusive of Idiots and Epileptic Idiots—*con.*

Names of Unions.	Simple Lunatics.			Epileptic Lunatics.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Galway.									
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clifden,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Galway,	2	3	5	1	2	3	3	5	8
Glennamaddy,	2	–	2	1	–	1	3	–	3
Gort,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loughrea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mount Bellew,	1	1	2	–	2	2	1	3	4
Oughterard,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Portumna,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tuam,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Co. Leitrim.									
Carrick-on-Shannon,	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4
Manorhamilton,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Mohill,	–	–	–	4	1	5	4	1	5
Co. Mayo.									
Ballina,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballinrobe,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Belmullet,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Castlebar,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Claremorris,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Killala,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newport,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Swinford,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Westport,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Roscommon.									
Boyle,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Castlerea,	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Roscommon,	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4
Strokestown,	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2
Co. Sligo.									
Dromore West,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sligo,	–	7	7	2	3	5	2	10	12
Tobercurry,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total Connaught,	15	30	45	10	9	19	25	39	64

SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.

Ulster,	96	153	249	30	54	84	126	207	333
Munster,	57	152	209	15	34	49	72	186	258
Leinster,	108	197	305	63	51	114	171	248	419
Connaught,	15	30	45	10	9	19	25	39	64
Total Ireland,	276	532	808	118	148	266	394	680	1,074

APPENDIX

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Patients who were in District Discharges, Escapes, and Deaths,

Asylums.	Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1864.			Admitted during Year ending 31st December, 1865.			Total under treatment during the Year 1865.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	73	71	144	36	21	57	109	92	201
Ballinasloe,	178	165	343	46	30	76	224	195	419
Belfast,	201	164	365	37	47	84	238	211	449
Carlow,	110	95	205	29	27	56	139	122	261
Clonmel:									
Parent Asylum,	55	53	108	41	35	76	96	88	184
Additional Asylum,	95	60	155	18	7	25	113	67	180
Cork,	246	244	490	84	94	178	330	338	668
Kilkenny,	80	76	156	13	8	21	93	84	177
Killarney,	144	89	233	27	17	44	171	106	277
Limerick,	224	217	441	40	40	80	264	257	521
Londonderry,	119	112	231	17	27	44	136	139	275
Maryborough,	93	85	178	38	20	58	131	105	236
Mullingar,	150	141	291	27	30	57	177	171	348
Omagh,	185	146	331	57	40	97	242	186	428
Richmond,	327	386	713	92	123	215	419	509	928
Sligo,	110	81	191	43	35	78	153	116	269
Waterford,	75	79	154	19	26	45	94	105	199
Total,	2,465	2,264	4,729	664	627	1,291	3,129	2,891	6,020

Asylums.	Escaped during the Year.			Deaths during year 1865.						Total Deaths.		
				From Natural Causes.			From Accidental Causes.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	1	1	9	4	13	–	–	–	9	4	13
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	19	18	37	–	–	–	19	18	37
Belfast,	1	–	1	9	12	21	1	–	1	10	12	22
Carlow,	–	–	–	13	11	24	–	–	–	13	11	24
Clonmel:												
Parent Asylum,	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	4	4
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	14	5	19	–	–	–	14	5	19
Cork,	–	–	–	24	24	48	–	–	–	24	24	48
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	2	7	9	–	–	–	2	7	9
Killarney,	–	–	–	8	5	13	–	–	–	8	5	13
Limerick,	–	–	–	11	10	21	–	1	1*	11	11	22
Londonderry,	1	–	1	7	8	15	–	–	–	7	8	15
Maryborough,	1	–	1	16	10	26	–	–	–	16	10	26
Mullingar,	–	–	–	7	6	13	–	–	–	7	6	13
Omagh,	–	–	–	12	13	25	–	1	1	12	14	26
Richmond,	–	–	–	32	47	79	–	–	–	32	47	79
Sligo,	–	1	1	8	6	14	–	–	–	8	6	14
Waterford,	–	–	–	12	4	16	–	–	–	12	4	16
Total,	3	2	5	203	194	397	1	2	3	204	196	400

* Drowned herself in a canal after having escaped.

B.

Asylums on the 31st December, 1865; also the Number of Admissions, during the Year ending thereon.

Discharged during the Year 1865.									Total Discharged.			Asylums.
Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1	6	7	6	1	7	3	1	4	10	8	18	Armagh.
20	16	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	16	36	Ballinasloe.
20	31	51	7	7	14	–	–	–	27	38	65	Belfast.
15	14	29	2	3	5	–	–	–	17	17	34	Carlow.
												Clonmel:
15	15	30	1	2	3	18	9	27†	34	26	60	Parent Asylum.
1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	4	–	4	Additional Asylum.
39	55	94	6	7	13	–	1	1	45	63	108	Cork.
4	6	10	1	1	2	–	–	–	5	7	12	Kilkenny.
17	6	23	4	6	10	1	–	1	22	12	34	Killarney.
25	18	43	2	5	7	2	4	6	29	27	56	Limerick.
8	17	25	1	1	2	2	–	2	11	18	29	Londonderry.
15	9	24	2	3	5	1	2	3	18	14	32	Maryborough.
14	15	29	10	3	13	1	–	1	25	18	43	Mullingar.
22	21	43	5	5	10	7	2	9	34	28	62	Omagh.
57	51	108	5	5	10	1	1	2	63	57	120	Richmond.
15	15	30	3	2	5	–	–	–	18	17	35	Sligo.
5	8	13	4	13	17	2	–	2	11	21	32	Waterford.
293	303	596	59	64	123	41	20	61	393	387	780	Total.

Total Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes.			Remaining in Asylums on 31st December, 1865.			Asylums.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
19	13	32	90	79	169	Armagh.
39	34	73	185	161	346	Ballinasloe.
38	50	88	200	161	361	Belfast.
30	28	58	109	94	203	Carlow.
						Clonmel:
34	30	64	62	58	120	Parent Asylum.
18	5	23	95	62	157	Additional Asylum.
69	87	156	261	251	512	Cork.
7	14	21	86	70	156	Kilkenny.
30	17	47	141	89	230	Killarney.
40	38	78	224	219	443	Limerick.
19	26	45	117	113	230	Londonderry.
35	24	59	96	81	177	Maryborough.
32	24	56	145	147	292	Mullingar.
46	42	88	196	144	340	Omagh.
95	104	199	324	405	729	Richmond.
26	24	50	127	92	219	Sligo.
23	25	48	71	80	151	Waterford.
600	585	1,185	2,529	2,306	4,835	Total.

† Twenty-five of these cases being considered chronic were sent to the Clonmel Additional Asylum.

No. 2.—Table showing the Ages of Patients Admitted, ending 31st

Asylums.	Admitted.														
	Under 10 years.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	2	1	3	14	4	18	10	7	17	7	2	9
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	5	5	10	19	14	33	6	3	9	5	4	9
Belfast,	–	–	–	4	3	7	10	13	23	8	12	20	8	12	20
Carlow,	–	–	–	3	4	7	9	12	21	6	8	14	5	2	7
Clonmel:															
Parent Asylum,	1	–	1	8	6	14	10	14	24	12	6	18	5	5	10
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	10	–	4	4	6	2	8
Cork,	–	–	–	7	6	13	30	33	63	28	19	47	8	16	24
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	1	1	2	5	3	8	2	3	5	3	1	4
Killarney,	–	–	–	4	1	5	11	6	17	6	3	9	4	5	9
Limerick,	–	–	–	5	6	11	20	10	30	5	7	12	5	7	12
Londonderry,	–	–	–	2	4	6	4	11	15	5	6	11	3	4	7
Maryborough,	–	–	–	3	5	8	13	4	17	7	2	9	6	4	10
Mullingar,	–	–	–	4	3	7	11	15	26	7	4	11	2	4	6
Omagh,	–	–	–	6	2	8	12	12	24	15	7	22	11	9	20
Richmond,	–	–	–	8	20	28	27	43	70	30	20	50	12	16	28
Sligo,	–	–	–	3	3	6	13	17	30	13	5	18	6	4	10
Waterford,	–	–	–	3	3	6	7	5	12	5	7	12	2	6	8
Total,	1	–	1	68	73	141	224	217	441	165	123	288	98	103	201

Asylums.	Discharged														
	Under 10 years.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	2	3	–	1	1
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	11	13	8	5	13	6	–	6
Belfast,	–	–	–	–	2	2	3	6	9	7	9	16	5	10	15
Carlow,	–	–	–	1	4	5	5	3	8	4	4	8	2	2	4
Clonmel:															
Parent Asylum,	–	–	–	1	2	3	3	5	8	5	5	10	4	3	7
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	–	–	–	5	7	12	13	20	33	14	10	24	6	8	14
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	1	3	–	3	3	–	2	2
Killarney,	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	5	9	8	–	8	3	1	4
Limerick,	–	–	–	7	2	9	10	5	15	4	2	6	1	4	5
Londonderry,	–	–	–	1	2	3	3	6	9	2	4	6	2	3	5
Maryborough,	–	–	–	2	2	4	3	2	5	6	1	7	3	2	5
Mullingar,	–	–	–	3	2	5	5	6	11	2	4	6	3	2	5
Omagh,	–	–	–	3	1	4	6	4	10	4	3	7	5	6	11
Richmond,	–	–	–	5	10	15	15	18	33	24	9	33	4	8	12
Sligo,	–	–	–	2	2	4	3	5	8	3	1	4	3	5	8
Waterford,	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	5	2	2	4	–	–	–
Total,	–	–	–	36	37	73	80	102	182	94	64	158	47	57	104

and of those Discharged Recovered, during the Year December, 1865.

Admitted.												Asylums.
50 to 60 years.			60 to 70 years.			70 and upwards.			Total Admitted.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1	7	8	2	–	2	–	–	–	36	21	57	Armagh.
11	3	14	–	1	1	–	–	–	46	30	76	Ballinasloe.
4	3	7	3	4	7	–	–	–	37	47	84	Belfast.
4	1	5	2	–	2	–	–	–	29	27	56	Carlow.
												Clonmel:
5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	35	76	Parent Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	18	7	25	Additional Asylum.
9	14	23	1	4	5	1	2	3	84	94	178	Cork.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	8	21	Kilkenny.
–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	27	17	44	Killarney.
3	4	7	2	6	8	–	–	–	40	40	80	Limerick.
3	1	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	17	27	44	Londonderry.
5	4	9	3	1	4	–	–	–	38	20	58	Maryborough.
2	4	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	27	30	57	Mullingar.
7	3	10	4	5	9	2	2	4	57	40	97	Omagh.
7	15	22	2	5	7	6	4	10	92	123	215	Richmond.
3	3	6	4	2	6	1	1	2	43	35	78	Sligo.
1	4	5	1	1	2	–	–	–	19	26	45	Waterford.
67	70	137	26	32	58	14	9	23	664	627	1,291	Total.

Recovered.												Asylums.
50 to 60 years.			60 and upwards.			Age not specified.			Total Discharged Recovered.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	7	Armagh.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	16	36	Ballinasloe.
2	4	6	3	–	3	–	–	–	20	31	51	Belfast.
2	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	15	14	29	Carlow.
												Clonmel:
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	Parent Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Additional Asylum.
1	6	7	–	3	3	–	1	1	39	55	94	Cork.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	10	Kilkenny.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	6	23	Killarney.
1	3	4	2	2	4	–	–	–	25	18	43	Limerick.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	8	17	25	Londonderry.
–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	15	9	24	Maryborough.
–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	14	15	29	Mullingar.
3	2	5	1	4	5	–	1	1	22	21	43	Omagh.
7	4	11	1	–	1	1	2	3	57	51	108	Richmond.
2	–	2	2	1	3	–	1	1	15	15	30	Sligo.
1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	8	13	Waterford.
23	25	48	11	11	22	2	7	9	293	303	596	Total.

No. 3.—Table showing the duration of Disease previous to Year ending 31st

Asylums.	Months.									Years.								
	Under 3.			3 to 6.			6 to 9.			Under 1.			1 to 2.			2 to 3.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	1	3	4	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Ballinasloe,	10	10	20	4	4	8	–	–	–	4	1	5	1	–	1	–	1	1
Belfast,	14	18	32	2	8	10	–	2	2	3	1	4	1	–	1	–	1	1
Carlow,	1	1	2	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	1	2	2	–	2	1	1	2
Clonmel:																		
Parent Asylum,	7	7	14	1	3	4	2	1	3	1	3	4	2	–	2	–	–	–
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	38	44	82	–	5	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	1	–	1
Kilkenny,	3	4	7	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killarney,	10	5	15	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	14	8	22	6	4	10	2	2	4	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Londonderry,	4	11	15	3	3	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
Maryborough,	6	3	9	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	1
Mullingar,	4	5	9	1	3	4	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Omagh,	8	7	15	–	3	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1
Richmond,	26	18	44	11	7	18	2	1	3	3	3	6	1	6	7	2	–	2
Sligo,	10	12	22	5	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waterford,	4	6	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	160	162	322	38	48	86	10	14	24	13	12	25	11	13	24	5	4	9

No. 4.—Table showing the length of Residence in Year ending 31st

Asylums.	Months.															Years.					
	Under 4.			4 to 6.			6 to 8.			8 to 12			12 to 18.			Under 2.			2 to 3.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballinasloe,	10	9	19	3	3	6	–	3	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Belfast,	5	10	15	3	6	9	1	2	3	1	3	4	2	4	6	3	2	5	2	2	4
Carlow,	3	3	6	2	3	5	3	1	4	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	2	2
Clonmel:																					
Parent Asylum,	5	4	9	4	5	9	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	1	2
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	24	25	49	9	17	26	2	4	6	2	6	8	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	–	1	–	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
Killarney,	6	2	8	3	2	5	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Limerick,	11	7	18	3	3	6	3	1	4	5	4	9	1	3	4	1	–	1	1	–	1
Londonderry,	2	3	5	1	5	6	1	3	4	–	3	3	3	1	4	–	–	–	1	1	2
Maryborough,	6	1	7	–	1	1	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	3	4	1	–	1	2	–	2
Mullingar,	4	6	10	3	1	4	1	3	4	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
Omagh,	7	12	19	3	4	7	5	1	6	2	3	5	2	1	3	2	–	2	–	–	–
Richmond,	12	23	35	19	8	27	6	8	14	7	6	13	1	–	1	5	3	8	3	2	5
Sligo,	12	7	19	2	4	6	–	2	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Waterford,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	5	6	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	1	1
Total,	108	116	224	55	64	119	30	35	65	27	42	69	14	16	30	19	9	28	15	9	24

Admission of Patients Discharged Recovered, during the December, 1865.

Years.																		Total Discharged Recovered.			Asylums.
3 to 4.			4 to 5.			5 to 6.			6 to 8.			8 and upwards.			Period not specified.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	7	Armagh.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	16	36	Ballinasloe.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	20	31	51	Belfast.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	15	15	14	29	Carlow.
																					Clonmel:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	15	15	30	Parent Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	Additional Asylum.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	55	94	Cork.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	10	Kilkenny.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	17	6	23	Killarney.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	3	25	18	43	Limerick.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	17	25	Londonderry.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	4	2	6	15	9	24	Maryborough.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	8	9	14	15	29	Mullingar.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	8	19	22	21	43	Omagh.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	14	25	57	51	108	Richmond.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	Sligo.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	8	13	Waterford.
6	3	9	1	2	3	–	3	3	2	2	4	3	3	6	44	37	81	293	303	596	Total.

Asylums of Patients Discharged Recovered, during the December, 1865.

Years.																					Total Discharged Recovered.			Asylums.
3 to 4.			4 to 5.			5 to 6.			6 to 7.			7 to 8.			8 to 9.			9 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	7	Armagh.
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	16	36	Ballinasloe.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	20	31	51	Belfast.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	14	29	Carlow.
																								Clonmel:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	Parent Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Additional Asylum.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	55	94	Cork.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	10	Kilkenny.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	6	23	Killarney.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	18	43	Limerick.
–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	17	25	Londonderry.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	15	9	24	Maryborough.
–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	14	15	29	Mullingar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	21	43	Omagh.
2	–	2	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	51	108	Richmond.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	Sligo.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	8	13	Waterford.
6	2	8	4	2	6	4	4	8	5	2	7	3	1	4	–	1	1	3	–	3	293	303	596	Total.

No. 5.—Table showing Authority for the Admission of Patients Received into District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1865.

Asylums.	Ordinary Cases admitted by the Board.			Cases admitted by Medical Superintendent as "urgent."			"Dangerous Lunatics" admitted under Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Lunatics charged with Offences admitted under Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Lunatics detained in Gaols in default of bail, admitted under Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Total admitted during Year.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	4	6	10	4	2	6	28	8	36	–	5	5	–	–	–	36	21	57
Ballinasloe,	17	13	30	3	3	6	25	14	39	1	–	1	–	–	–	46	30	76
Belfast,	31	31	62	6	11	17	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	47	84
Carlow,	20	18	38	2	1	3	6	7	13	1	1	2	–	–	–	29	27	56
Clonmel:																		
Parent Asylum,	11	13	24	12	12	24	18	10	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	35	76
Additional Asylum,	18	7	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	7	25
Cork,	17	21	38	46	50	96	13	18	31	5	5	10	3	–	3	84	94	178
Kilkenny,	3	0	3	5	4	9	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	8	21
Killarney,	8	7	15	13	9	22	6	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	17	44
Limerick,	9	9	18	13	16	29	18	14	32	–	1	1	–	–	–	40	40	80
Londonderry,	4	13	17	7	12	19	6	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	27	44
Maryborough,	17	13	30	4	4	8	16	3	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	20	58
Mullingar,	4	13	17	10	10	20	13	7	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	30	57
Omagh,	5	7	12	43	27	70	7	5	12	1	1	2	1	–	1	57	40	97
Richmond,	26	33	59	25	37	62	41	52	93	–	1	1	–	–	–	92	123	215
Sligo,	2	1	3	39	32	71	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	35	78
Waterford,	4	11	15	6	7	13	8	8	16	1	–	1	–	–	–	19	26	45
Total,	200	216	416	238	237	475	212	160	372	9	14	23	4	–	4	664	627	1,291

No. 6.—Table showing the Cause of Death of Patients who died in Irish District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1865.

Asylums.	Abdominal Affections.			Cerebral Affections.			Consumption and Diseases of Lungs.			Disease of Heart and Arteries.			Debility and Old Age.			Fever and Other Diseases.			Accident, Violence, or Suicide.			Total Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	9	4	13
Ballinasloe,	5	–	5	7	4	11	7	12	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	19	18	37
Belfast,	–	2	2	2	2	4	1	3	4	–	2	2	5	3	8	1	–	1	1	–	1	10	12	22
Carlow,	2	–	2	6	1	7	3	6	9	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	13	11	24
Clonmel:																								
Parent Asylum,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	11	4	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	5	19
Cork,	6	2	8	5	3	8	5	9	14	–	1	1	7	7	14	1	2	3	–	–	–	24	24	48
Kilkenny,	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	4	4	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	9
Killarney,	1	1	2	2	–	2	1	4	5	1	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	5	13
Limerick,	3	1	4	3	2	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	1	1	–	1	1	11	11	22
Londonderry,	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	4	5	–	–	–	1	3	4	2	1	3	–	–	–	7	8	15
Maryborough,	7	3	10	5	–	5	2	4	6	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	16	10	26
Mullingar,	2	1	3	3	–	3	–	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	6	13
Omagh,	2	5	7	5	–	5	4	3	7	–	1	1	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	12	14	26
Richmond,	11	9	20	15	13	28	5	24	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	32	47	79
Sligo,	2	2	4	2	1	3	3	3	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	6	14
Waterford,	1	–	1	5	–	5	3	–	3	–	1	1	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	4	16
Total,	42	27	69	68	30	98	37	83	120	3	6	9	46	35	81	7	9	16	1	2	3	204	196	400

No. 7.—Table showing the Number of Relapsed Cases admitted into Irish District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1865.

Asylums.	In Asylum Once before.			In Asylum Twice before.			In Asylum Three times before.			In Asylum Four times before.			In Asylum Five times before.			In Asylum Six times before, or oftener.			Total Cases of Relapse.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	3	1	4	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	3	7
Ballinasloe,	8	5	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	5	14
Belfast,	3	7	10	2	1	3	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	8	10	18
Carlow,	2	2	4	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	7
Clonmel:																					
Parent Asylum,	2	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	13	12	25	5	2	7	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	2	22	15	37
Kilkenny,	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4
Killarney,	5	5	10	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	11
Limerick,	3	4	7	1	2	3	4	2	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	8	17
Londonderry,	5	8	13	4	3	7	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	14	25
Maryborough,	8	3	11	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	8	5	13
Mullingar,	2	5	7	1	2	3	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	10	14
Omagh,	5	–	5	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	–	1	3	–	3	2	2	4	13	7	20
Richmond,	11	13	24	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	15	16	31
Sligo,	8	4	12	2	2	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	7	18
Waterford,	2	5	7	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	7	10
Total,	81	75	156	20	25	45	14	15	29	5	1	6	4	5	9	4	2	6	128	123	251

No. 8.—Table showing the Form of Mental Disease in Patients admitted into Irish District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1865.

Asylums.	Mania.			Melancholia.			Dementia.			Monomania.			Imbecility.			Idiocy.			Mental Affections complicated with Epilepsy.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	33	18	51	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	2	36	21	57
Ballinasloe,	39	27	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	7	2	9	46	30	76
Belfast,	22	33	55	9	11	20	1	–	1	5	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	47	84
Carlow,	18	13	31	5	11	16	–	1	1	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	29	27	56
Clonmel:																								
Parent Asylum,	28	20	48	4	5	9	3	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	5	4	9	41	35	76
Additional Asylum,	5	2	7	–	–	–	4	–	4	1	1	2	5	1	6	1	3	4	2	–	2	18	7	25
Cork,	58	70	128	8	11	19	8	7	15	5	6	11	1	–	1	1	–	1	3	–	3	84	94	178
Kilkenny,	8	5	13	4	2	6	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	8	21
Killarney,	14	9	23	1	4	5	6	3	9	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	2	–	2	27	17	44
Limerick,	34	28	62	6	7	13	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	40	40	80
Londonderry,	13	21	34	4	5	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	17	27	44
Maryborough,	25	9	34	6	7	13	–	1	1	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	38	20	58
Mullingar,	20	23	43	3	–	3	1	1	2	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	27	30	57
Omagh,	40	28	68	10	10	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	1	4	2	–	2	57	40	97
Richmond,	58	71	129	18	34	52	8	2	10	2	9	11	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	6	12	92	123	215
Sligo,	23	20	43	13	9	22	1	–	1	3	4	7	1	2	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	43	35	78
Waterford,	16	19	35	–	2	2	2	2	4	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	26	45
Total,	454	416	870	92	120	212	35	23	58	25	35	60	13	8	21	6	9	15	39	16	55	664	627	1,291

No. 9.—Table showing the Form of Disease of Patients remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1865

Asylums.	Mania.			Melancholia.			Dementia.			Monomania.			Imbecility.			Idiocy.			Mental Affections complicated with Epilepsy.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	77	61	138	2	5	7	10	12	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	90	79	169
Ballinasloe,	137	101	238	1	3	4	2	4	6	1	1	2	13	30	43	2	2	4	29	20	49	185	161	346
Belfast,	128	104	232	33	23	56	6	6	12	20	22	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	6	19	200	161	361
Carlow,	74	56	130	12	17	29	9	13	22	7	7	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	8	109	94	203
Clonmel:																								
Parent Asylum,	50	39	89	2	5	7	6	5	11	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	9	11	62	58	120
Additional Asylum,	22	20	42	1	2	3	9	2	11	5	3	8	33	16	49	5	6	11	20	13	33	95	62	157
Cork,	109	89	198	29	37	66	21	28	49	25	24	49	45	38	83	11	21	32	21	14	35	261	251	512
Kilkenny,	54	38	92	8	17	25	7	6	13	11	6	17	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	3	8	86	70	156
Killarney,	65	31	96	13	21	34	54	33	87	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	8	4	12	141	89	230
Limerick,	136	112	248	38	46	84	26	35	61	1	1	2	–	1	1	9	10	19	14	14	28	224	219	443
Londonderry,	67	82	149	14	8	22	14	9	23	18	9	27	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	4	8	117	113	230
Maryborough,	65	42	107	9	16	25	2	4	6	4	9	13	3	4	7	–	–	–	13	6	19	96	81	177
Mullingar,	96	85	181	14	29	43	6	2	8	9	13	22	–	–	–	5	6	11	15	12	27	145	147	292
Omagh,	118	74	192	21	20	41	12	18	30	–	1	1	16	16	32	13	6	19	16	9	25	196	144	340
Richmond,	156	240	396	67	83	150	27	27	54	18	22	40	–	–	–	6	7	13	50	26	76	324	405	729
Sligo,	50	41	91	20	11	31	27	26	53	10	2	12	2	4	6	2	2	4	16	6	22	127	92	219
Waterford,	33	35	68	4	10	14	14	20	34	6	3	9	8	6	14	3	3	6	3	3	6	71	80	151
Total,	1437	1250	2687	288	353	641	252	250	502	136	123	259	121	115	236	59	65	124	236	150	386	2529	2306	4835

No. 10.—Table showing the supposed Cause of Mental Disease of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1865.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Moral Causes.			
Poverty and reverse of fortune,	101	118	219
Grief, fear, and anxiety,	92	180	272
Love, jealousy, and seduction,	48	92	140
Domestic quarrels and afflictions,	38	62	100
Religious excitement,	50	73	123
Study and mental excitement,	54	6	60
Ill-treatment,	6	26	32
Pride,	5	4	9
Anger,	3	8	11
Total Moral Causes,	397	569	966
Physical Causes.			
Intemperance and irregularity of life,	241	74	315
Cerebral diseases,	150	95	245
Congenital idiocy, &c.,	54	46	100
Febrile affections,	23	66	89
Effects of climate, sunstroke, &c.,	56	8	64
Bodily injuries and disorders,	121	61	182
Abuse of Medicine,	18	2	20
Sedentary Occupations,	14	6	20
Total Physical Causes,	677	358	1,035
Hereditary Predisposition,	304	272	576
Not known,	1,151	1,107	2,258
Total in District Asylums,	2,529	2,306	4,835

No. 11.—Class of Life or previous Occupation of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1865.

Class of Life or Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Labouring class,	1,121	436	1,557
Farming,	272	154	426
Domestic Servants,	64	412	476
Clerks,	38	–	38
Shopkeepers,	41	38	79
Tailors and Seamstresses,	42	151	193
Artisans,	54	–	54
Painters and Glaziers,	21	–	21
Smiths and Workers in Metals,	24	–	24
Masons and Bricklayers,	29	–	29
Carpenters,	63	–	63
Weavers,	46	14	60
Shoemakers,	78	2	80
Hatters,	8	–	8
Factory Workers,	12	10	22
Victuallers,	16	–	16
Pedlers and Hucksters,	12	25	37
Lawyers,	6	–	6
Medical Men,	16	–	16
Members of Religious Communities,	23	6	29
Students and Teachers,	42	16	58
Soldiers and Pensioners,	121	–	121
Police,	27	–	27
Sailors,	23	–	23
Publicans,	7	–	7
Mendicants,	16	51	67
Various Employments,	86	134	220
No occupation, or unknown,	221	857	1,078
Total,	2,529	2,306	4,835

No. 12.—Table showing the Social Condition of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1865.

Asylums.	Married.			Single.			Widowed.			Unknown.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	16	26	42	70	50	120	2	3	5	2	–	2	90	79	169
Ballinasloe,	36	42	78	110	43	153	3	16	19	36	60	96	185	161	346
Belfast,	43	40	83	153	105	258	4	16	20	–	–	–	200	161	361
Carlow,	27	19	46	49	46	95	11	19	30	22	10	32	109	94	203
Clonmel:															
Parent Asylum,	18	21	39	30	20	50	4	2	6	10	15	25	62	58	120
Additional Asylum,	5	10	15	64	38	102	2	4	6	24	10	34	95	62	157
Cork,	51	51	102	203	172	375	7	28	35	–	–	–	261	251	512
Kilkenny,	8	22	30	76	46	122	2	2	4	–	–	–	86	70	156
Killarney,	27	28	55	99	52	151	9	9	18	6	–	6	141	89	230
Limerick,	43	57	100	175	139	314	4	14	18	2	9	11	224	219	443
Londonderry,	32	29	61	75	66	141	10	18	28	–	–	–	117	113	230
Maryborough,	12	12	24	83	56	139	–	13	13	1	–	1	96	81	177
Mullingar,	25	34	59	114	97	211	–	8	8	6	8	14	145	147	292
Omagh,	43	33	76	150	97	247	3	13	16	–	1	1	196	144	340
Richmond,	64	96	160	238	237	475	5	25	30	17	47	64	324	405	729
Sligo,	28	15	43	98	68	166	1	9	10	–	–	–	127	92	219
Waterford,	13	19	32	56	48	104	2	13	15	–	–	–	71	80	151
Total,	491	554	1,045	1,843	1,380	3,223	69	212	281	126	160	286	2,529	2,306	4,835

No. 13.—Classification of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1865.

Asylums.	Convalescent.			Quiet and Orderly but Insane.			Moderately Tranquil.			Noisy and Refractory.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	2	3	5	40	19	59	20	15	35	28	42	70	90	79	169
Ballinasloe,	4	3	7	60	56	116	56	44	100	65	58	123	185	161	346
Belfast,	39	32	71	51	46	97	71	40	111	39	43	82	200	161	361
Carlow,	10	11	21	34	27	61	47	31	78	18	25	43	109	94	203
Clonmel:															
Parent Asylum,	15	18	33	17	19	36	13	11	24	17	10	27	62	58	120
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	59	27	86	10	18	28	26	17	43	95	62	157
Cork,	25	19	44	92	100	192	102	51	153	42	81	123	261	251	512
Kilkenny,	4	3	7	14	13	27	38	28	66	30	26	56	86	70	156
Killarney,	4	3	7	54	36	90	72	40	112	11	10	21	141	89	230
Limerick,	15	17	32	94	63	157	68	54	122	47	85	132	224	219	443
Londonderry,	32	29	61	75	66	141	10	18	28	–	–	–	117	113	230
Maryborough,	1	3	4	34	24	58	36	29	65	25	25	50	96	81	177
Mullingar,	12	10	22	79	58	137	40	39	79	14	40	54	145	147	292
Omagh,	12	14	26	122	55	177	33	37	70	29	38	67	196	144	340
Richmond,	2	8	10	196	244	440	101	127	228	25	26	51	324	405	729
Sligo,	–	–	–	49	13	62	11	24	35	67	55	122	127	92	219
Waterford,	4	5	9	26	22	48	3	10	13	38	43	81	71	80	151
Total,	181	178	359	1,096	888	1,984	731	616	1,347	521	624	1,145	2,529	2,306	4,835

No. 14.—Table showing the Educational Condition of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1865.

Asylums.	Well Educated.			Can Read and Write well.			Can Read and Write indifferently.			Can Read only.			Cannot Read.			Unascertained.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	6	4	10	12	4	16	27	11	38	14	18	32	23	39	62	8	3	11	90	79	169
Ballinasloe,	10	2	12	28	18	46	41	30	71	15	10	25	68	86	154	23	15	38	185	161	346
Belfast,	20	8	28	102	54	156	28	24	52	33	42	75	15	28	43	2	5	7	200	161	361
Carlow,	4	3	7	11	9	20	25	22	47	21	20	41	29	25	54	19	15	34	109	94	203
Clonmel:																					
Parent Asylum,	6	4	10	10	3	13	8	4	12	4	2	6	25	30	55	9	15	24	62	58	120
Additional Asylum,	2	–	2	16	10	26	15	2	17	12	4	16	20	33	53	30	13	43	95	62	157
Cork,	26	15	41	49	22	71	65	33	98	22	57	79	66	82	148	33	42	75	261	251	512
Kilkenny,	7	5	12	16	9	25	29	18	47	14	12	26	20	26	46	–	–	–	86	70	156
Killarney,	13	5	18	12	7	19	–	–	–	30	20	50	60	50	110	26	7	33	141	89	230
Limerick,	23	12	35	16	8	24	83	78	161	41	20	61	44	86	130	17	15	32	224	219	443
Londonderry,	7	4	11	20	12	32	23	10	33	33	25	58	34	62	96	–	–	–	117	113	230
Maryborough,	8	2	10	27	1	28	21	30	51	18	24	42	14	21	35	8	3	11	96	81	177
Mullingar,	4	4	8	27	15	42	33	26	59	36	33	69	30	49	79	15	20	35	145	147	292
Omagh,	14	5	19	15	13	28	77	21	98	34	50	84	51	53	104	5	2	7	196	144	340
Richmond,	59	30	89	76	96	172	76	67	143	57	92	149	26	70	96	30	50	80	324	405	729
Sligo,	3	2	5	13	2	15	34	19	53	43	17	60	34	52	86	–	–	–	127	92	219
Waterford,	3	4	7	16	18	34	17	11	28	6	13	19	29	34	63	–	–	–	71	80	151
Total,	215	109	324	466	301	767	602	406	1,008	433	459	892	588	826	1,414	225	205	430	2,529	2,306	4,835

No. 15.—Condition as to Probability of Recovery of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1865.

Asylums.	Probably Curable.			Probably Incurable.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	10	11	21	80	68	148	90	79	169
Ballinasloe,	50	46	96	135	115	250	185	161	346
Belfast,	94	66	160	106	95	201	200	161	361
Carlow,	43	46	89	66	48	114	109	94	203
Clonmel:									
Parent Asylum,	26	20	46	36	38	74	62	58	120
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	95	62	157	95	62	157
Cork,	54	71	125	207	180	387	261	251	512
Kilkenny,	34	22	56	52	48	100	86	70	156
Killarney,	18	20	38	123	69	192	141	89	230
Limerick,	51	53	104	173	166	339	224	219	443
Londonderry,	15	9	24	102	104	206	117	113	230
Maryborough,	30	26	56	66	55	121	96	81	177
Mullingar,	33	30	63	112	117	229	145	147	292
Omagh,	77	43	120	119	101	220	196	144	340
Richmond,	23	51	74	301	354	655	324	405	729
Sligo,	37	28	65	90	64	154	127	92	219
Waterford,	36	39	75	35	41	76	71	80	151
Total,	631	581	1,212	1,898	1,725	3,623	2,529	2,306	4,835

No. 16.—Number of Paying Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1865; and also of Patients who are known or supposed to have Means, but contribute nothing towards their Maintenance.

Asylums.	Paying Patients.			Amount received from Paying Patients.	Average per Patient.	Patients known or supposed to have Means, but who do not Pay.		
	M.	F.	T.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	—	—	2	2	4
Ballinasloe,	3	–	3	24 14 6	8 4 10	–		–
Belfast,	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	–
Carlow,	1	–	1	18 15 0	18 15 0	–	–	–
Clonmel:								
Parent Asylum,	1	–	1	12 0 0	12 0 0	2	1	3
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	–
Cork,	4	1	5	62 10 0	12 10 0	1	–	1
Kilkenny,	6	9	15	182 11 0	12 3 4	1	–	1
Killarney,	6	1	7	144 0 0	20 11 5	1	1	2
Limerick,	3	1	4	57 10 8	14 7 9	3	4	7
Londonderry,	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	–
Maryborough,	–	–	–	—	—	–	1	1
Mullingar,	4	2	6	105 0 0	17 10 0	–	–	–
Omagh,	10	2	12	132 10 0	11 0 10	–	–	–
Richmond,	5	3	8	84 4 4	10 10 6	3	2	5
Sligo,	5	3	8	119 5 0	14 18 1	1	–	1
Waterford,	1	–	1	9 2 6	9 2 6	–	4	4
Total,	49	22	71	952 3 0	13 8 2	14	15	29

No. 17.—Table showing the Relationship to each other of Patients who were treated in District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1865, as far as can be accurately ascertained.

Asylums.	Degree of Relationship.																				
	Parents and their Children.			Brothers and Sisters.			Uncles and Aunts, Nephews and Nieces.			First Cousins.			Second Cousins.			More distant degrees of Relationship.			Patients who had Relatives in Asylums previous to the period of these Returns		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	1	3	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belfast,	–	–	–	2	4	6	–	2	2	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlow,	–	–	–	3	1	4	3	1	4	5	2	7	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonmel:																					
Parent Asylum,	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	–	2	2	6	5	11	–	–	–	1	3	4	4	2	6	–	–	–	3	–	3
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	3	5
Killarney,	1	1	2	3	1	4	6	3	9	3	–	3	10	8	18	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	1	1	2	3	1	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Londonderry,	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Maryborough,	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mullingar,	1	1	2	5	3	8	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Omagh,	1	1	2	8	8	16	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	8	19
Richmond,	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sligo,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	10	3	13
Waterford,	–	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	6	7	13	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	8	10	18	43	36	79	14	9	23	17	18	35	35	22	57	1	1	2	27	18	45

Total Number having Relationship, 220.

No. 18.—Table showing the Average Number of Patients Daily Employed, and how Employed, during the Year ending 31st December, 1865.

Asylums.	Males.											Females.									Total.	
	Garden and Farm Labour.	Basket-making.	Pumping Water.	Weaving.	Tailoring.	Shoemaking.	Carpentry Work.	Painting.	Assisting Servants to clean House, &c.	Miscellaneous Employments.	Total employed daily.	Spinning and Carding Flax.	Needlework.	Knitting.	Quilting.	Fancy Needlework.	Assisting in Laundry.	Assisting Servants to clean House.	Miscellaneous Employments.	Total employed daily.	Daily average of Patients employed.	Daily average of Patients unemployed.
Armagh,	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	18	43	–	20	9	–	–	5	14	7	55	98	71
Ballinasloe,	30	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	20	12	67	–	13	8	–	–	13	16	–	50	117	229
Belfast,	92	1	20	9	2	2	–	–	27	12	165	24	24	22	3	1	24	12	–	110	275	86
Carlow,	29	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	8	20	61	2	20	12	–	1	14	18	9	76	137	66
Clonmel:																						
Parent Asylum,	27	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	6	9	44	–	17	–	3	–	12	5	4	41	85	35
Additional Asylum,	17	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	8	8	34	–	6	2	1	–	7	8	–	24	58	99
Cork,	54	–	–	–	3	5	3	–	23	45	133	–	46	35	–	–	22	24	25	152	285	227
Kilkenny,	25	4	–	–	–	1	1	–	13	9	53	–	14	11	–	–	17	12	–	54	107	49
Killarney,	26	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	8	20	58	–	14	10	–	–	7	6	8	45	103	127
Limerick,	32	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	14	7	54	–	36	35	–	–	18	19	25	133	187	256
Londonderry,	33	–	5	–	3	3	2	–	8	38	92	21	23	15	1	5	5	11	16	97	189	41
Maryborough,	22	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	8	17	50	–	16	14	1	5	12	14	7	69	119	58
Mullingar,	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	42	–	25	15	–	–	15	22	–	77	119	173
Omagh,	17	–	14	2	–	–	1	–	24	16	74	4	18	16	–	–	8	15	4	65	139	201
Richmond,	95	–	–	–	12	13	5	4	34	8	171	–	117	11	1	1	54	45	–	229	400	329*
Sligo,	31	–	4	–	3	3	2	1	18	12	74	–	15	12	–	–	10	12	9	58	132	87
Waterford,	25	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	9	39	2	8	14	3	–	5	6	5	43	82	69
Total,	593	5	47	11	35	32	15	5	251	260	1,254	53	432	241	13	13	248	259	119	1,378	2,632	2,203

* An average number of 67 males and 107 females attended the Asylum school daily throughout the year.

No. 19.—Return of Escapes, and Attempts at Escape, from District Asylums, during the Year ending 31st December, 1865.

Asylums.	Number of Escapes.			Unsuccessful Attempts.			Asylums.	Number of Escapes.			Unsuccessful Attempts.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	1	1	1	2	3	Limerick,	–	1	1*	6	2	8
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	5	2	7	Londonderry,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Belfast,	1	–	1	–	–	–	Maryborough,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mullingar,	–	–	–	–	1	1
Clonmel:							Omagh,	–	–	–	4	2	6
Parent Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	Richmond,	–	–	–	5	2	7
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sligo,	–	1	1	6	–	6
Cork,	–	–	–	3	2	5	Waterford,	–	–	–	3	–	3
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–							
Killarney,	–	–	–	1	–	1	Total,	3	3	6	34	13	47

* Committed suicide by drowning herself in a canal.

No. 20.—Return of Superannuation Allowances granted to Officers and Servants of District Asylums, during the Year ending 31st December, 1865 (*in continuation of Table* 20, *App. B., Inspectors' Fourteenth Report*).

Asylum.	Persons Superannuated.	Office.	Annual Salary on Retirement.	Estimated Annual Value of Emoluments.	Age on Retirement.	Period of Service.	Amount of Superannuation granted.	Date of Retirement.	Observations.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Years.	Yrs. Mhs.	£ s. d.		
Maryborough,	Fredk. Galbraith,	Hall Porter,	14 1 0	18 13 0	52	17 0	9 5 4	1 Dec., 1865,	
Richmond,	Catherine Byrne,	Deputy Nurse,	8 0 0	34 6 3	48	10 0	7 1 0	1 Apr., 1865,	
,,	Peter Nolan,	Attendant,	16 12 9	38 0 9	65	10 0	9 2 0	16 Apr., 1865.	
Waterford,	Michael Chambers,	Attendant,	15 0 0	18 18 5	70	18 0	10 3 6	1 Apr., 1865.	
,,	Patrick Walsh,	Attendant and Shoemaker,	16 0 0	18 18 5	45	12 0	6 9 8	1 Apr., 1865.	

No. 21.—Return of Receipts and Expenditure for

Receipts.

Asylums.	Balance in hands on 31st December, 1864.	Treasury Advances.	Received for Pay Patients.	Received for Sale of Farm and Garden Produce.	Received for Offal, Old Stores, &c.	Received from Miscellaneous Sources.	Total Receipts.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	395 14 6	3,550 0 0	10 5 0	81 3 6	1 6 6	3 9 8	4,041 19 2
Ballinasloe,	747 7 0	6,193 1 6	42 3 0	19 15 6	6 16 3	70 9 11	7,079 13 2
Belfast,	444 6 9	6,618 13 8	—	120 13 1	—	28 9 7	7,212 3 1
Carlow,	86 8 2	3,800 0 0	18 15 8	13 18 6	—	1 14 5	3,920 16 9
Clonmel:							
Parent Asylum,	585 2 3	3,307 11 4	12 0 0	179 4 1	—	1 14 3	4,085 11 11
Additional Asylum,	582 8 10	3,123 5 9	—	132 3 2	5 10 4	3 12 7	3,847 0 8
Cork,	618 12 10	8,704 18 0	68 1 8	97 15 0	—	19 6 1	9,508 13 7
Kilkenny,	309 15 11	2,500 0 0	153 2 11	25 14 0	4 19 1	1 14 2	2,995 6 1
Killarney,	—	4,446 3 3	171 10 0	114 6 2	—	245 5 2	4,977 4 7
Limerick,	526 11 1	7,946 0 5	54 17 9	26 2 3	18 13 6	8 11 9	8,641 1 9
Londonderry,	786 15 4	5,060 0 0	9 3 0	15 18 2	3 9 0	16 0 0	5,891 5 6
Maryborough,	720 7 2	3,923 13 5	—	48 2 1	6 3 3	2 13 11	4,700 19 10
Mullingar,	892 6 2	6,561 15 3	92 10 0	6 0 0	—	3 18 4	7,556 9 9
Omagh,	1,015 1 6	4,705 0 0	83 19 6	111 7 5	12 19 2	26 17 2	5,955 4 9
Richmond,	499 19 1	16,650 19 9	153 10 3	202 8 4	4 10 0	6 19 8	17,518 7 1
Sligo,	437 0 2	3,865 9 11	142 15 4	47 0 9	—	24 4 7	4,516 10 9
Waterford,	314 0 11	3,470 17 1	5 13 8	22 5 8	2 13 4	31 2 7	3,846 13 3
General Total,	9,021 17 8	94,427 9 4	1,018 7 9	1,263 17 8	67 5 5	496 3 10	106,295 1 8

Expenditure—(*continued.*)

Asylums.	Bedding and Furniture.	Repairs and Alterations.	Farm and Garden Expenses.	Rent, Taxes, and Insurance.	Printing, Stationery, and Books.	Medicines and Medical Diet.	Wine, Beer, and Whisky.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	411 1 11	232 15 11	24 1 11	28 4 3	31 18 2	21 17 5	—
Ballinasloe,	323 7 11	478 2 10	168 14 4	36 3 6	57 0 8	18 16 4	44 7 11
Belfast,	293 12 6	422 16 3	46 11 11	26 13 6	45 12 8	13 12 10	25 9 0
Carlow,	242 3 0	120 7 10	18 13 9	23 6 8	39 17 6	14 1 2	10 16 0
Clonmel:							
Parent Asylum,	251 2 8½	230 16 6½	61 5 5½	8 16 8	42 9 7	39 19 0½	33 10 0½
Additional Asylum,	112 14 0	84 19 10	56 5 1	18 4 10	20 8 4	30 9 5	70 16 0
Cork,	416 13 6	342 11 1	282 13 11	32 9 0	71 19 7	75 13 11	51 18 5
Kilkenny,	53 0 9	18 10 5	20 6 6	12 9 11	30 15 10	17 9 1	10 17 4
Killarney,	186 19 8½	509 19 9½	92 14 7½	35 5 0	35 12 5	29 17 9	85 18 9
Limerick,	304 7 4	503 1 11	39 7 7	18 0 9	52 5 8	24 14 3	56 6 1
Londonderry,	266 14 2	336 8 5	158 1 11	3 15 0	57 3 3	52 5 10	151 15 9
Maryborough,	175 18 7	216 13 8	73 8 6	6 3 9	45 2 11	82 4 9	86 19 1
Mullingar,	226 18 11	550 7 4	100 8 10	21 12 10	44 11 8	67 1 0	11 3 4
Omagh,	280 17 5	156 11 7	52 1 4	10 11 1	35 9 10	11 3 11	63 3 0
Richmond,	620 19 6	1,047 8 7	729 10 7	80 16 7	120 5 0	197 1 8	349 11 10
Sligo,	174 11 7	187 8 0	190 13 1	15 16 1	27 3 7	0 12 2	17 17 9
Waterford,	232 19 10	173 10 8	61 6 4	5 11 0	25 4 5	38 16 9	41 5 4
General Total,	4,574 3 4	5,612 10 8	2,176 5 8	384 0 5	783 1 1	735 17 3½	1,111 15 7½

the Year ending 31st December, 1865.

EXPENDITURE.

Provisions, including Groceries.	Clothing: For Patients.	Clothing: For Servants.	Fuel and Light.	Washing and Water Supply.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Servants.	Asylums.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1,374 12 9	391 4 5	16 10 0	396 17 9	22 5 5	525 13 6	217 16 9	Armagh.
2,576 7 7	578 1 7	60 2 7	406 19 10	67 13 2	721 0 0	528 15 0	Ballinasloe.
3,166 0 2	784 9 10	52 9 9	267 15 9	91 0 5	660 18 10	493 6 8	Belfast.
1,545 5 10	329 10 9	67 19 3	385 16 2	49 5 1	617 10 0	241 10 0	Carlow.
							Clonmel:
1,131 6 8½	255 15 9½	52 11 4	202 3 5½	34 7 2	675 0 0	359 9 8	Parent Asylum.
1,364 6 8	277 8 3	62 16 0	179 0 7	45 14 2	479 19 11	362 18 2	Additional Asylum.
3,745 12 3	632 18 7	290 0 5	584 15 11	104 2 11	1,017 4 4	675 13 4	Cork.
1,090 11 4	207 5 5	52 9 7	222 16 10	31 15 6	630 0 0	250 10 1	Kilkenny.
2,018 8 7	264 14 11	71 18 5½	318 16 6	107 8 8	655 0 0	383 5 10	Killarney.
3,872 12 5	786 18 3½	114 14 1½	404 1 11	192 9 9	825 0 0	585 14 0	Limerick.
2,003 0 6	375 15 2	80 3 0	308 3 8	86 16 7	656 18 6	331 0 11	Londonderry.
1,531 6 4	271 11 9	95 8 2	361 8 10	58 18 2	565 0 0	266 12 6	Maryborough.
2,882 0 0	458 2 2	54 19 9	462 10 8	68 14 2	763 11 2	457 2 9	Mullingar.
2,316 2 8	487 7 2	122 13 0	337 5 2	51 11 5	662 2 6	464 12 10	Omagh.
7,032 14 3	1,246 14 11	452 9 5	1 090 12 1	227 14 7	1,700 6 7	1,097 16 4	Richmond.
1,629 4 0	477 14 0	70 4 2	271 0 5	31 3 4	643 15 0	324 9 8	Sligo.
1,356 4 4	281 8 1	49 4 7	139 5 11	30 19 9	654 2 0	280 6 1	Waterford.
40,635 16 4½	8,157 1 1	1,766 13 7	6,369 11 5½	1,302 0 3	12,503 2 4	7,321 0 7	General Total.

EXPENDITURE—(*continued.*)

Tobacco and Snuff.	Incidental Expenses.	Superannuation Pensions.	Total Outlay.	Balances on hands 31st December, 1865.	Daily Average Number of Patients maintained.	Average cost of Maintenance per head per annum.	Asylums.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
31 19 1	23 4 10	—	3,750 4 1	291 15 1	151	24 16 9	Armagh.
41 8 2	74 8 8	323 10 8	6,505 0 9	574 12 5	343¼	18 19 0	Ballinasloe.
—	190 6 5	23 15 3	6,604 11 9	607 11 4	363½	18 3 4	Belfast.
—	79 17 7	62 10 10	3,848 11 5	72 5 4	205	18 15 6	Carlow.
							Clonmel:
15 7 1	53 1 8½	87 13 6	3,534 16 5½	550 15 6	123	28 14 9	Parent Asylum.
11 15 4	115 15 0	—	3,293 11 7	553 9 1	155	21 5 0	Additional Asylum.
84 6 6	344 9 11	62 17 1	8,866 0 8	642 12 11	504	17 12 0	Cork.
—	85 7 8	5 0 0	2,789 6 3	205 19 10	157	17 15 4	Kilkenny.
34 11 1	116 12 6	—	4,977 4 7	—	234⅙	20 19 5	Killarney.
74 16 3	35 14 1½	—	7,890 4 5½	750 17 3	440	17 18 8	Limerick.
50 13 0	68 3 6	222 6 4	5,209 5 6	682 0 0	235	22 3 4	Londonderry.
14 15 7	39 7 10	75 0 0	3,966 0 5	734 19 5	179	22 3 1	Maryborough.
22 4 0	334 16 9	—	6,526 5 4	1,030 4 5	297	21 19 6	Mullingar.
48 10 6	157 5 9	—	5,257 9 2	697 15 7	329	15 9 7	Omagh.
131 4 0	175 14 6	557 7 9	16,858 8 2	659 18 11	713	23 12 11	Richmond.
9 2 0	100 11 7	—	4,171 6 5	345 4 4	205	20 7 1	Sligo.
17 18 4	52 10 3	131 4 0	3,571 17 8	274 15 7	154	23 3 11	Waterford.
588 10 11	2,047 8 7	1,551 5 5	97,620 4 8	8,674 17 0	4,787¹¹⁄₁₂	20 7 6	General Total.

No. 22.—Return of Outlay on, and Produce of District Asylum Farms for the Year ending 31st December, 1865.

Asylums.	Quantity of Land cultivated				Amount of		
	By Spade.	By Plough.	In Grass.	Total.	Outlay.	Produce.	Net Profit.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	4 0 34	—	14 0 16	18 1 10	24 1 11	108 9 6	84 7 7
Ballinasloe,	7 1 12	17 1 26	11 1 30	36 0 28	168 14 4	408 19 4	240 5 0
Belfast,	27 1 0	—	14 0 0	41 1 0	46 11 11	220 19 7	174 7 8
Carlow,	6 2 0	—	1 3 0	8 1 0	18 13 9	106 10 4	87 16 7
Clonmel:							
Parent Asylum,	10 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	16 0 0	61 5 5	239 4 1	177 18 8
Additional Asylum,	4 1 0	—	0 0 20	4 1 20	69 10 1	184 3 2	114 13 1
Cork,	28 0 0	—	3 0 0	31 0 0	322 13 11	647 17 8	325 3 9
Kilkenny,	4 2 0	1 2 0	9 0 0	15 0 0	20 6 6	122 3 11	101 17 5
Killarney,	2 0 0	14 0 0	1 0 0	17 0 0	92 14 7½	184 12 3	91 17 7½
Limerick,	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 3 0	16 3 0	68 13 5½	201 5 1½	132 11 8
Londonderry,	19 2 0	—	0 2 0	20 0 0	158 1 11	256 18 2	98 16 3
Maryborough,	12 3 9	—	7 3 8	20 2 17	73 8 6	154 2 9	80 14 3
Mullingar,	5 3 0	1 2 0	6 3 0	14 0 0	100 8 10	154 19 7	54 10 9
Omagh,	11 0 0	—	9 3 32	20 3 32	322 0 8	529 4 6½	207 3 10½
Richmond,	10 0 0	10 0 0	14 0 0	34 0 0	729 10 7	892 7 1	162 16 6
Sligo,	9 2 0	13 0 0	17 0 0	39 2 0	345 3 9	536 8 2½	191 4 5½
Waterford,	8 1 29	—	2 0 0	10 1 29	43 6 2	117 9 5	74 3 3
Total,	177 0 4	65 1 26	121 0 26	363 2 16	2,665 6 4	5,065 14 8½	2,400 8 4½

No. 23.—Return showing the Contract Prices of the undermentioned Articles of Provisions, &c., for District Asylums, on the 31st December, 1865.

Asylums.	White Bread, per 4lb. Loaf.	Brown Bread, per 4lb. Loaf.	Beef, per lb.	Mutton, per lb.	New Milk, per Gallon.	Oatmeal, per Stone.	Rice, per Stone.	Butter, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Brown Sugar, per lb.	Cocoa, per lb.	Coals, per Ton.	Straw, per cwt.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Armagh,	0 6 8/7	–	0 5	–	0 10	–	–	–	2 8	0 3 9/14	–	18 0	2 8
Ballinasloe,	0 5	0 4	0 4 1/2	0 3 1/2	0 8	1 4 1/2	2 7 1/2	1 0	2 11	0 4 1/2	0 2	19 0	1 6
Belfast,	0 4 1 3/8	–	0 4 1/2	0 4 1/2	0 7 5/8	1 8 1/16	3 6	1 1	3 0	0 3 1/30	–	11 9	2 6
Carlow,	0 2 1/2	–	0 4	0 4	0 6	1 6	2 0 1/2	1 0	2 6	0 4	0 1 3/4	21 0	1 6
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 10	
Clonmel Parent,	0 4 3/4	–	0 4 1/8	0 4 1/8	0 8	–	1 11 1/4	–	2 3 3/4	0 3 3/56	–	19 9	–
,, Additional,	0 4 3/4	–	0 4 7/8	0 4 7/8	0 8	–	1 11 1/4	–	2 3 3/4	0 3 3/56	–	19 9	–
Cork,	0 4 5/8	–	0 5	0 6 5/8	0 3 7/8	1 7	2 4	1 3	2 4 1/2	0 4	0 1 7/8	16 7	2 3
Kilkenny,	0 4 1/2	–	0 3 3/4	0 3 3/4	0 5 1/2	1 5 3/4	2 0 1/2	1 0	3 0	0 4	–	20 8	–
Killarney,	0 5 1 1/16	0 5 1/8	0 6	0 7	0 6 1/2	1 7 1/40	2 7 1/4	–	3 0	0 4 1/2	–	20 8 19 9 19 11	–
Limerick,	0 4 3/4	–	0 4 1/8	0 4 1/8	0 6 1/2	0 10 17/40	3 2 1/2	1 4	2 0	0 3 3/4	–	18 10	2 0
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23 0	
Londonderry,	0 5 1/2	–	0 5	0 7	0 7	1 3 31/2	2 6	–	3 1	0 4 1/2	–	13 8	1 11 2/5
Maryborough,	0 4 5/8	–	0 4 1/2	0 5	0 5 1/2	1 6	3 0	1 0	3 0	0 4 1/2	–	21 5	–
	0 4 1/2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mullingar,	0 6	–	0 6 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 6 1/2	1 7 1/2	2 11	1 2	2 6	0 4 1/2	0 2	20 0	2 3
Omagh,	0 5 3/4	–	0 5 1/2	0 7	0 7	1 5 7/8	2 3	–	2 8	0 4 1/4	0 2 7/7	17 11	1 11
Richmond,	0 5 7/8	–	–	0 7 1/4	0 10	1 6	3 1 1/2	1 1 1/2	2 2	0 4 1/2	0 5 1/2	15 0	–
Sligo,	0 5 1/4	–	0 6 3/4	0 7 1/2	0 7	1 3	2 0	1 0 1/2	2 9	0 4	0 4	16 3	1 3
	–	–	–	–	0 5 5/8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waterford,	0 4 3/8	–	0 6	0 6	0 10	0 11 1/8	1 2	1 2	3 0	0 4	0 2 1/4	17 9	1 10
	–	–	–	–	0 5 1/2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

No. 24.—Return showing the Total Quantities of the under-mentioned Articles consumed in the several District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1865.

Asylums.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Oatmeal.	Rice.	Beef.	Mutton.	Ox-heads.	New milk.	Butter.	Tea.	Cocoa.	Sugar.	Pork.	Indian Meal.	Fish.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	Gallons.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Armagh,	70,910	58,986	24,640	28	10,198	–	312	10,920	–	406	–	1,624	–	–	–
Ballinasloe,	146,255	177,814	41,440	89	35,583	593	8	15,138	616	354	2,946	5,629	–	–	653
Belfast,	131,348	76,870	82,704	560	39,435	–	1,404	31,046	1,201	874	–	3,640	–	–	–
Carlow,	109,026	9,418	30,240	104	12,264	1,965	468	13,990	594	392	3,276	4,875	–	–	–
Clonmel (Parent),	67,708	5,110	15,580	1,456	17,659	–	–	62,488	182	392	–	2,943	–	–	–
,, (Additional),	80,780	6,580	18,816	958	20,002	60	–	9,235	256	506½	–	3,236	–	–	–
Cork,	49,893	197,036	60,543	56	46,634	2,768	–	44,572	488	629	4,816	10,133	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	79,087	15,120	16,944	2,553	14,926	150	–	12,369	198	330	–	1,613	–	–	–
Killarney,	124,653	40,621	26,576	812	14,339⅝	150½	162	19,590⅜	30½	647¼	7	5,817	–	–	–
Limerick,	236,916	52,920	–	47	63,399	3,600	636	36,160	147	988	2	8,632	–	59,780	–
Londonderry,	83,850	62,330	11,200	2,360	16,800	130	380	160,040	50	549	–	2,150	–	–	–
Maryborough,	99,449	10,220	22,400	1,085	17,994	27	236	17,082½	1,223½	381¾	–	2,748	–	–	–
Mullingar,	140,341	21,890	41,003½	28	*29,762¾	–	110	22,828½	2,028¾	758¼	4,344	7,545	–	–	–
Omagh,	89,749⅛	197,582	75,664⅝	4,881¼	34,359⅛	2,246⅛	–	18,091⅝	145¼	642⅜	1,5[illegible]	6,517⅝	–	–	–
Richmond,	382,451¾	70,389	30,049	9,483	*127,461¼	–	–	20,414	2,782⅛	2,783¼	7,[illegible]	18,532⅜	–	–	–
Sligo,	77,129¼	98,310	16,343¼	3,627¼	14,212	68	910	11,657	845¼	359	1,252	1,812¼	–	13223¼	–
Waterford,	76,092	22,862	24,192	360	15,500	2,232	348	8,844	1,152	190	1,920	4,200	–	–	–

* Including Mutton.

No. 25.—Table showing the Number of Dormitories, and Beds in each, in Asylums on 31st December, 1865.

Asylums.	Male Side.						Female Side.						Total Male and Female Accommodation.
	No. of Dormitories.	No. of Beds in each.	Total No. of Dormitories.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of Single Apartments.	Total Male Accommodation.	No. of Dormitories.	No. of Beds in each.	Total No. of Dormitories.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of Single Apartments.	Total Female Accommodation.	
Armagh,	3	9	9	51	39	90	1	11	8	39	41	80	170
	4	3					1	10					
	1	10					6	3					
	1	2					–	–					
Ballinasloe,	7	3	23	119	66	185	9	3	21	98	69	167	352
	1	4					1	4					
	11	6					1	5					
	4	7					8	6					
	–	–					2	7					
Belfast,	9	11	25	159	37	*201	3	12	20	131	35	166	367
	1	7					3	10					
	1	6					1	15					
	6	4					2	7					
	7	3					6	4					
	1	2					2	3					
	–	–					3	2					
Carlow,	6	4	8	66	45	111	6	4	8	51	44	95	206
	1	19					1	20					
	1	23					1	7					
Clonmel: Parent Asylum,	1	14	7	49	16	65	1	14	7	49	16	65	130
	2	7					2	7					
	2	6					2	6					
	1	4					1	4					
	1	5					1	5					
Clonmel: Additional Asylum,	1	16	8	95	11	106	2	2	8	59	18	77	183
	2	11					1	12					
	1	19					1	14					
	1	14					2	9					
	1	2					1	8					
	1	12					1	3					
	1	10					–	–					

* There are five beds in the rooms of as many attendants for patients to sleep in.

[continued.

No. 25.—Table showing the Number of Dormitories, and Beds in each, in Asylums on 31st December, 1865—*continued*.

Asylums.	Male Side.						Female Side.						Total Male and Female Accommodation.
	No. of Dormitories.	No. of Beds in each.	Total No. of Dormitories.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of Single Apartments.	Total Male Accommodation.	No. of Dormitories.	No. of Beds in each.	Total No. of Dormitories.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of Single Apartments.	Total Female Accommodation.	
Cork,	5	12	30	216	64	280	1	12	28	199	69	268	548
	11	7					3	11					
	7	6					3	10					
	1	10					1	9					
	3	5					8	7					
	3	4					1	6					
	–	–					9	5					
	–	–					2	4					
Kilkenny,	6	8	9	72	14	86	6	8	9	72	14	86	172
	2	7					2	7					
	1	10					1	10					
Killarney,	7	8	14	107	39	146	3	8	12	76	33	109	255
	3	7					5	7					
	1	6					2	5					
	1	10					1	4					
	1	3					1	3					
	1	11					–	–					
Limerick,	2	17	16	157	68	225	1	16	16	152	66	218	443
	2	16					2	15					
	2	15					5	14					
	2	14					1	11					
	1	10					1	7					
	1	5					6	3					
	6	3					–	–					
Londonderry,	7	4	11	76	44	120	5	4	9	68	42	110	230
	2	6					2	6					
	2	18					2	18					
	1	17					1	17					
Maryborough,	1	8	9	58	41	99	1	8	8	51	39	90	189
	1	6					1	6					
	5	5					5	4					
	1	2					–	–					

Mullingar,	4	12	14	102	43	145	1	4	13	104	43	147	292		
	1	10					1	12							
	4	6					5	10							
	3	5					4	5							
	1	3					2	9							
	1	2					–	–							
Omagh,	2	14	15	121	57	178	2	13	15	111	54	165	343		
	5	10					5	9							
	6	6					3	6							
	1	4					3	5							
	1	3					1	4							
	–	–					1	3							
Richmond,	6	11	54	264	61	325	1	12	72	325	80	405	730		
	2	9					1	11							
	4	8					2	10							
	4	7					3	9							
	3	6					4	8							
	3	5					1	7							
	6	4					6	6							
	11	3					6	5							
	15	2					9	4							
	1	–					36	3							
	–	–					3	2							
Sligo,	2	10	19	96	38	134	2	10	19	96	38	134	268		
	2	8					2	8							
	7	5					7	5							
	7	3					7	3							
	1	4					1	4							
Waterford,	1	15	10	68	12	80	1	15	10	68	12	80	160		
	1	14					1	14							
	1	8					1	8							
	1	7					1	7							
	6	4					6	4							
Total Accommodation,													4,959		

No. 26.—Table showing the Names and Salaries, &c., of the

Asylums.	Extent of Accommodation.	Consulting and Visiting Physicians.	Salary.	Resident Medical Superintendents and Managers.	Salary.	Allowances.
	Beds.		£		£	
1. Armagh, .	170	Thomas Cuming, M.D.	100	R. M'Kinstry, M.D.	300	Apartments, servant, fuel, light, washing, garden.
2. Ballinasloe, .	352	Thomas Dillon, M.D.	125	Richard Eaton, M.D.	320	Apartments, fuel, light, washing, servant, and keep of cow and horse.
3. Belfast, .	367	H. M'Cormac, M.D.	100	Robert Stewart, M.D.	350	Apartments, rations, fire and light, servants, &c.
4. Carlow, .	206	Thos. O'Meara, M.D.	100	M. E. White, M.B.	300	Apartments, washing, fuel, light, milk, vegetables, garden, and servant.
5. Castlebar, .	–	Myles J. Jordan, M.D.	100	T. C. Burton, .	400	Apartments, washing, fuel, light, bread, milk, and vegetables.
6. Clonmel (Parent Asylum).	130	W. J. Sheill, M.D.	100	James Flynn, M.D.	350	Apartments, servant, milk, vegetables, fuel, and light.
7. Clonmel (Additional Asylum).	183	W. J. Sheill, M.D.	60	Joseph Edmundson, M.D.	200	Residence and fuel, and £35 in lieu of other allowances.
8. Cork, . .	524	Samuel Hobart, M.D.	100	Thomas Power, M.D.	430	Fuel, light, garden, washing, and apartments.
9. Kilkenny, .	172	L. C. Kinchela, M.D.	100	Barry Delany, M.D.	300	Apartments, light, fuel, washing, and vegetables.
10. Killarney, .	255	W. W. Murphy, M.D.	100	M. S. Lawlor, M.D.	300	Fuel, light, washing, and apartments.
11. Letterkenny,	–	Henley Thorp, M.D.	100	J. A. Eames, M.D.	400	Fuel, light, washing, apartments, bread and milk, and vegetables.
12. Limerick, .	443	R. R. Gelston, M.D.	125	R. Fitzgerald, M.D.	350	Bread, milk, coals, candles, washing, servant, and vegetables.
13. Londonderry,	230	B. White, M.D. .	100	W. F. Rogan, M.D.	260	House, coals, candles, attendance, washing, vegetables, and keep of cow.
14. Maryborough,	189	David Jacob, M.D.	100	Thos. W. Sheill, M.D.	250	House, coals, candles, vegetables, washing, garden, &c.
15. Mullingar, .	292	J. Ferguson, M.D.	125	H. Berkeley, M.D.	350	Apartments, fuel, servant, and rations.
16. Omagh, .	343	H. Thompson, M.D.	100	Francis J. West, M.D.	300	Vegetables, milk, fuel, light, and apartments.
17. Richmond, .	730	R. Tuohill, M.D. J. T. Banks, M.D. J. Hughes, Surgeon.	£168 9s. 4d. 150 150	Joseph Lalor, M.D.	440	Fuel, light, vegetables, washing, and apartments.
18. Sligo, . .	268	Wm. S. Little, M.D.	100	John M'Munn, M.D.	300	Ditto, . .
19. Waterford, .	160	P. R. Connolly, M.D.	125	Fredk. M'Cabe, M.D.	260	Ditto, . .

principal Officers of District Asylums, 31st December, 1865.

Estimated Annual Value thereof.	Matrons, &c.	Salary.	Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value thereof.	Asylums.
£		£		£ s. d.	
145	Susan Smith, . .	75	Apartments, fuel, light, servant, washing, vegetables, and milk.	93 14 10	1. Armagh.
150	Rose O'Callaghan, .	80	Apartments, servant, fuel, light, and washing.	90 0 0	2. Ballinasloe.
190	M. F. Stewart, .	100	Apartments; same rations, &c., as Resident Physician.	80 0 0	3. Belfast.
150	L. Parsons, . .	100	Apartments; fuel, light, rations, &c.	65 0 0	4. Carlow.
100	Elizabeth Chance, .	105	Of the same nature as Resident Medical Superintendent.	70 0 0	5. Castlebar.
90	Frances C. Bell, .	70	Apartments; same as Resident Physician.	60 0 0	6. Clonmel (Parent Asylum).
70	Caroline M. Egan, .	60	Apartments, &c., . . .	60 0 0	7. Clonmel (Additional Asylum).
100	Martha Clifton, .	75	Rations, fuel, light, washing, and apartments.	40 0 0	8. Cork.
91	Joanna Ryan, . .	90	Apartments, light, fuel, washing, vegetables.	41 0 0	9. Kilkenny.
80	M. A. Falvey, . .	80	Apartments, fuel, light, and washing, and £5 for a servant's wages.	55 0 0	10. Killarney.
–	Eliza Malseed, . .	105	Same as Resident Medical Superintendent.	—	11. Letterkenny.
83	Maria Raleigh, .	100	Same as Resident Physician, .	57 0 0	12. Limerick.
140	Eliza Grant, . .	70	Coals, candles, apartments, vegetables.	50 0 0	13. Londonderry.
100	Jane J. Farrell, .	85	Same nature as Resident Physician.	43 12 0	14. Maryborough.
150	Catherine Costello, .	75	Rations and apartments, .	70 0 0	15. Mullingar.
120	Hannah Hudson, .	75	Vegetables, fuel, light, milk, and apartments.	75 0 0	16. Omagh.
£76 8 9	M. Magrane, Matron,	100	Apartments, rations, fuel, light, and washing.	100 5 2	17. Richmond.
	E. Blundell, Assistant Matron.	50	Ditto, . . .	86 11 9	
	T. Shannon, Deputy Assistant Matron.	24	Rations, fuel, light, and apartments.	62 7 6	
	M. Martin, Schoolmistress.	30	Ditto, and clothing, .	47 14 7	
	J. Mooney, Schoolmistress.	20	Ditto, . . .	47 14 7	
	A. Colwell, Schoolmistress.	15	Ditto, . . .	47 14 7	
100	Margaret Benson, .	75	Rations, fuel, light, and washing.	80 0 0	18. Sligo.
112	K. P. Ronayne, .	70	Same nature as Manager, .	67 14 8	19. Waterford.

No. 26.—TABLE showing the Names and Salaries, &c., of the principal

ASYLUMS.	Extent of Accommodation.	Protestant Chaplains.	Salary.	Roman Catholic Chaplains.	Salary.	Apothecaries.	Salary.
	Beds.		£		£		£
1. Armagh, .	170		–	—	–	—	–
2. Ballinasloe, .	352	Rev. J. C. Walker,	40	Rev. J. Kirwan,	40	J. E. Poyntz, .	50
3. Belfast, .	367	–	–	—	–	James Moore, .	50
4. Carlow, .	206	Rev. A. B. Perry,	25	Rev. B. O'Neill,	25	Paul J. Cullen, .	30
5. Castlebar, .	–	Rev. W. B. Stoney,	30	Ven. M. Browne,	40	(Not appointed),	–
6. Clonmel (Parent Asylum).	130	Rev. F. T. Brady (for both Asylums).	40	Rev. J. Crotty (for both Asylums).	65	Richard Graham (for both Asylums).	50
7. Clonmel (Auxiliary Asylum).	131	–	–	—	–	—	–
8. Cork, . .	524	Rev. Dr. Neligan,	50	Rev. J. H. O'Connor.	50	William Thomas Jones.	75
9. Kilkenny, .	172	Rev. W. C. Gorman.	30	Rev. Jon. O'Hanlon.	35	Henry Fitzsimons.	45
10. Killarney, .	255	Rev. W. D. Wade,	25	Rev. A. S. Griffin,	50	—	30
11. Letterkenny,	–	—	–	Rev. Chas. O'Donnell.	40	—	–
12. Limerick, .	443	Rev. Benj. Jacob,	50	Rev. Michl. Fitzgerald.	50	Jn. B. Bouchier,	50
13. Londonderry,	230	Rev. W. Craig, Episcopalian Chaplain.	25	Rev. D. Magee,	25	W. J. Eames, .	25
		Rev. J. Denham, Presbyterian Chaplain.	25				
14. Maryborough,	189	Rev. J. Meade Hobson.	25	Rev. James Kinsella.	25	Thos. Pilsworth,	30
15. Mullingar, .	291	Rev. C. P. Reichel.	35	Rev. Thos. Allen,	50	W. Middleton, M.D.	35
		Rev. M. Murphy, Presbyterian Chaplain.	15				
16. Omagh, .	343	Rev. R. Swift, .	30	Rev. C. M'Cawley.	30	Francis Trenor, .	35
		Rev. J. Mitchell, Presbyterian Chaplain.	30				
17. Richmond, .	715	Rev. A. Leeper,	80	Rev. A. Murphy,	100	William Daxon, Surgeon.	100
18. Sligo, . .	268	Rev. Edw. Day,	30	Rev. John Morris,	40	John Lougheed,	35
19. Waterford, .	160	Venerable Robt. Bell.	25	Rev. E. J. Browne,	35	John Mackesy, .	45

Officers of District Asylums, 31st December, 1865—*continued.*

Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value thereof.	Clerks and Storekeepers, &c.	Salary.	Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value thereof.	Asylums.
	£		£		£ s. d.	
—	–	Samuel Parks, Clerk and Storekeeper.	50	Apartments, fuel, light, rations, and washing.	22 12 0	1. Armagh.
No allowances,	–	Michael Barrett, Clerk.	36	No allowances, .	—	2. Ballinasloe.
		Barthw. Rock, Storekeeper.	30	Apartments, fuel, light, and washing.	40 0 0	
Ditto, .	–	Geo. H. Whiteside.	70	Apartments, rations, and washing.	60 0 0	3. Belfast.
Ditto, .	–	Timothy Brenan,	40	Apartments, washing, fuel, light, rations, clothing, &c.	48 0 0	4. Carlow.
—	–	William May, .	70	Apartments, rations, fuel, light, washing.	35 0 0	5. Castlebar.
Ditto, .	–	Edward O'Neill,	65	No allowance, .	—	5. Clonmel (Parent Asylum).
—	–	John O'Connor,	30	Commuted allowance.	30 0 0	6. Clonmel (Auxiliary Asylum).
Ditto, .	–	William Connell, Clerk.	75	Rations, fuel, light, and washing.	30 0 0	7. Cork.
		James Vickers, Steward.	80	Ditto, . .	40 0 0	
		J. P. Duggan, Storekeeper.	40	Ditto, . .	30 0 0	
Ditto, .	–	Michael Curran,	80	Washing, . .	1 5 2	8. Kilkenny.
Ditto, .	–	J. Wallace, .	70	Fuel, light, washing, and rations.	34 0 0	9. Killarney.
—	–	—	–	—	—	11. Letterkenny.
Ditto, .	–	James Bodkin, .	100	No allowances, .	—	10. Limerick.
Ditto, .	–	Thomas Colhoun,	100	None, . . .	—	11. Londonderry.
		James Craig, Schoolmaster.	30	Apartments, coals, rations, &c.	60 0 0	
Ditto, .	–	Thos. C. Molloy,	50	No allowances, .	—	12. Maryborough.
Ditto, .	–	John Newburn, .	120	Ditto, . .	—	13. Mullingar.
Ditto, .	–	George Quaile, .	65	Rations, apartments, fuel, and light.	50 0 0	14. Omagh.
Apartments, fuel, light, vegetables, and washing.	30	J. Nunn, Secretary and Storekeeper.	200	Apartments, fuel, light, vegetables, and washing.	116 0 0	15. Richmond.
		J. Moran, Schoolmaster.	36	Rations, fuel, light, and apartments.	45 7 7	
		G. Lennon, Schoolmaster.	30	Ditto, . .	45 7 7	
No allowances,	–	Robert Browne,	90	And £15 for superintending School.	—	16. Sligo.
Ditto, .	–	Thomas Keary, .	90	No allowances, .	—	17. Waterford.

No. 27.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1865.

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Armagh:							
1	Male Attendant and Gardener,	20	0	0	22	12	0	Fuel, Light, Clothing, Apartments, Rations.
4	Male Attendants,	12	0	0	22	12	0	Ditto.
1	Wardman,	15	0	0	22	12	0	Ditto.
1	Nurse,	12	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
4	Nurses,	9	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Nurse,	6	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	5	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	10	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Gatekeeper,	6	6	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
2	Laundress,	7	10	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant ditto,	6	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Resident Physician's Servant,	8	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Matron's Servant,	8	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	10	0	0	22	12	0	Ditto.
1	Fireman,	26	0	0		–		Non-Resident.
	Ballinasloe:							
1	Steward and Gardener,	26	0	0	20	0	0	House, Rations, Light, Fuel.
1	Head Male Attendant,	20	0	0	20	0	0	Residence, Clothes, Rations.
1	Infirmary Attendant,	17	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Male Attendant,	16	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	14	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
8	Ditto,	12	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
2	Gate Porters,	14	0	0	24	0	0	House, Rations, Clothes, Light, and Fuel.
1	Hall Porter,	12	0	0	15	0	0	Residence, Clothes, Rations.
1	General Workman,	15	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Resident Medical Superintendent's Servant,	7	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
1	Matron's Servant and Hall Maid,	8	15	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Head Nurse,	17	15	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Head Laundress,	13	15	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant ditto,	9	15	0	12	10	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	7	15	0	12	10	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	11	15	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen-maid,	6	15	0	12	10	0	Ditto.
1	Female Infirmary Attendant,	11	15	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	8	15	0	12	10	0	Ditto.
4	Female Attendants,	9	15	0	12	10	0	Ditto.
8	Ditto,	6	15	0	12	10	0	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	15	0	0	16	10	0	Rations.
1	Tailor,	15	0	0	15	0	0	Resident, Rations.
1	Stoker,	26	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto, and Clothing.
	Belfast:							
1	Head Male Attendant and Gardener,	28	0	0	27	19	0	Rations, Clothing, and Residence.
2	Male Attendants,	21	0	0	27	19	0	Ditto.
8	Ditto,	16	0	0	27	19	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	15	0	0	27	19	0	Ditto.
1	Head Female Attendant,	20	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
1	Reader and Night Nurse,	16	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
1	Cook (Female),	14	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto (Assistant),	10	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	14	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 27.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1865—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Belfast—*con.*							
1	Laundress (Assistant),	10	0	0	23	5	0	Rations, Clothing, and Residence.
1	Hospital Nurse (Male side),	10	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto (Female side),	10	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
9	Female Attendants,	10	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
2	Ditto Assistants,	9	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
7	Ditto,	8	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	13	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
	Carlow:							
1	Gardener,	18	0	0	20	17	1	Apartments, Rations, Fuel, Gas, a Suit of Clothes, and Premium.
1	Warder and Steward,	14	12	0	21	17	1	Ditto.
3	Warders,	12	12	0	20	17	1	Ditto.
4	Deputy Warders,	10	10	0	20	17	1	Ditto.
1	Yard Porter, &c.,	12	12	0	20	17	1	Ditto.
1	Gatekeeper,	9	0	0	20	17	1	Ditto.
1	Cook (Female),	10	0	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen-maid,	5	5	0	15	10	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	9	0	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant ditto,	6	5	0	15	10	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	5	5	0	15	10	0	Ditto.
4	Nurses,	8	8	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
6	Deputy Nurses,	5	5	0	15	10	0	Ditto.
1	Board-room maid,	6	6	0	15	15	0	Ditto.
	Castlebar:							
1	Land Steward,	30	0	0		—		—
1	Gate Keeper,	10	0	0	10	0	0	Apartments, fuel, and light.
4	Male Attendants,	12	0	0		—		Clothes, Rations, &c.
4	Ditto,	9	0	0		—		Ditto.
–	Female Attendants,	7	4	0		—		Ditto.
–	Assistant Nurses,	4	16	0		—		Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,		—			—		—
1	Engineman,		—			—		—
1	Cook,		—			—		—
1	Laundress,		—			—		—
1	Hall-maid,		—			—		—
	Clonmel (*Parent*):							
1	Gardener,	31	10	0	20	0	0	Diet, washing, and lodging.
4	Keepers,	18	0	0	24	4	0	Support and Clothing.
1	Wardsman,	15	0	0	22	2	0	Ditto.
2	Wardsmen,	12	0	0	22	2	0	Ditto.
1	Sick Attendant,	18	0	0	24	4	0	Ditto.
1	Sick Nurse,	15	0	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
3	Nurses,	12	0	0	20	0	0	Support, Lodgings, and one Gown yearly.
1	Deputy Nurse,	10	0	0	20	0	0	Support, Lodgings, & Clothes.
4	Ditto,	7	10	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12	0	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant ditto,	7	10	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	12	0	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	House-maid,	10	0	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	12	0	0	24	4	0	Ditto.
1	Gate ditto,	15	0	0	24	4	0	Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 27.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1865—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Clonmel (*Additional*):							
1	Gardener,	31	10	0	20	0	0	Support and Residence.
1	Hall-maid,	10	0	0	20	0	0	Support and a Gown yearly.
5	Keepers,	18	0	0	24	0	0	Support and Clothing.
5	Deputy Keepers,	12	0	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
1	Nurse,	15	0	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
3	Nurses,	12	0	0	20	0	0	Support & one Gown yearly.
5	Deputy Nurses,	7	10	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12	0	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
2	Deputy Laundresses,	7	10	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	12	0	0	24	0	0	Support and Clothing.
1	Cook,	12	0	0	20	0	0	Support and Gown.
1	Kitchen-maid,	7	10	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	Engineman and Gatekeeper,	15	0	0	24	0	0	Support and Clothing.
	Cork:							
1	Gate Keeper,	52	0	0	7	0	0	Fuel and Light.
1	Watchman, Non-resident,	27	8	0	—			No Allowances.
1	Furnaceman,	18	5	0	17	0	0	Rations, Clothing, Fuel, Light, and Washing.
4	Attendants,	16	8	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
5	Assistant Attendants,	12	16	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	11	16	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
5	Ditto,	10	16	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
2	Ditto, Supernumerary,	7	0	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	17	0	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	Tailor,	16	12	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	Painter,	17	12	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	Carpenter,	16	16	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	Infirmary Attendant, Female,	16	8	0	19	0	0	Ditto.
1	Female Division Attendant,	12	16	0	19	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	11	16	0	19	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	10	16	0	19	0	0	Ditto.
4	Female Assistant Attendants,	8	0	0	19	0	0	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	7	0	0	19	0	0	Ditto.
11	Ditto,	6	0	0	19	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	14	19	2	19	0	0	Ditto.
2	Ditto Assistants	8	0	0	19	0	0	Ditto.
1	Board-room Servant,	7	0	0	19	0	0	Ditto.
1	Male Cook,	16	0	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
1	Male Assistant, Cook,	6	0	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
1	Female Kitchen Servant,	7	0	0	19	0	0	Ditto.
1	Messenger,	7	0	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
1	Whitewasher,	7	0	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
1	Sweeper,	8	8	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
1	Barber,	14	0	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
	Kilkenny:							
1	Gatekeeper,	20	0	0	11	0	0	£1 Premium, Clothes, Fuel, and Light.
1	Wardsman,	14	0	0	19	0	0	£2 Premium, Clothes, and Rations.
1	Male Attendant,	12	0	0	21	0	0	£4 yearly Premium (if merited), Clothes, and Rations.
1	Ditto,	16	0	0	21	0	0	Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 27.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1865—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Kilkenny—*con.*							
2	Male Attendant,	12	0	0	18	0	0	£1 Premium, Clothes, and Rations.
1	Ditto,	10	0	0	18	0	0	£4 Premium, ditto.
1	Ditto,	9	0	0	18	0	0	£1 Premium, Clothes, and Rations.
1	Ditto,	8	0	0	18	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	9	2	6	14	0	0	Rations.
1	Hall Porter,	10	0	0	16	0	0	£1 Premium, Clothes, and Rations.
1	Nurse,	10	0	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	8	10	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
3	Nurses,	7	10	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Wardsmaid,	8	0	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	10	0	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	9	0	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall-maid,	7	10	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen-maid,	5	0	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
	Killarney:							
1	Head Attendant,	33	0	0	18	13	3	Rations and Clothing.
1	Stoker,	29	0	0		—		—
1	Hall Porter,	27	14	0	3	17	6	Clothing.
1	Attendant,	18	0	0	16	14	3	Rations and Clothing.
2	Ditto,	16	0	0	16	14	3	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	13	0	0	16	14	3	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	9	0	0	16	14	3	Ditto.
1	Deputy Matron,	16	0	0	13	0	0	Rations.
2	Nurses,	11	0	0	13	10	2	Rations and Clothing.
1	Ditto,	10	0	0	13	10	2	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	9	0	0	13	10	2	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	8	0	0	13	10	2	Ditto.
5	Ditto,	6	0	0	13	10	2	Ditto.
1	Gardener,	15	0	0	12	16	9	Rations.
1	Ploughman,	16	18	0	6	5	8	Ditto.
1	Farm Servant,	15	12	0		—		—
1	Gate Portress,	10	0	0	13	10	2	Rations and Clothing.
1	Cook,	10	0	0	13	10	2	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	7	0	0	13	10	2	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	6	0	0	13	10	2	Ditto.
2	Housemaids,	5	0	0	13	10	2	Ditto.
	Letterkenny:							
1	Engineer,	28	0	0		—		Clothes and Rations.
1	Land Steward and Gardener,	22	0	0		—		Ditto.
1	Head Male Attendant,	20	0	0		—		Ditto.
		£		£				
3	First Class Ditto,	14	rising to	16		—		Ditto.
4	Second Class Ditto,	11	,,	13		—		Ditto.
4	First Class Female Attendants,	10	,,	12		—		Ditto.
4	Second Class Ditto,	8	,,	10		—		Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	14	0	0		—		Ditto.
1	Cook,	12	0	0		—		Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12	0	0		—		Ditto.
1	Hall-maid,	8	0	0		—		Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 27.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1865—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. —— Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Limerick:							
1	Steward and Gardener,	30	0	0	4	16	0	Fuel and Light.
1	Carpenter,	26	16	0	12	3	4	Rations.
1	Gatekeeper,	25	0	0	5	9	0	Suit of Clothes.
1	Ditto at Back Lodge,	20	0	0	5	9	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	12	0	0	16	17	6	Rations and a Suit of Clothes.
1	Stoker,	20	16	0	12	3	4	Rations.
12	Male Attendants,	16	16	0	17	14	0	Rations and Clothing.
1	Cook,	10	0	0	13	3	4	Rations and a Dress.
1	Laundress,	10	0	0	13	3	4	Ditto.
4	Assistant Laundresses,	6	6	0	12	3	4	Rations.
7	Nurses,	8	8	0	13	3	4	Diet and Clothing.
9	Assistant Nurses,	6	6	0	12	3	4	Ditto.
1	Manager's Servant,	8	8	0	13	3	4	Rations and a Dress.
1	Matron's ditto,	6	6	0	13	3	4	Rations.
1	Hall-maid,	6	6	0	13	3	4	Rations and a Dress.
2	Head Wardwomen,	8	8	0	13	3	4	Ditto.
7	Assistant ditto,	6	6	0	12	3	4	Rations.
	Londonderry:							
1	Gatekeeper,	9	0	0	21	2	10	Rations, Clothes, &c.
1	Gardener,	18	3	0	21	2	10	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	14	14	0	21	2	10	Ditto.
1	Weaver,	14	14	0	21	2	10	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	14	14	0	21	2	10	Ditto.
1	Farm Manager,	15	13	0	21	2	10	Ditto.
1	Tailor,	14	14	0	21	2	10	Ditto.
2	Keepers,	14	14	0	21	2	10	Ditto.
1	Keeper,	13	13	0	21	2	10	Ditto.
5	Female Nurses,	9	9	0	19	11	11	Ditto.
1	Hospital Nurse,	9	9	0	19	11	11	Ditto.
1	Night Nurse,	9	9	0	19	11	11	Ditto.
13	Assistant Nurses,	5	5	0	18	14	7	Ditto.
1	Cook,	9	9	0	19	11	11	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	9	9	0	19	11	11	Ditto.
2	Assistants ditto,	5	5	0	18	14	7	Ditto.
1	Office-maid,	5	5	0	19	11	11	Ditto.
1	Physician's Servant,	6	6	0	19	11	11	Ditto.
1	Farm Gatekeeper,	4	0	0	4	0	0	Free house.
	Maryborough:							
1	Gardener,	40	0	0	—			—
1	Gatekeeper,	10	0	0	15	0	0	Rations and Residence.
1	Messenger,	14	1	0	18	13	0	Clothing and Rations.
1	Keeper,	14	1	0	18	13	0	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	13	0	0	18	13	0	Ditto.
6	Assistant Keepers,	9	17	0	18	13	0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	8	16	0	18	13	0	Ditto.
1	Nurse,	9	0	0	14	1	0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	7	7	0	14	1	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	6	6	0	14	1	0	Ditto.
4	Deputy Nurses,	5	5	0	14	1	0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	4	4	0	14	1	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	7	7	0	14	1	0	Ditto.
1	Laundry-maid,	4	4	0	14	1	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	4	0	0	14	1	0	Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 27.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1865—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Maryborough—*con.*							
1	Cook,	7	7	0	14	1	0	Clothing and Rations.
1	Tailor,	12	3	4	18	13	0	Ditto.
1	House Servant,	5	5	0	14	1	0	Ditto.
	Mullingar:							
1	Gatekeeper, &c.,	42	0	0	8	12	3	Residence & 2lb. bread, daily.
1	Keeper and Shoemaker,	35	0	0	22	18	2	Rations and Clothing.
1	Keeper,	16	0	0	22	18	2	Ditto.
8	Keepers,	14	0	0	22	18	2	Ditto.
1	Porter,	14	0	0	22	18	2	Ditto.
1	Stoker,	18	0	0	22	18	2	Ditto.
1	Head Nurse,	22	0	0	17	16	4	Ditto.
10	Nurses,	8	0	0	17	16	4	Ditto.
1	Cook,	10	10	0	17	16	4	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	10	10	0	17	16	4	Ditto.
1	Assistant ditto,	8	0	0	17	16	4	Ditto.
1	Hall-maid,	7	0	0	17	16	4	Ditto.
1	Kitchen-maid,	8	0	0	17	16	4	Ditto.
	Omagh:							
1	Land Steward,	30	0	0	18	9	5	Rations, Fuel, and Light.
1	Gatekeeper,	18	5	0	6	4	6	Clothes, and 1lb. of Bread daily.
1	House Steward,	25	0	0	18	5	3	Rations and Clothes.
1	Attendant (general artisan),	35	0	0	18	5	3	Ditto.
4	Attendants,	16	0	0	18	5	3	Ditto.
5	Ditto,	14	0	0	18	5	3	Ditto.
1	Bandmaster,	16	0	0	18	5	3	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	14	0	0	18	5	3	Ditto.
4	Nurses,	12	0	0	16	4	5	Ditto.
5	Ditto,	10	0	0	16	4	5	Ditto.
1	Cook,	12	0	0	16	4	5	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12	0	0	16	4	5	Ditto.
1	Kitchen-maid,	7	0	0	15	5	11	Ditto.
1	Laundry-maid,	7	0	0	15	5	11	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	6	0	0	15	5	11	Ditto.
9	Housemaids,	6	0	0	15	5	11	Ditto.
1	Post-boy,	2	0	0	17	4	1	Ditto.
	Richmond:							
2	Attendants (one of whom serves in the store and the other in the office).	25	0	0	38	0	9	Clothing, Rations, Fuel, Light, and Washing.
1	Head Male Attendant,	21	0	0	38	0	9	Ditto.
7	1st class ditto,	18	0	0	38	0	9	Ditto.
6	2nd class ditto,	16	0	0	38	0	9	Ditto.
1	2nd class ditto,	16	14	7	38	0	9	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	18	18	0	38	0	9	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	16	0	0	38	0	9	Ditto.
1	Gate Porter,	18	18	0	38	0	9	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	16	0	0	38	0	9	Ditto.
1	Kitchenman,	16	14	7	38	0	9	Ditto.
1	Gardener,	25	0	0	40	18	3	Ditto.
1	Messenger,	16	14	7	38	0	9	Ditto.
1	Tailor,	30	0	0	38	0	9	Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 27.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1865—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Richmond—*con.*							
1	Shoemaker,	30	0	0	38	0	9	Clothing, Rations, Fuel, Light, and Washing.
1	Carpenter,	30	0	0	38	0	9	Ditto.
1	Plumber,	35	0	0	38	0	9	Ditto.
1	Engineman,	40	0	0	33	0	9	Rations, Fuel, Light, and Washing.
1	Band Master,	26	0	0	—			None.
5	1st class Nurses,	12	0	0	34	6	3	Clothing, Rations, Fuel, Light, and Washing.
19	2nd class ditto,	10	0	0	34	6	3	Ditto.
5	3rd class ditto,	6	0	0	34	6	3	Ditto.
1	Cook,	20	0	0	34	6	3	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	12	0	0	34	6	3	Ditto.
2	Hall Maids,	6	0	0	34	6	3	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	18	0	0	34	6	3	Ditto.
2	Laundry Maids,	10	0	0	34	6	3	Ditto.
	Sligo:							
1	Steward and Gardener	35	0	0	30	0	0	Fuel, Light, Board, and Washing.
1	Gate Porter,	31	4	0	15	0	0	Clothing, Fuel, and Light.
1	Hall Porter and Painter,	25	0	0	26	0	0	Board, Washing, Clothing, Fuel, and Light.
1	Attendant and Shoemaker,	20	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
4	Male Attendants,	15	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	13	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	10	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	12	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto Assistant,	8	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
3	Female Attendants,	10	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	8	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Female Deputy Attendant,	8	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	7	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	6	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall-maid,	6	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Scullery-maid,	4	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
	Waterford:							
1	Gardener,	25	0	0	18	18	5	Residence, Clothing, and Rations.
1	Gatekeeper,	15	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	12	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Attendant,	20	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	15	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	12	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
2	Assistant ditto,	9	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	12	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Watchman,	15	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Nurse,	8	8	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	7	7	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	6	6	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
8	Assistant Nurses,	4	4	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
1	Cook,	7	7	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	7	7	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
2	Assistant Laundresses,	4	4	0	17	8	5	Ditto.

No. 28.—Table showing the Number of Board Meetings held during the Year ending 31st December, 1865, and the attendance of Governors thereat.

Asylums.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.
Armagh,	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	4	1	7
Ballinasloe,	1	5	1	7	1	3	1	8	1	3	1	3
Belfast,	1	5	1	5	2	9	–	–	1	5	1	5
Carlow,	1	6	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	8	1	3
Clonmel (Parent and Additional),	1	3	1	6	1	5	1	4	2	2 3	1	4
Cork,	1	10	2	13	2	16	2	13	2	10	2	11
Killarney,	1	4	1	6	1	6	1	7	1	5	1	4
Kilkenny,	1	4	1	4	1	5	1	4	1	3	1	3
Limerick,	1	6	1	8	1	4	1	3	1	3	1	5
Londonderry,	2	6	1	4	1	5	2	15	1	5	1	6
Maryborough,	2	6 2	1	7	1	5	1	11	1	1	1	5
Mullingar,	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	5	1	3	1	3
Omagh,	1	3	1	4	1	5	1	5	1	3	1	3
Richmond,	2	3 5	2	3 5	2	4 4	2	6 3	3	2 3 6	2	5 3
Sligo,	2	7 7	1	3	1	6	1	7	1	3	1	7
Waterford,	1	3	2	12	2	10	1	4	1	3	1	5

Asylums.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total Number of Meetings held during the year.	Average Number of Governors at each Meeting.
	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.		
Armagh,	1	3	1	4	1	7	1	4	1	5	1	4	12	5
Ballinasloe,	1	3	1	3	1	5	2	5 5	1	6	1	5	13	5
Belfast,	1	3	1	6	1	4	1	7	2	12	1	7	13	5
Carlow,	1	3	1	3	1	4	1	5	1	3	1	3	12	4
Clonmel (Parent and Additional),	1	2	1	3	4	14	2	1 1	2	1 2	1	4	13	3
Cork,	2	13	2	11	2	9	1	7	1	6	1	8	20	6
Killarney,	1	4	1	4	1	5	1	4	1	4	1	8	12	5
Kilkenny,	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	5	1	3	1	4	12	4
Limerick,	1	4	1	4	1	5	1	3	1	9	3	6 6 9	14	5
Londonderry,	1	6	1	7	1	8	1	4	1	7	1	8	14	6
Maryborough,	2	2 4	1	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	9	14	5
Mullingar,	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	3	1	5	1	5	12	4
Omagh,	1	7	1	3	1	8	1	6	1	6	1	7	12	5
Richmond,	2	5 3	3	2 3 6	2	5 3	2	4 4	2	3 2	2	5 4	26	4
Sligo,	1	7	1	12	1	9	1	11	1	9	1	5	13	7
Waterford,	1	6	1	3	1	4	1	8	2	11	1	8	15	5

No. 29.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1865.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Armagh.			**Ballinasloe—*continued.***		
Rev. James Jones, . .	1831,	7	Andw. N. Comyn, Esq., J.P.,	Mar. 20, 1861,	–
William Paton, Esq., J.P.,	1841,	9	J. J. O'Shaughnessy, Esq., J.P., ...	January, 1862,	8
Earl of Gosford, . .	1845,	–	Stephen J. Cowen, Esq., J.P.	Mar. 29, 1862,	1
Colonel Hon. J. P. Maxwell, M.P., . . .	1845,	–	Rev. J. W. Whigham, .	June, 1862,	10
Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., D.L., .	1844,	–	Thos. Kelly Mahon, Esq., J.P., ...	June, 1864,	3
Sir W. Verner, Bart., D.L.,	1844,	–	John Eyre, Esq., J.P., .	,,	–
Colonel Leslie, M.P., Lieutenant, co. Monaghan, .	1844,	–			
E. P. Shirley, Esq., M.P., D.L.	1844,	–			
Rev. Alexander Irwin, .	1850,	7			
Thomas Dobbin, Esq., J.P.,	1851,	6	**Belfast.**		
Most Rev. Archbp. Dixon,	1854,	3			
Matthew J. Anketelle, Esq., D.L., . . .	1855,	–	Marquess of Donegal, .	March, 1829,	–
William Forster, Esq., D.L.,	1855,	–	Mayor of Belfast, for the time being, . . .	,,	1
R. H. Dolling, Esq., J.P., .	1855,	–	Rev. Thos. Hincks, A.M., .	,,	–
Col. Hon. Henry Caulfield, D.L., ...	1861,	4	Robert J. Tennant, Esq., J.P., D.L., . . .	January, 1836,	–
Hugh Boyle, Esq., J.P., .	1861,	6	Right Rev. C. Denvir, D.D.	October, 1836,	3
The Lord Primate, . .	1862,	2	Rev. Jno. Edgar, D.D., LL.D.	,,	5
Edwd. W. Lucas, Esq., V.L.	1863,	3	Very Rev. Dean Stannus,	April, 1842,	3
William Kirk, Esq., D.L.,	1863,	4	Rev. H. Cooke, LL.D., D.D.,	,,	6
Colonel Sir J. M. Stronge, Bart, M.P., . . .	1864,	–	Rev. J. S. B. Monsell, A.M.	,,	–
			C. B. Grimshaw, Esq., .	October, 1846,	7
			The Marquess of Downshire	Nov. 1847,	–
			Major Crawford, J.P., D.L.,	,,	5
			The Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, . .	April, 1850,	5
Ballinasloe.			Wm. Dunville, Esq., J.P.,	May, 1851,	6
			Rev. T. F. Miller, D.D., .	Dec. 1851,	10
Rt. Hon. Earl of Clancarty, J.P., . . .	Aug. 15, 1833,	3	A. J. Macrory, Esq., .	June, 1852,	5
Right Hon. Lord Crofton, D.L., J.P., . . .	,,	–	Lord Dufferin, . .	Dec. 1855,	–
Rt. Hon. Lord Clonbrock, D.L., J.P., . . .	,,	1	Thomas M'Clure, Esq., J.P., D.L., ...	January, 1856,	11
Walter Laurence, Esq., .	,,	8	Lieut.-Col. Forde, M.P., .	March, 1862,	2
Right Hon. Lord Ashtown, D.L., J.P., . . .	,,	–			
Hon. Robert Le Poer Trench, J.P., . .	July 16, 1844,	–	**Carlow.**		
Charles Filgate, Esq., J.P.,	Sept. 13, 1844,	2	Samuel Haughton, Esq.,	Dec. 1, 1831,	8
Hon. Martin Ffrench, D.L., J.P., ...	,,	–	Rev. John Bonham, .	July 21, 1834,	–
Henry J. Gascoyne, Esq., J.P., ...	,,	4	George Evans, Esq., .	Aug. 19, 1836,	–
Right Rev. Dr. Derry, .	,,	–	Rev. James Maher, D.D.,	Nov. 2, 1837.	7
G. D. H. Kirkaldy, Esq., J.P.	,,	–	Horace Rochfort, Esq., .	May 5, 1843,	4
Anthony O'Flaherty, Esq., J.P., ...	,,	–	Thomas Braddell, Esq., .	April 24, 1845,	–
Robert French, Esq., D.L., J.P., ...	,,	–	Robt. Clayton Browne, Esq.	Feb. 15, 1847,	5
Andrew Brown, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–	Sir James Power, Bart., .	,,	–
J. Woulfe Flanigan, Esq., D.L., ...	,,	–	P. W. Redmond, Esq., .	,,	–
Sir R. O'Donel, Bart., D.L., ...	,,	–	Charles A. Walker, Esq ,	,,	–
Lt.-Col. Ousely Higgins, D.L., ...	,,	–	Rev J. I. Taylor, D.D., .	Oct. 19, 1848,	1
Cornelius O'Kelly, Esq., J.P.	,,	–	Hugh Blackney, Esq., .	,,	–
Chas. Strickland, Esq., J.P.	,,	–	William Burton, Esq., .	Mar. 7, 1850.	–
Major John D'Arcy, J.P.,	July 15, 1855,	12	The Marquess of Kildare,	Dec. 21, 1853,	–
Harry T. Potts, Esq., J.P.,	,,	5	Henry Bruen, Esq., M.P., .	,,	2
Viscount Dunlo, J.P., .	Nov. 19, 1860,	5	Rt. Rev. Dr. Walshe, D.D.,	,,	9
			William Duckett, Esq., .	,,	5
			Philip J. Newton, Esq., .	,,	–
			Major R. Owen, . .	April 24, 1855,	–
			Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq.,	Jan. 29, 1856,	–
			Rev. John Dunne, D.D., .	Sept. 14, 1859,	7
			Sir Thos. P. Butler, Bart.,	May 6, 1865,	–
			D. W. P. Beresford, M.P.,	,,	1

No. 29.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1865—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Castlebar.		
General the Earl of Lucan, K.C.B.,	Mar. 28, 1865,	–
The Marquess of Sligo,	,,	–
Lord John Browne, M.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Sir Robert Lynch Blosse, Bart., J.P.,	,,	–
Sir Richard A. O'Donnell, Bart., D.L.,	,,	–
Colonel Chas. Knox, D.L.,	,,	–
Colonel Arthur Knox Gore,	,,	–
Valentine O'Connor Blake, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
George Henry Moore, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
John Nolan Ferrall, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Lt.-Col. George G. Ouseley Higgins, D.L.,	,,	–
Chas. Strickland, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
John Thomas Cormack Walshe, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Philip Taaffe, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Anthy. Ormsby, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Thomas S. Lindsey, Esq., jun., D.L.,	,,	–
Lord Oranmore & Browne, D.L.,	June, 14, 1865,	–
Charles L. FitzGerald, D.L., J.P.,	Mar. 15, 1856,	–
Clonmel (Parent and Additional).		
Rt. Hon. Lord Gough, D.L.,	1834,	–
John Bagwell, Esq., M.P., D.L.,	,,	4
William Perry, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
George Ryan, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Rev. Walter Giles,	1835,	1
Very Rev. Dr. Burke, P.P.,	1836,	–
Rev. Mr. Baldwin, P.P.,	,,	8
Denis Phelan, Esq., M.D.,	1838,	–
Right Hon. Lord Dunally, D.L.,	1841,	–
Chas. Bianconi, Esq., D.L.,	,,	4
Edw. Phelan, Esq., M.D., J.P.,	,,	6
James Scully, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Rev. John Dill,	1843,	3
Thomas Lalor, Esq., D.L.,	1849,	–
Joseph Kenny, Esq., J.P.,	1856,	8
Richd. U. Bailey, Esq., J.P.,	1859,	–
Bassett W. Holmes, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Captain E. James Power Lalor, D.L.,	,,	–
Sir John C. Carden, Bart., D.L.,	,,	–
Joshua Minnett, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
James Lanigan, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Laurence Waldron, Esq., M.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Samuel H. Goold Adams, Esq., J.P.,	1864,	5
S. C. Moore, Esq., D.L.,	,,	2
Percy Gough, Esq., J.P.,	,,	5
John Riall, Esq.,	,,	9
Cork.		
Earl of Bandon, D.L.,	Oct. 4, 1845,	–
Earl of Mountcashel, D.L.,	,,	–
Earl of Bantry, D.L.,	,,	–
Hon. W. H. White Hedges, D.L.,	,,	–
Sir C. D. Jephson Norreys, Bart., D.L.,	,,	12
Lord Visct. Doneraile, D.L.,	,,	–
Thos. G. French, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Francis Bernard Beamish, Esq., M.P., D.L.	,,	3
Capt. R. Tonson Rye, J.P.,	,,	–
James Morrogh, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
J. Stack Murphy, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Right Rev. Dr. Delaney, D.D.	Mar. 13, 1848,	–
The Archdeacon of Cork, LL.D.,	,,	5
The Recorder of Cork, Q.C.,	,,	–
Wm. J. Sheehy, Esq., J.P.,	,,	7
D. Leahy Arthur, Esq., J.P.,	,,	3
Andw. F. Roche, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
D. W. J. Norreys, Esq., J.P.,	June 17, 1850,	20
Members of Parliament—		
For County of Cork, *ex-officio*,	Feb. 18, 1853,	1
For City of Cork, *ex-officio*	,,	–
For Bandon, ,,	,,	3
For Kinsale, ,,	,,	–
For Mallow, ,,	,,	–
For Youghal, ,,	,,	–
Mayor of Cork, J.P., *ex-officio*,	,,	3
High Sheriff of Co. of Cork, *ex-officio*,	,,	1
High Sheriff of City of Cork, *ex-officio*,	,,	6
Nich. Dunscombe, Esq., D.L.	,,	13
Wm. L. Perrier, Esq., J.P.,	,,	12
Sir Thomas Tobin, D.L.,	,,	5
S. T. W. French, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Richd. Goold Adams, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Henry Winthrop O'Donovan, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
B. S. Wood, Esq., J.P.,	,,	9
Robt. De La Cour Beamish, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
Wm. R. Meade, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Noble Johnson, Esq.,	Sept. 22, 1859,	10
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross,	July 29, 1862,	–
John H. Bainbridge, Esq., J.P.,	Oct. 12, 1863,	13
Thomas Lyons, Esq., J.P.,	July 4, 1865,	2
Thomas Jameson,	,,	–
William Johnson, D.L.,	Sept. 29, 1865,	1
Kilkenny.		
Geo. Bryan, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	April 26, 1852,	–
Colonel the Right Hon. W. F. F. Tighe, Lord Lieutenant of the co.,	,,	2
John Greene, Esq., M.P., *ex-officio*,	,,	–

No. 29.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1865—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Kilkenny—*continued.*		
Michael Sullivan, Esq., M.P., *ex-officio*,	April 26, 1852,	–
Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Lord Bishop of Ossory and Ferns,	,,	–
Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, R. C. Bishop,	,,	–
Sir John Power, Bart., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
Sir John Blunden, Bart., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
John H. Jones, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
Thomas Lalor, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
William H. Flood, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	,,	3
John De Montmorency, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Thomas Neville, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
James S. Lane, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Captain J. N. Greene, J.P.,	,,	6
The Right Worshipful Edm. Smithwick, Esq., J.P., Mayor,	,,	–
P. Connellan, Esq., D.L., J.P.	,,	4
J. K. Aylward, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
Lord James Butler, J.P.,	May 16, 1855,	–
J. M. Tidmarsh, Esq., J.P.,	1858,	3
Hon. L. A. Ellis, M.P., *ex-officio*,	Jan. 29, 1857,	–
Lieut.-Col. W. V. Stuart, D.L., J.P.,	Jan. 26, 1858,	–
John Walsh, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
John Power, Esq., J.P.,	1861,	9
Captain T. H. Ponsonby,	,,	6
The Right Hon. the Earl of Bessborough,	1862,	2
Sir Henry Marsh, High Sheriff, *ex-officio*,	1864,	–
Sir John Gray, M.P.,	1865,	–
Sir James Langrishe, Bart., D.L.,	May 6, 1865,	1
The Right Hon. the Earl of Carrick,	Sept. 10, 1865,	–
John Murphy, Esq., J.P.,	,,	2
The Most Noble the Marquess of Ormonde,	Oct. 30, 1865,	–
Killarney.		
The Lord Ventry,	April 26, 1852,	–
The Right Hon. Viscount Castlerosse, M.P.,	,,	3
The M'Gillycuddy of the Reeks, D.L.,	,,	–
St. John Blacker, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Wm. L. Crosbie, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Stephen Collis, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Dan. C. Coltsmann, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
William Denny, Esq., D.L.,	,,	10
Sir William D. Godfrey, Bart., D.L.,	,,	1
Thos. Gallwey, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Wilson Gun, Esq., J.P.,	,,	9
Killarney—*continued.*		
Major Murray Home, J.P.,	April 26, 1852,	–
The Knight of Kerry, D.L.,	,,	–
John Leahy, Esq., J.P.,	,,	2
Denis Shine Lawlor, Esq., J.P.,	,,	8
Daniel Mahony, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
John Mahony, Esq., J.P.,	,,	8
James O'Connell, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
M'Carthy O'Leary, Esq., J.P.,	,,	8
Thomas Sandes, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, R. C. Bishop,	,,	1
J. Morrogh Bernard, Esq., D.L., High Sheriff,	Nov. 13, 1854,	3
Henry Leahy, Esq., J.P.,	Sept. 22, 1859,	8
The O'Donoghue, M.P.,	–	–
Letterkenny.		
Sir James Stewart, Bart., J.P., D.L.,	Jan. 21, 1865,	–
Wm. Fenwick, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
John Harvey, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Rev. Edward Bowen,	,,	–
John V. Stewart, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Lord Edward Chichester,	,,	–
Viscount Lifford, J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Alex. J. R. Stewart, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Thomas Bath, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
John G. Bowen, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Fras. Mansfield, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Major R. G. Montgomery, J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Thos. Conolly, Esq., M.P., J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Wybrants Olphert, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Wm. Sinclair, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Thomas Brook, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Rev. William Edwards,	,,	–
Viscount Hamilton, M.P.,	,,	–
Lord George Hill,	,,	–
Lord Francis Conyngham, J.P.,	,,	–
The Right Rev. Dr. Daniel M'Gettigan,	,,	–
George Young, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
William Style, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
John R. Boyd, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
J. Grove Grove, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Capt. Thomas Patterson, J.P.,	Jan. 13, 1866,	–
Limerick.		
Rt. Hon. Lord Monteagle,	1822,	–
Right Worshipful the Mayor, *ex-officio*,	–	9

No. 29.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1865—*con.*

Names.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
LIMERICK—*continued.*		
The Lord Bishop, *ex-officio*,	–	–
Very Rev. Dean Kirwan, *ex-officio*,		1
Ven. Archdeacon Peacock, *ex-officio*,	–	–
The Most Rev. Dr. Butler, R. C. Bishop, *ex-officio*,	–	–
Wm. Howley, Esq., D.L.,	1827,	1
Henry Maunsell, Esq.,	1833,	4
John W. Mahony, Esq.,	,,	10
John Singleton, Esq.,	1839,	–
Lord Viscount Gort,	,,	–
Sir David Roche, Bart.,	,,	–
Sir Hugh D. Massy, Bart.	1845,	1
Michael Furnell, Esq.,	,,	–
Col. the Right Hon. Wm. Monsell, M.P.,	1847,	1
Sir Wm. Barrington, Bt.,	,,	–
Richard Russell, Esq.,	,,	1
John Low, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Thomas Kelly, Esq.,	,,	–
Sir Vere De Vere, Bart.,	,,	–
Colonel C. M. Vandeleur,	1848,	–
William J. Geary, Esq.,	1850,	–
Thomas Boyse, Esq.,	,,	3
Michael R. Ryan, Esq.,	1859,	12
William Spaight, Esq.,	1860,	2
Heffernan Considine, Esq.,	,,	–
Stephen E. de Vere, Esq.,	1861,	–
Captain M. Gavin,	1862,	8
John T. M'Sheehy, Esq.,	,,	12
Thadeus M'Donnell, Esq.,	1865,	–
LONDONDERRY.		
Sir J. Stewart, Bart., J.P.,	1829,	1
Major Scott, J.P., D.L.,	,,	9
W. Fenwick, Esq., J.P.,	,,	2
J. Harvey, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	,,	1
Sir C. Style, Bart., J.P.,	1830,	–
Wm. H. Ash, Esq., J.P., D.L.	,,	–
Rev. E. Bowen,	1834,	–
Sir R. Bateson, Bart., J.P.,	1836,	12
J. V. Stewart, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
J. B. Beresford, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	1839,	1
Lord E. Chichester,	1843,	–
Lord Lifford,	1845,	–
Rev. W. M'Clure,	,,	8
Sir H. H. Bruce, Bt., M.P.,	1847,	–
Rev. B. B. Gough,	1849,	–
Right Rev. Dr. Kelly,	1850,	–
A. J. R. Stewart, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Anthony Babington, Esq.,	1852,	2
Lord Bishop of Derry,	1854,	6
Thomas Batt, Esq., J.P.,	1855,	–
J. G. Bowen, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
John Ferguson, Esq., J.P.,	1856,	–
Fras. Mansfield, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
R. Montgomery, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
Thos. Conolly, Esq., M.P.,	,,	–
Wybrants Olpherts, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
William Sinclair, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Thomas Brooke, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–

Names.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
LONDONDERRY—*con.*		
Sir W. F. Heygate, Bart., M.P.,	1859,	1
R. P. Dawson, Esq., M.P., J.P.,	,,	–
Dean of Derry,	1860,	2
A. Lyle, Esq., Lieut. of the County,	,,	4
Rev. W. Edwards,	,,	1
The Archdeacon of Derry,	1862,	–
The Mayor of Derry,	1863,	–
G. Skipton, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	1864,	13
B. M'Corkle, Esq., J.P.,	,,	6
Major Browne, J.P.,	,,	2
R. Ogilby, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
W. M'Cormack, Esq., M.P.,	,,	–
Walter Greene, Esq., J.P.	1865,	4
MARYBOROUGH.		
Viscount de Vesci,	April 6, 1833,	4
Rev. T. Harpur,	,,	–
George Adair, Esq.,	Mar. 24, 1835,	1
R. M. Alloway, Esq.,	,,	1
R. S. Hawkesworth, Esq.,	April 12, 1846,	4
Rev. J. T. Moore,	Aug. 7, 1848,	–
Rt. Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick,	Feb. 9, 1850,	–
Thomas Kemmis, Esq.,	Nov. 20, 1850,	–
Rev. Dr. Taylor,	May 26, 1855,	7
D. Thompson, Esq.,	April 26, 1856,	2
Geo. Garvey, Esq.,	Sept. 10, 1857,	5
Thomas Hackett, Esq.,	,,	7
T. W. Trench, Esq.,	,,	1
M. J. Sweetman, Esq.,	Sept. 22, 1859,	2
Michael Dunne, Esq.,	Jan. 11, 1860,	10
Edmund Dease, Esq.,	Mar. 26, 1862,	8
Honourable A. Bury,	,,	3
J. F. Rolleston, Esq.,	,,	3
J. F. Hutchinson, Esq.,	,,	1
Sir Allen J. Walsh, Bart.,	Dec. 15, 1863,	4
William Phillips, Esq.,	April 11, 1864,	4
MULLINGAR.		
Marquess of Headfort,	July 8, 1834,	–
Earl of Fingall,	,,	–
Earl of Mayo,	,,	–
Lord Bishop of Meath,	,,	–
Lord Athlumney,	,,	–
Mathew E. Corbally, M.P.,	,,	–
J. W. L. Naper, D.L.,	,,	–
Robert Fowler, D.L.,	,,	–
Sir Henry Meredyth, Bt.,	,,	–
Samuel Winter, D.L.,	,,	–
Richard Bolton, D.L.,	,,	–
Edward M'Evoy, M.P.,	,,	–
John A. Farrell, jun., D.L.,	,,	–
Marquess of Westmeath,	,,	–
Lord Kilmaine,	,,	–
Lord Castlemaine,	,,	–
Lord Vaux of Harrowden,	,,	–
Rt. Rev. Dr. Cantwell,	,,	6
Sir Percy Nugent, Bart.,	,,	–
Sir Richd. Levinge, Bart., M.P.,	,,	1

No. 29.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1865—*con.*

Names.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Mullingar—*con.*		
Wm. P. Urquhart, M.P.,	July 8, 1854,	8
Sir Benjamin Chapman, Bart.,	,,	–
John C. Lyons, D.L.,	,,	–
George A. Boyd, D.L.,	,,	–
Colonel Caulfield, D.L.,	,,	12
Hon. L. King Harman,	,,	–
Anthony Lefroy, M.P.,	,,	–
Right Rev. Dr. Kilduffe,	,,	–
Rev. Essex Edgeworth,	,,	5
Col. F. S. Greville, M.P.,	,,	–
John L. O'Farrell, D.L.,	,,	–
Col. Henry Musters, D.L.,	,,	–
Right Hon. Baron Hughes,	,,	–
Philip O'Reilly, D.L.,	,,	2
Fredk. Jessop, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
John Shuldham, D.L.,	,,	–
George Eivers, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
Willoughby Bond, D.L.,	,,	4
Major J. L. Naper,	May 1, 1856,	–
Earl of Granard,	June 24, 1857,	1
Robert Smyth, D.L.,	,,	7
Thos. J. Smyth, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
Earl of Longford,	March 6, 1865,	5
Joseph Tuite, Esq., D.L.,	Sept. 16, 1865,	2
Major J. L. Nugent, D.L.,	,,	–
James W. Bond, D.L.,	,,	–
Omagh.		
Marquess of Abercorn,	Sept. 10, 1852,	–
Earl of Erne,	,,	–
Earl of Enniskillen,	,,	–
Rev. Lord Adam Loftus,	,,	1
Lord Claude Hamilton, M.P.	,,	2
Rt. Hon. H. T. L. Corry, M.P.	,,	1
Hon. Wm. S. Knox, M.P.,	,,	1
John F. Lowry, Esq.,	,,	–
Fras. J. Gervais, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
Charles Eccles, Esq., D.L.,	,,	2
Major Francis Ellis, J.P.,	,,	7
Samuel Vesey, Esq., D.L.,	,,	5
H. L. Prentice, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
John Humphreys, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Robert Evans, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Captain M. Archdall, M.P.,	,,	–
Rev. John G. Porter, J.P.,	,,	–
H. M. D'A. Irvine, Esq.,	,,	–
Wm. H. Archdall, Esq., J.P.	,,	3
H. M. Richardson, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
Geo. F. Brooke, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
James Lendrum, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Jno. G. V. Porter, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
Robert Archdall, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Wm. Patterson, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Wm. Verner, jun., Esq., D.L.	,,	–
R. W. Lowry, sen., Esq., D.L.,	Dec. 11, 1852,	–
Thos. R. Browne, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
Rev. H. Tottenham, A.M., D.L.,	Oct. 14, 1852,	–
Wm. L. Ogilby, Esq., D.L.,	Dec. 11, 1852,	–
Hon. A. G. Stuart, D.L.,	May 24, 1855,	–
Anketell Moutray, Esq., J.P.	Dec. 10, 1855,	–
Omagh—*continued.*		
Earl of Belmore,	Sept. 28, 1857,	1
Wm. F. Black, Esq., J.P.,	,,	7
Sir John M. Stewart, Bart., D.L.,	Nov. 18, 1859,	5
Captain A. F. Knox, J.P.,	Jan. 28, 1860,	2
Captain George P. M'Clintock, J.P.,	April 24, 1862,	2
George C. Brackenridge, Esq., J.P.,	July 29, 1862,	5
Maurice C. Maude, Esq., J.P.,	Sept. 22, 1859,	–
Major A. W. Cole Hamilton, D.L.,	Nov. 5, 1864,	4
James Greer, jun., Esq.,	,,	1
Charles Scott, Esq., J.P.,	June 23, 1865,	6
Captain Thos. Auchinleck,	,,	5
Ex-officio.		
Members of Parliament and High Sheriffs for Tyrone and Fermanagh,	–	–
Richmond.		
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Meath, D.L., J.P.,	Sept. 6, 1830,	4
The Rt. Hon. Fred. Shaw, P.C.,	Sept. 8, 1830,	11
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Fingall, Lieutenant, co. Meath, K.ST.P., P.C.,	Dec. 1, 1831,	–
John Ennis, Esq., D.L., M.P.	Feb. 24, 1844,	–
Sir Edward Borough, Bt., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
Sir George Hodson, Bart., D.L., J.P.,	Feb. 15, 1847,	15
Michl. Staunton, Esq., J.P.	,,	26
G. A. Hamilton, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
John Lentaigne, Esq., M.D., D.L.,	,,	4
Right Hon. Viscount Gormanstown, D.L., J.P.,	Oct. 19, 1848,	–
Sir Henry Meredyth, Bt., D.L.,	,,	–
L. Waldron, Esq., D.L., M.P.	Aug. 2, 1856,	10
Ths. Lee Norman, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
G. H. Lindsay, Esq., D.L.,	Feb. 21, 1860,	18
F. Donagh, Esq., J.P.,	March 6, 1863,	13
Sligo.		
Sir R. G. Booth, Bart., D.L., M.P.,	Sept. 10, 1852,	1
Colonel Barrett,	,,	4
Rich. Brinkley, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
C. W. C. O'Hara, Esq., D.L.,	,,	5
B. O. Cogan, Esq., J.P.,	,,	5
Major Ffolliott, J.P.,	,,	1
J. A. Holmes, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–

No. 29.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1865—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Sligo—*continued.*		
J. W. King, Esq., D.L.,	Sept. 10, 1862,	–
F. M. Olpherts, Esq., J.P.,	,,	9
Peter O'Connor, Esq., J.P.,	,,	11
Edward Smyth, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Right Hon. the Earl of Leitrim,	,,	–
H. L. Montgomery, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Wm. Johnston, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
F. A. La Touche, Esq., J.P.,	Sept. 10, 1852,	3
Colonel Whyte, D.L.,	,,	1
P. Simpson, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
J. R. Dickson, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
J. Wood, Esq., J.P.,	,,	3
William Phibbs, Esq.,	Sept. 29, 1852,	8
Right Rev. Dr. Gillooly,	Nov. 19, 1860,	7
Joshua Kell, Esq., J.P.,	May 29, 1861,	1
J. Johnstown, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
J. O'Donnell, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
H. O'Beirne, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Granard, K.ST.P., Lieut., co. Leitrim,	Mar. 26, 1862,	–
Jemmett Duke, Esq., J.P.,	June 24, 1862,	3
High Sheriff for County of Sligo, for time being (*ex-officio*),	–	–
High Sheriff for County of Leitrim, for time being (*ex-officio*),	–	–
A. L. Tottenham, Esq., J.P.,	Mar. 19, 1863,	3
Col. E. Cooper, J.P., M.P.,	June 24, 1863,	5
C. D. Fox, Esq., J.P.,	Feb. 27, 1864,	8
Alex. Percival, Esq., J.P.,	June 23, 1864,	4
J. W. Flanagan, Esq., J.P.,	Oct. 1, 1864,	–
E. MacGuire, Esq., D.L.,	Nov. 5, 1864,	1
Sligo—*continued.*		
Wm. A. Lawder, Esq., J.P.,	March 24, 1865,	–
William Peyton, Esq., J.P.	Sept. 29, 1865,	1
Waterford.		
Right Hon. Lord Stuart De Decies,	Oct. 31, 1834,	–
Wm. Christmas, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Nicholas Power, Esq.,	,,	–
Henry Denny, Esq.,	,,	1
Thos. Meagher, Esq., J.P.,	Aug. 18, 1841,	–
Sir Benjamin Morris, D.L.,	,,	1
James Keating, Esq., J.P.,	Oct. 19, 1848,	4
Very Rev. Edw. N. Hoare,	Dec. 8, 1851,	8
E. Roberts, Esq.,	,,	5
John Power, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Chas. Newport, Esq., J.P.,	Aug. 1, 1853,	3
Colonel Emanuel Roberts,	,,	11
Very Rev. M. Flynn,	June 19, 1854,	7
Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien,	April 22, 1856,	–
Sir Robert J. Paul, Bart., J.P.,	Dec. 24, 1861,	3
Hon. D. F. Fortescue, M.P.,	,,	3
Robt. T. Carew, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	4
Rt. Hon. Earl Huntingdon,	Mar. 29, 1862,	–
Right Rev. Lord Bishop Cashel, &c., &c., *pro. tem.*,	–	1
The Members of Parliament for County and City, *pro. tem.*,	–	6
The High Sheriffs for County and City, *pro. tem.*,	–	1
The Mayor, *pro. tem.*,	–	9

APPENDIX C.—

No. 1.—Return of all persons Committed to Gaols as "*Dangerous*

Gaols.	Remaining in Custody on 31st Dec., 1864.			Committed during Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.			Total Number in Custody during the Year.			Removed to Asylums under Lord Lieutenant's Warrant.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	11	7	18	13	6	19	24	13	37	15	3	18
Belfast,	8	2	10	28	9	37	36	11	47	–	–	–
Carlow,	–	–	–	2	3	5	2	3	5	1	3	4
Carrick-on-Shannon,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2
Castlebar,	12	7	19	31	17	48	43	24	67	9	8	17
Cavan,	13	8	21	15	3	18	28	11	39	7	4	11
Clonmel,	–	–	–	6	2	8	6	2	8	4	2	6
Cork City,	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3
Cork County,	1	–	1	13	21	34	14	21	35	14	19	33
Downpatrick,	24	10	34	25	7	32	49	17	66	–	2	2
Drogheda,	–	1	1	4	2	6	4	3	7	–	–	–
Dundalk,	1	–	1	13	5	18	14	5	19	6	4	10
Ennis,	1	–	1	14	11	25	15	11	26	5	7	12
Enniskillen,	1	–	1	8	5	13	9	5	14	6	3	9
Galway County,	17	7	24	19	9	28	36	16	52	12	5	17
Galway Town,	4	1	5	2	–	2	6	1	7	3	1	4
Grangegorman,	–	57	57	–	49	49	–	106	106	–	30	30
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	7	6	13	7	6	13	5	4	9
Kilmainham,	12	9	21	15	9	24	27	18	45	10	6	16
Lifford,	35	7	42	28	13	41	63	20	83	6	2	8
Limerick City,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick County,	2	–	2	22	6	28	24	6	30	12	6	18
Londonderry,	12	–	12	16	3	19	28	3	31	1	–	1
Longford,	2	1	3	6	1	7	8	2	10	4	2	6
Maryborough,	2	–	2	8	1	9	10	1	11	7	1	8
Monaghan,	10	8	18	15	13	28	25	21	46	6	5	11
Mullingar,	–	–	–	9	3	12	9	3	12	5	3	8
Naas,	16	4	20	6	8	14	22	12	34	4	4	8
Nenagh,	–	1	1	14	7	21	14	8	22	13	8	21
Omagh,	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	2	3
Richmond Bridewell,	45	–	45	70	–	70	115	–	115	18	–	18
Roscommon,	10	6	16	11	11	22	21	17	38	1	–	1
Sligo,	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Tralee,	–	–	–	8	2	10	8	2	10	6	1	7
Trim,	–	–	–	10	7	17	10	7	17	4	2	6
Tullamore,	–	1	1	11	2	13	11	3	14	8	2	10
Waterford,	–	–	–	8	10	18	8	10	18	8	9	17
Wexford,	45	–	45	19	11	30	64	11	75	1	1	2
Wicklow,	6	2	8	8	6	14	14	8	22	3	5	8
Total,	290	139	429	491	273	764	781	412	1193	210	157	367

Lunatics in Gaols.

Lunatics" during the year ending 31st December, 1865.

Discharged by Committing Magistrates.			Otherwise Discharged.			Died.			Total Removed Discharged, and Died.			Remaining in Gaols on 31st December, 1865.			Gaols.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
7	5	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	8	30	2	5	7	Armagh.
23	10	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	10	33	13	1	14	Belfast.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	Carlow.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Carrick-on-Shannon.
7	4	11	–	–	–	3	1	4	19	13	32	24	11	35	Castlebar.
6	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	7	20	15	4	19	Cavan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	2	–	2	Clonmel.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	Cork City.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	20	3	–	1	1	Cork County.
14	1	15	–	–	–	2	–	2	16	3	19	33	14	47	Downpatrick.
3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	1	–	1	Drogheda.
4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	4	14	4	1	5	Dundalk.
3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	9	7	16	6	4	10	Ennis.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	11	2	1	3	Enniskillen.
11	6	17	–	–	–	2	–	2	25	11	36	11	5	16	Galway County.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	2	–	2	Galway Town.
–	27	27	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	62	62	–	44	44	Grangegorman.
2	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	7	6	13	–	–	–	Kilkenny.
5	2	7	–	1	1	–	–	–	15	9	24	12	9	21	Kilmainham.
26	8	34	–	–	–	2	–	2	34	10	44	29	10	39	Lifford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Limerick City.
2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	15	6	21	9	–	9	Limerick County.
7	3	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	9	3	12	19	–	19	Londonderry.
3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	9	1	–	1	Longford.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	9	2	–	2	Maryborough.
9	4	13	–	–	–	3	2	5	18	11	29	7	10	17	Monaghan.
3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	9	3	12	–	–	–	Mullingar.
2	2	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	7	6	13	15	6	21	Naas.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	8	21	1	–	1	Nenagh.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	Omagh.
40	–	40	–	–	–	4	–	4	62	–	62	53	–	53	Richmond Bridewell.
2	5	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	7	12	16	10	26	Roscommon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	Sligo.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	8	1	1	2	Tralee.
3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	11	3	3	6	Trim.
2	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	11	3	14	–	–	–	Tullamore.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	10	18	–	–	–	Waterford.
6	2	8	2	–	2	4	–	4	13	3	16	51	8	59	Wexford.
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	6	11	9	2	11	Wicklow.
197	93	290	6	2	8	25	10	35	438	262	700	343	150	493	Total.

No. 2.—Return of the Number of Lunatics of all classes who were detained in Gaols in the course of the Year 1865.

Classification of Lunatics.	Remaining in Custody from previous year.			Committed during year.			Total Number in Custody.			Removed to Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Discharged, by order of Lord Lieutenant.			Discharged by Committing Magistrates.			Otherwise removed from Gaol.			Died.			Total Removed, Discharged, and Died.			Remaining in Gaols on 31st Dec.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons acquitted of offences on the ground of insanity, .	4	1	5	9	2	11	13	3	16	3	2	5	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	8	–	8
Persons found insane on arraignment, and incapable of pleading, ...	4	1	5	3	4	7	7	5	12	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	5	4	9	2	1	3
Persons under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, who became insane in gaol, .	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
Persons committed in default of surety to keep the peace, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to committal, ...	1	1	2	10	4	14	11	5	16	8	4	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	10	5	15	1	–	1
Persons committed under the Vagrancy Act, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to committal, .	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–
Persons committed as dangerous lunatics, ...	290	139	429	491	273	764	781	412	1,193	210	157	367	–	–	–	197	93	290	6	2	8	25	10	35	438	262	700	343	150	493
Total, . . .	299	142	441	515	286	801	814	428	1,242	227	168	395	2	1	3	197	93	290	8	4	12	26	11	37	460	277	737	354	151	505

APPENDIX D.

Private Licensed Houses.

Return of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year ending 31st December, 1865.

Asylums.	Number remaining in Asylums on 31st Dec., 1865.			Admitted during the Year ending 31st December, 1865.			Total under treatment during the Year.			Discharged.									Escaped.			Died.			Total of Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes.			Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1865.		
										Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved or Incurable.														
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	18	11	29	16	4	20	34	15	49	8	1	9	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	2	11	25	13	38
Bellevue, Co. Dublin,	17	9	26	1	–	1	18	9	27	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3	16	8	24
Bloomfield Retreat, do.,	13	24	37	6	5	11	19	29	48	1	2	3	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	2	5	4	7	11	15	22	37
Bushy Park, Co. Limerick,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	17	6	23	–	2	2	17	8	25	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	3	16	6	22
Cookstown, Co. Kilkenny,	4	5	9	2	2	4	6	7	13	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	4	10
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	9	9	–	6	6	–	15	15	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	5	5	–	10	10
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	4	4	–	2	2	–	6	6	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	4	4
Farnham House, do.,	23	12	35	11	7	18	34	19	53	4	–	4	2	4	6	5	–	5	–	–	–	4	–	4	15	4	19	19	15	34
Hampstead House, do.,	25	1	26	11	–	11	36	1	37	1	–	1	5	–	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	9	–	9	27	1	28
Highfield, do.,	–	15	15	–	4	4	–	19	19	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	12	12
Hartfield House, do.,	38	–	38	16	–	16	54	–	54	6	–	6	4	–	4	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	–	4	16	–	16	38	–	38
Lindville, Co. Cork,	17	13	30	8	9	17	25	22	47	2	2	4	–	2	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	6	10	21	16	37
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	7	7	–	1	1	–	8	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	7	7
Lucan Spa, do.,	12	14	26	4	7	11	16	21	37	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	4	6	14	17	31
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	8	4	12	2	5	7	10	9	19	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	6	8	5	13
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin	4	4	8	3	2	5	7	6	13	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	2	5	4	4	8
St. Patrick's, Dublin City,	75	70	145	12	8	20	87	78	165	3	3	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	2	7	9	5	14	78	73	151
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	53	53	–	21	21	–	74	74	–	12	12	–	5	5	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	20	20	–	54	54
Verville, do.,	–	19	19	–	10	10	–	29	29	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	6	6	–	23	23
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Total,	272	281	553	92	95	187	364	376	740	28	42	70	14	20	34	11	10	21	1	–	1	22	9	31	76	81	157	288	295	583

APPENDIX E.

Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum.

No. 1.—Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, &c., during the Year ended 31st December, 1865.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Asylum on 31st December, 1864,	83	37	120
Admitted to 31st December, 1865,	7	8	15
Total,	90	45	135
Discharged during the Year:			
Recovered,	1	–	1
Improved,	1	1	2
Unimproved,	1	–	1
Total Discharged,	3	1	4
Deaths from Natural Causes,	3	3	6
Total Discharges and Deaths during the Year,	6	4	10
Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1865,	84	41	125

No. 2.—Form of Disease in those remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1865.

Form of Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania,	40	20	60
Melancholia,	17	4	21
Moral Insanity,	1	4	5
Imbecility,	9	7	16
Epileptic,	2	1	3
Dementia,	1	1	2
Idiotic,	1	1	2
Total,	71	38	109

No. 3.—Classification of Patients in Asylum on 31st December, 1865.

Classification.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Convalescent, or Sane,	13	3	16
Quiet and Orderly, but Insane,	10	10	20
Moderately tranquil,	49	15	64
Noisy and Refractory,	12	13	25
Total,	84	41	125
Imbecile and Epileptic,	13	11	24
Suicidal,	2	5	7

No. 4.—Outlay and Produce on Farm and Garden for the Year ended 31st December, 1865.

—	Amount.	—	Amount.
	£ s. d.		A. R. P.
Outlay,	273 13 8½	Quantity of Land under—	
		Spade Cultivation,	5 1 37
		Plough „	6 0 21
Produce,	352 10 4	Grass „	11 1 37
		Buildings, Airing Courts, &c.,	6 0 6
Net Profit,	78 16 7½	Total,	29 0 21

No. 5.—Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended 31st December, 1865.

Receipts.	Amount.			Expenditure.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance on hand, 31st Dec., 1864,	1	10	11½	Provisions, including Groceries,	1,594	0	1½
Treasury Advances,	4,813	0	5	Clothing of Patients and Servants,	342	6	8½
Received for Sale of Garden and Farm Produce,	111	6	3	Light (Gas),	60	18	3
Received for Sale of Rags,	0	7	0	Washing (Chandlery),	47	17	6
				Salaries of Officers,	813	19	4½
				Wages of Servants,	418	5	2
				Bedding and Furniture,	5	14	0
				Repairs and Alterations,	36	5	7
				Farm and Garden,	273	13	8½
				Medical Comforts:			
				Medicines,	22	14	4
				Tobacco and Snuff,	30	14	0
				Incidental Expenses,	73	5	10½
				Transmission of Patients,	12	0	10
				Total Outlay,	3,731	15	5½
				Overdrawn from Bank—repaid,	9	16	8
				Balance on hand 31st Dec., 1865,	1,184	12	6
					4,926	4	7½
				Daily average No. of Patients, 126,	—		
				Average Cost of each Patient per head per annum, on the entire outlay,	29	12	4
Total Receipts,	4,926	4	7½				

No. 6.—Dietary.

Meals.	Dietary.	Number on each Description of Diet.		
		M.	F.	T.
	Ordinary.			
Breakfast,	1 pint tea or ¾ pint milk, and 8 oz. bread; or ¾ pint milk with 1 quart stirabout.	70	32	102
Dinner,*	1 quart of soup and 10½ oz. bread; or ½ lb. meat and 2½ lbs. potatoes; or on fast days, 1 quart cocoa and 10½ oz. bread; or ½ lb. ling and 2½ lbs. potatoes.			
Supper,	1 pint tea, or ¾ pint milk, and 8 oz. bread.			
	Extra.			
Breakfast,	Tea and eggs, with bread and butter.	14	9	23
Dinner,	Beef tea, chops or steaks, with bread, vegetables, porter, beer, &c.			
Supper,	Tea, bread, and butter, &c.			
	Hospital Diet includes porter, spirits, wine, arrow-root, &c., &c., as ordered.			
		84	41	125

* On Mondays and Wednesdays, soup, consisting of 17 lbs. of coarse beef and 3 ox heads. On Saturdays, soup, consisting of 26 lbs. of mutton.

APPENDIX F.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,
Sir, 19th December, 1865.

In consequence of a recent occurrence in a District Lunatic Asylum, which was brought under the cognizance of the Lord Lieutenant, I am directed by the Inspectors to intimate to you, that it is His Excellency's express desire that the following regulation (if it does not already exist) shall be established in all District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, viz.:— That no male visitor shall be left alone with a female patient, with the exception of father, husband, son, or brother. A similar rule to be made as to relationship with regard to female visitors to male patients.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. J. Corbet, Chief Clerk.

The Resident Medical Superintendent,
——— District Lunatic Asylum.

APPENDIX G.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

Wodehouse.

Whereas by an order of this Board made the 16th day of January, 1862, certain general rules were made, framed, and established, for the good conduct of the several District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

And whereas it is expedient that certain further rules should be added thereunto.

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland, by virtue of the powers given unto us by the statutes in that case made and provided, do hereby order and direct that the following further rules shall be added to and form a part of the said rules and regulations made, framed, and established, as aforesaid.

Rules.

1. That a system of education be authorized in those asylums where the Governors are disposed to adopt it, but subject to the following regulations:—

2. That the Resident Medical Superintendent alone shall select such patients as may be deemed likely to benefit by tuition, and shall regulate the hours at which such tuition may be given.

3. The elementary books to be used shall be those of the National Board of Education.

4. No religious instruction shall be given in the schools.

5. The Board of Governors may employ a male teacher and a female teacher in each asylum. The salary of the former not to exceed forty pounds a-year, and of the latter thirty pounds.

6. When a larger salary is proposed to be paid, or when, from the size of the asylum, more than one teacher of either sex is required, the Board shall apply to the Lord Lieutenant for an authority to appoint such salary or teacher.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 11th day of February, 1865.

Maziere Brady, *C.*
F. Blackburne.
Fred. Shaw.
T. B. Cusack Smith.
J. D. Fitzgerald.
R. Deasy.
James A. Lawson.

Dublin: Printed by Alexander Thom, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY THOMAS CONSTABLE.
1866.

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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

SIR GEORGE GREY, BART., M.P.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 31*st January* 1866.

SIR,

We have the honour to lay before you our Eighth Annual Report on the condition and management of Lunatics, and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

Deputy-Commissioners.

No steps have yet been taken in Parliament to place the appointments of the Deputy-Commissioners on a more durable basis, but we trust that in the ensuing session the zealous and really indispensable services of these gentlemen will be permanently secured to the Board.

Statistics of Insanity.

The number and distribution of the insane in Scotland, on 1st January 1865, exclusive of unreported lunatics placed in private dwellings and maintained from private resources, were as follows:—

Mode of Distribution.				Private.			Pauper.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Public and District Asylums, .	1544	1581	3125	428	398	826	1116	1183	2299
„ Private „	354	434	788	93	136	229	261	298	559
„ Parochial „	217	280	497	...	...	...	217	280	497
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	180	248	428	...	...	...	180	248	428
„ Private Dwellings,	710	920	1630	8	13	21	702	907	1609
TOTAL,	3005	3463	6468	529	547	1076	2476	2916	5392

Statistics of Insanity

It appears from this Table, that of insane persons in Scotland, of whom we have official cognizance, 1076 were supported by private funds, and 5392 by parochial rates. At 1st January 1864, the corresponding numbers were 1039 and 5320. There was thus, in 1864, an increase of 37 in the number of private patients, and an increase of 72 in that of paupers.

In the manner of distribution, the following changes occurred in 1864 :—

In Public and District Asylums there was an increase of 9 private and 197 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there was an increase of 28 private patients, and a decrease of 112 pauper patients.

In Parochial Asylums there was an increase of 7 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there was an increase of 8 pauper patients.

In Private Dwellings there was a decrease of 28 pauper patients.

It appears from the foregoing figures that there is a tendency to increase in the number of both private and pauper patients, but not in either case to any great extent.

We have excluded from the list of lunatics the imbecile children in the training school at Larbert, as they are not under the Sheriffs' order, nor certificated as lunatics in terms of the Statute. Their numbers at 1st January 1865 were 18 males and 11 females. We have likewise excluded a considerable number of paupers in ordinary wards of poorhouses, who are not less of unsound mind than many patients in asylums, but who nevertheless are not lunatics in a legal point of view, from not having been certified as such by two medical men.

The number of criminal lunatics in the Central Prison at Perth on 1st January 1865, comprised 25 males and 11 females; being an increase of 5 males, and a decrease of 1 female, since 1st January of the preceding year. The total number of lunatics, of whom we had official cognizance, at 1st January 1865, was thus 6504.

The following Table shows the number of private and pauper lunatics, of whom we have had official cognizance, at 1st January of each year, since the institution of our Board :—

At 1st January	Number of Pauper Lunatics.		Number of Private Insane.	
	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Asylums.	As Single Patients under the Sheriff's order.
1858, . .	2953	1784	1012	20
1859, . .	3103	1877	1011	24
1860, . .	3379	1847	971	21
1861, . .	3470	1787	992	22
1862, . .	3548	1741	1031	21
1863, . .	3604	1679	1023	21
1864, . .	3683	1637	1018	21
1865, . .	3783	1609	1055	21

This Table shows a steady increase in the number of pauper lunatics in establishments, and a steady decrease of those in private dwellings. The increase, however, is so much greater than the decrease, that the total number of pauper lunatics has risen from 4737 at 1st January 1858, to 5392 at 1st January 1865. On the other hand, the number of private patients, whether in establishments or in private dwellings, has undergone no material increase during the seven years. This difference in the growth of pauper and private lunacy depends not so much on the smaller proclivity of the wealthier classes to insanity, as on the pauperising tendency of the malady, which leads to a considerable number of patients being every year transferred from the category of private lunatics to that of paupers. The influence of asylum extension in promoting this change is very considerable, as from the cost of maintenance being materially greater in establishments than in private dwellings, the funds of the patient and of his relatives are sooner exhausted when recourse is had to asylum treatment, which, with the increase of accommodation, becomes of more frequent occurrence.

The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each county at 1st January of each year, from 1858 to 1865; and it will be observed that the greatest increase has taken place in those counties in which manufacturing industry has been most active, namely, in Forfarshire and Lanarkshire; but when this Table is compared with that given below, which shows the number of cases intimated, it does not appear that the increase here noted is owing to any greater proneness to insanity in such counties. Its

Statistics of Insanity

cause would rather seem to be dependent on the prolonged lives of the patients from the better treatment to which they are now subjected. In some counties, such as Berwick, Bute, Haddington, Kinross, Linlithgow, Nairn, and Selkirk, in which the population is chiefly agricultural and stationary, the amount of pauper lunacy has undergone very little change in the period specified, but we are unable to trace this result to any peculiarity in the habits or occupations of the population. The proportion of intimations in such counties is as great as in those first mentioned.

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable at January 1st of							
	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
1. Aberdeen,	318	345	387	406	428	414	407	411
2. Argyll,	179	210	220	222	214	207	215	228
3. Ayr,	212	216	260	255	238	251	237	239
4. Banff,	80	85	89	87	91	91	91	87
5. Berwick,	65	62	58	61	64	61	59	55
6. Bute,	31	30	37	40	37	34	34	33
7. Caithness,	72	88	93	99	105	104	101	97
8. Clackmannan,	26	36	37	33	35	34	29	30
9. Dumbarton,	57	62	55	69	69	71	70	75
10. Dumfries,	129	143	157	152	151	145	139	139
11. Edinburgh,	599	596	604	607	606	629	623	626
12. Elgin,	70	74	76	88	85	83	89	89
13. Fife,	245	275	275	275	268	253	253	259
14. Forfar,	355	369	390	393	416	415	418	440
15. Haddington,	83	89	95	100	97	96	88	86
16. Inverness,	190	209	212	214	209	198	198	195
17. Kincardine,	75	80	84	82	82	76	84	87
18. Kinross,	14	12	16	18	16	14	14	14
19. Kirkcudbright,	63	70	80	84	93	85	95	98
20. Lanark,	663	658	693	682	706	736	775	793
21. Linlithgow,	45	41	45	48	45	47	51	52
22. Nairn,	26	26	26	23	22	23	22	20
23. Orkney,	56	58	58	49	57	63	55	54
24. Peebles,	18	20	21	21	19	15	17	23
25. Perth,	330	350	358	365	365	353	357	353
26. Renfrew,	181	205	210	185	179	177	186	184
27. Ross and Cromarty,	178	183	175	184	181	189	184	179
28. Roxburgh,	92	93	88	86	85	92	106	110
29. Selkirk,	17	16	15	17	18	15	14	13
30. Shetland,	42	40	45	43	49	49	51	48
31. Stirling,	108	118	125	128	122	125	128	130
32. Sutherland,	52	50	51	53	50	51	49	52
33. Wigtown,	66	71	91	88	87	87	81	93

The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics intimated in the seven years 1858-1864, distinguishing between those placed in asylums, and those who, with our sanction, were left in private dwellings. In the more recent years, the proportion of the latter has been only about a tenth of the numbers intimated; and this, considering the number of cases which are already beyond all hope of recovery, when they become chargeable as pauper lunatics, is very satisfactory evidence of the efficiency of the Lunacy Act for bringing curable cases under treatment:—

COUNTIES.	1858				1859				1860				1861				1862				1863				1864			
	Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen,	28	47	12	12	34	55	4	11	45	37	6	3	40	59	3	4	35	43	...	1	34	31	3	6	40	40	2	6
2. Argyll,	13	14	12	19	16	16	1	5	6	4	3	6	5	7	1	4	8	3	3	4	11	12	4	3	21	14	3	5
3. Ayr,	12	26	6	12	22	38	9	18	22	21	5	3	13	22	...	3	24	18	1	5	18	23	...	...	27	27	3	6
4. Banff,	2	7	5	9	3	5	4	5	3	8	2	1	6	6	1	2	4	11	...	...	5	3	2	...	7	2	2	1
5. Berwick,	3	3	5	6	1	1	1	2	3	6	1	1	5	4	1	1	2	5	...	2	5	4	...	...	4	5	...	1
6. Bute,	1	2	...	...	2	4	1	4	3	7	...	...	4	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	4	4	...	...
7. Caithness,	3	..	11	14	9	5	2	2	2	3	6	8	4	6	2	9	2	6	...	2	5	3	1	1	3	3	1	1
8. Clackmannan,	4	2	1	3	...	2	1	2	2	1	...	1	1	6	...	4	...	1	...	3	1	3	...	1	2	3	...	...
9. Dumbarton,	10	8	4	7	9	5	...	1	5	12	...	2	7	6	...	1	6	9	...	...	4	8	...	...	10	7	1	..
10. Dumfries,	17	18	6	4	10	6	4	5	8	11	1	2	16	14	1	3	12	11	2	2	8	14	1	...	6	16	...	1
11. Edinburgh,	48	86	6	14	80	71	1	2	67	112	1	3	51	92	1	...	74	80	2	3	53	67	5	2	61	76	2	2
12. Elgin,	9	10	2	3	1	10	...	3	8	9	1	2	3	7	1	...	9	8	...	...	5	7	2	2	9	5	1	1
13. Fife,	24	22	17	18	13	22	8	7	20	20	3	...	13	25	4	2	11	14	1	...	21	16	...	1	21	34	3	5
14. Forfar,	31	46	2	9	32	38	7	5	29	43	3	2	36	51	...	1	34	45	...	2	31	39	...	1	25	41	2	6
15. Haddington,	5	8	1	5	5	8	2	1	5	6	1	3	3	2	...	...	3	10	...	...	1	9	...	2	4	9	1	...
16. Inverness,	8	12	10	10	7	5	2	6	9	8	3	2	3	9	4	5	5	2	2	2	4	3	5	5	9	9	1	2
17. Kincardine,	3	3	3	3	7	8	1	3	6	11	...	...	8	9	...	1	3	6	...	...	5	8	...	1	4	2	1	...
18. Kinross,	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright,	5	8	...	2	10	4	3	4	10	9	...	1	7	9	...	1	7	2	1	...	5	9	1	1	5	8	1	3
20. Lanark,	122	150	12	20	121	122	5	8	111	119	5	2	124	109	8	6	123	132	3	4	127	123	6	13	119	133	4	6
21. Linlithgow,	2	3	1	1	2	3	...	...	12	1	...	...	3	1	1	1	10	3	1	...	3	7	...	1	10	4	1	...
22. Nairn,	1	2	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
23. Orkney,	4	1	1	3	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	5	2	5	5	2	4	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
24. Peebles,	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	3	1	..	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	1	7	...	...
25. Perth,	18	29	9	14	15	18	7	5	16	24	4	4	17	24	6	8	8	24	1	1	25	28	3	2	28	17	5	6
26. Renfrew,	28	51	5	13	37	53	1	3	28	44	...	2	31	45	...	..	30	33	...	...	32	34	1	...	44	29	3	1
27. Ross,	4	2	6	11	4	4	2	6	4	9	10	9	5	7	3	12	3	5	3	4	4	5	3	1	3	4	...	3
28. Roxburgh,	3	5	5	6	6	5	3	1	7	6	1	1	5	4	...	...	7	6	6	4	9	9	5	8	10	12	3	2
29. Selkirk,	...	2	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	2	...	1	...
30. Shetland,	...	..	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	4	4	1	...	2	3	3	3	2	2	...	...	1
31. Stirling,	12	11	4	8	11	14	5	...	9	15	2	...	10	14	2	3	10	15	1	5	14	15	1	2	15	9	...	1
32. Sutherland,	...	...	4	3	2	...	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	4	1	1	1	3	4	...	2
33. Wigtown,	4	4	1	3	7	3	4	10	4	4	...	3	5	6	...	...	5	2	3	3	6	2	1	2	6	5	...	4
TOTALS,	425	582	153	237	474	534	84	123	450	565	61	64	440	555	48	81	447	502	32	50	445	491	49	60	509	531	41	66
	1397				1215				1140				1124				1031				1045				1147			

Statistics of Insanity.

The intimations of 1864 are more numerous than those of any year since the constitution of our Board, with the exception of 1858 and 1859, when they were abnormally increased by the effect of our first visitations. This increase is dependent on no law which we can trace, unless it be that general one, already noticed by many observers, that whenever accommodation is provided patients are sure to appear to occupy it. On this theory the increase would be greatest in those counties, such as Argyle, in which district asylums have recently been erected.

The preceding Tables refer exclusively to pauper lunatics; that which follows shows the number of private patients, as well as that of paupers, placed in establishments in each year, from 1858 to 1865. The results of this Table add confirmation to the remark already made, that the increase in the number of pauper lunatics is in some degree dependent on the pauperization of private patients. The proportion of the latter placed in establishments is to that of the former as 100 to 263, whereas the proportion of the two classes actually in asylums is as 100 to 358. To a considerable extent, however, this difference, as we shall presently see, is owing to the larger proportion of private cases removed unrecovered from asylums.

Years.	Numbers placed in Establishments.*								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1858	193	213	406	436	606	1042	629	819	1448
1859	201	190	391	476	555	1031	677	745	1422
1860	166	215	381	488	573	1061	654	788	1442
1861	220	215	435	475	586	1061	695	801	1496
1862	192	192	384	449	541	990	641	733	1374
1863	173	207	380	472	536	1008	645	743	1388
1864	179	167	346	523	552	1075	702	719	1421
1865	204	225	429	482	561	1043	686	786	1472
Average	191·0	203·0	394·0	475·1	563·7	1038·8	666·1	766·7	1432·8

* The figures in this Table exclude transfers. The growth of pauper lunacy may be followed approximately, by comparing the results of the Table on p. v. with those of the Table on p. viii. Thus: total intimations in seven years, 8099; total removals from register, 7473. Increase, 626. The real increase, deduced from the Annual Returns, is, however, 656.

The following Table shows the number of orders granted by the Sheriffs of different counties during the year 1865, for authorizing the admission of patients into asylums, and the nature of the establishments for which they were granted:—

County of Sheriff granting Order.	Number of Orders granted for								Total.	
	Public and District Asylums.		Private Asylums.		Parochial Asylums.		Private Dwellings.			
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.
1. Aberdeen, ...	25	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	77
2. Argyll, ...	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	20
3. Ayr, ...	4	4	2	20	...	6	...	...	6	30
4. Banff, ...	3	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	19
5. Berwick, ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Bute, ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
7. Caithness, ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
8. Clackmannan,	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	4
9. Dumbarton, ...	3	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	10
10. Dumfries, ...	38	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	41
11. Edinburgh, ...	84	122	24	31	...	...	...	...	108	153
12. Elgin, ...	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12
13. Fife, ...	7	11	3	10	...	1	...	...	10	22
14. Forfar, ...	24	98	4	1	...	...	...	...	28	99
15. Haddington, ...	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	1	9
16. Inverness, ...	2	45	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	47
17. Kincardine, ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
18. Kinross, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
19. Kirkcudbright,	...	5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	5
20. Lanark, ...	83	128	24	39	...	122	...	...	107	289
21. Linlithgow, ...	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	6
22. Nairn, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
23. Orkney, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Peebles, ...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2
25. Perth, ...	30	35	...	1	...	...	...	1	30	37
26. Renfrew, ...	6	4	5	8	...	55	...	...	11	67
27. Ross, ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
28. Roxburgh, ...	2	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	5	7
29. Selkirk, ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
30. Shetland, ...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
31. Stirling, ...	1	1	...	6	...	13	...	...	2	20
32. Sutherland, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Wigtown, ...	2	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	8
Totals,	328	660	70	154	...	198	...	1	398	1013

As the Board is now empowered to transfer patients from one asylum to another without the authority of the Sheriff, the orders in the preceding Table refer, with few exceptions, to patients removed from their homes to asylums. The transfers granted by the Board in the same year were 271, namely, 19 for private, and 252 for pauper patients. The reasons for transferring the latter were generally due, either to the opening of new district asylums, the adoption of existing asylums as district accommodation,

Statistics of Insanity.

or the wish of parochial boards to provide for them at cheaper rates in Private or Parochial Asylums; but several cases were transferred by the parochial authorities either at their own instance, or on the recommendation of the Commissioners, to what was deemed more suitable accommodation. The number of sanctions by the Board for the admission of patients into the lunatic wards of poorhouses was 144.

The manner in which lunatics are removed from our registers is shown by the following Table:—

YEARS.	Recoveries.		Removed not recovered.		Deaths.		Total Removals from Register of Lunatics.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1858	171	503	141	262	79	389	391	1,154	1,545
1859	162	482	123	125	84	362	369	969	1,338
1860	158	520	114	160	77	429	349	1,109	1,458
1861	168	558	142	127	70	407	380	1,092	1,472
1862	137	448	148	152	76	435	361	1,035	1,396
1863	161	458	123	205	82	375	366	1,038	1,404
1864	155	441	101	196	63	439	319	1,076	1,395
Totals,	1,112	3,410	892	1,227	551	2,836	2,535	7,473	10,008

The number of private patients annually brought under our cognizance is, on an average, a little in excess of a third of that of pauper patients. The recoveries are nearly in the same proportion, being slightly in favour of the paupers; but we see from the foregoing Table that, in the removals of unrecovered cases, there is proportionally a great preponderance of private patients. To what extent this preponderance is due to the greater ability of the relatives of private patients to provide for them in a satisfactory manner at home, or to the pressure on their resources of the expense of the patient's maintenance in the asylum; or, on the other hand, how far it is owing to the difficulty of properly providing for pauper patients in private dwellings, or to the impediments placed in the way of their removal by statutory regulations, it would be difficult to determine; but we are of opinion that more freedom may fitly be accorded to parochial boards in the removal of pauper lunatics from asylums, provided that adequate authority be placed in our hands to prevent the discharge of manifestly improper cases, and to insure the re-transmission to asylums of all such patients as we may consider unfit inmates of private dwellings.

The following Table shows the relation of male to female pauperism, and of male to female pauper lunacy, in the different counties of Scotland, at 1st January 1865:—

COUNTIES.	Population of Counties in 1861.			Registered Paupers on 14th May 1864.			Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1865.			Proportion of females to every 100 males in general population.	Proportion of female paupers to every 100 male paupers.	Proportion of female pauper lunatics to every 100 male pauper lunatics.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1. Aberdeen,	104,441	117,128	221,569	1,365	4,513	5,878	179	232	411	112·1	330·6	129·6
2. Argyll,	38,928	40,796	79,724	903	2,361	3,264	109	119	228	104·8	261·4	109·1
3. Ayr,	96,994	101,977	198,971	1,423	3,696	5,119	100	139	239	105·1	259·7	139 0
4. Banff,	28,000	31,215	59,215	449	1,350	1,799	33	54	87	111·4	300·6	154·2
5. Berwick,	17,423	19,190	36,613	290	823	1,113	23	32	55	110·1	283·7	139·1
6. Bute,	7,208	9,123	16,331	162	377	539	16	17	33	126·5	232·7	106·2
7. Caithness,	19,352	21,759	41,111	276	1,065	1,341	43	54	97	112·4	385·8	125·5
8. Clackmannan,	10,401	11,049	21,450	151	387	538	9	21	30	115·8	256·2	233·3
9. Dumbarton,	25,387	26,647	52,034	344	906	1,250	41	34	75	104·9	263·3	82·9
10. Dumfries,	35,674	40,204	75,878	530	1,338	1,868	72	67	139	112·7	252·4	93·0
11. Edinburgh,	126,390	147,607	273,997	1,905	4,877	6,782	263	363	626	116·7	256·0	137·5
12. Elgin,	20,008	22,687	42,695	281	1,074	1,355	37	52	89	113·3	382·2	140·5
13. Fife,	72,608	82,162	154,770	958	2,522	3,480	131	128	259	113·1	263·2	97·7
14. Forfar,	92,223	112,202	204,425	1,228	2,940	4,168	181	259	440	121·6	239·4	143·0
15. Haddington,	17,854	19,780	37,634	275	845	1,120	41	45	86	110·7	307·2	109·7
16. Inverness,	41,364	47,524	88,888	680	2,404	3,084	91	104	195	114·8	353·5	114 2
17. Kincardine,	16,744	17,722	34,466	277	813	1,090	43	44	87	105·8	293·5	102·3
18. Kinross,	3,787	4,190	7,977	45	115	160	8	6	14	110·6	255·5	75·0
19. Kirkcudbright,	19,789	22,706	42,495	340	1,002	1,342	44	54	98	114·8	294·7	122 7
20. Lanark,	304,151	327,415	631,566	3,640	9,805	13,445	372	421	793	107·6	269·3	113·1
21. Linlithgow,	19,868	18,777	38,645	250	693	943	30	22	52	94·4	277·2	73·3
22. Nairn,	4,750	5,315	10,065	69	204	273	10	10	20	111·8	295·6	100 0
23. Orkney,	14,924	17,471	32,395	178	637	815	26	28	54	117·0	357·8	107·6
24. Peebles,	5,658	5,750	11,408	60	172	232	10	13	23	101·6	286·6	130·0
25. Perth,	63,428	70,072	133,500	1,002	2,638	3,640	177	177	354	110·4	263 2	100·0
26. Renfrew,	83,457	94,104	177,561	1,145	3,195	4,340	79	105	184	112·7	279·0	132·9
27. Ross and Cromarty,	38,023	43,383	81,406	602	2,276	2,878	89	90	179	114·0	378 0	101·1
28. Roxburgh,	26,782	27,337	54,119	288	827	1,115	48	62	110	102·0	287·1	129·1
29. Selkirk,	5,097	5,352	10,449	38	107	145	7	6	13	105·0	281·5	85·7
30. Shetland,	13,053	18,617	31,670	173	714	887	27	21	48	142·6	412·7	77·7
31. Stirling,	45,135	46,791	91,296	526	1,482	2,008	64	66	130	103·6	281·7	103·1
32. Sutherland,	11,552	13,694	25,246	170	712	882	24	28	52	118·5	418·8	116 6
33. Wigtown,	19,395	22,700	42,095	502	1,287	1,789	50	43	93	107·0	256·3	86·0
Totals and general Proportions,	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	20,525	58,157	78,682	2,477	2,916	5,393	111·2	283·3	117·7

Statistics of Insanity.

The relative tendency of males and females to insanity, as determined from the number of private patients resident in asylums, is, on an average of the eight years, 1858-1865, as 100 to 102·6. When determined by the numbers sent to asylums, the relation is as 100 to 106·4. It must, however, be borne in mind, that the first comparison will be affected by the proportionally greater mortality of the males; and that the second must be materially modified by the various influences which relatively determine the placing in asylums of males and females.

The subjoined Table shows that the relation of male to female pauperism, and of male to female pauper lunacy, undergoes in all Scotland very slight variation in different years, although in individual counties considerable variations occur:—

AT 1st JANUARY	Proportion of Female Paupers to every 100 Male Paupers.	Proportion of Female Pauper Lunatics to every 100 Male Pauper Lunatics.
1862, ...	297·3	121·0
1863, ...	288·8	118·6
1864, ...	279·3	117·7
1865, ...	288·3	117·7

In the proportion of pauper lunatics to the population, great discrepancies occur in different counties, which must be dependent (1.) on differences in the constitution of the inhabitants; (2.) on differences in their education and mental culture; (3.) on different degrees of social intercourse, and in the amount and nature of their occupations; and (4.) on differences in their pecuniary position. These discrepancies, however, as they appear in the Table, p. xxxiii., are so various and manifold that we are not able to maintain that pauper lunacy is more or less abundant among a manufacturing or agricultural population, or among people of Saxon or Celtic race. But the following Table shows that the amount of pauperism and pauper lunacy in all Scotland, varies very little in different years:—

AT 1st JANUARY	Proportion per 1000		
	Of Registered Paupers to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers.
1859, ...	27·174	1·809	66·572
1860, ...	25·253	1·717	68·002
1861, ...	25·612	1·727	67·433
1862, ...	25·707	1·725	67·108
1863, ...	25·705	1·736	67·558
1864, ...	25·693	1·757	68·414

Statistics of Insanity.

In Appendix D. will be found four Tables which show the changes in the population of public and district asylums, private asylums, parochial asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses during the eight years 1858-65, and the proportions per cent. of admissions, recoveries, and deaths in each class of such establishments in each of these years.* The most prominent feature which they present is a decreasing mortality, which is most apparent in parochial asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses.

One effect of transfers of chronic and incurable cases is to vitiate the calculations which, founded on the proportion of recoveries to admissions, are generally regarded as indicating most correctly the degree of successful treatment. The following Table shows that parochial asylums are in a great measure exempt from this disturbing influence, and herein, no doubt, lies a main cause of the proportion of recoveries to the admissions being much greater in these establishments than in public, district, or private asylums. It has also to be borne in mind that the transfers to parochial asylums are made as soon as it is discovered that the pauper is chargeable to any parish possessing one, and probably therefore while he is still curable. The transfers of patients from asylums to asylums in 1865 are shown in the following Table :—

Removed from	To Public and District Asylums.				To Licensed Houses.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses.		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Paupers.		Paupers.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Private.	Pauper.
Public Asylums,...	7	4	30	45	2	2	14	7	2	4	35	57	15	194
Licensed Houses,	5	2	12	16	...	1	6	8	...	3	2	2	8	49
Parochial Asylums,	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	5	2	2	1	...	...	15
Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses,.....	...	...	4	4	...	...	6	1	1	2	1	...	...	19
Totals,	12	6	49	66	2	3	27	21	5	11	39	59	23	277

The following Table shows the number of patients admitted into establishments, the number of those discharged recovered from establishments, and the number of those who died in establishments in the different months of 1865 :—

* *Note.*—It is very desirable that a uniform method of classifying the causes of death should be adopted by medical superintendents. The classification followed in the Appendix accords very closely with that recommended by the Committee of the Medico-Psychological Association. We do not regard it as free from defects, but it has the great advantage of being concise.

TABLE showing the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the year 1865.

	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		TOTALS.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Admissions,	49	52	40	62	53	66	61	63	64	66	65	65	49	78	49	68	63	67	64	62	59	57	66	74	682	780
Recoveries,	14	23	24	21	31	19	28	33	14	36	22	34	27	21	26	32	25	30	32	27	15	21	33	40	291	337
Deaths,	20	19	13	18	18	12	20	13	25	15	7	18	11	18	12	17	16	13	12	18	14	14	9	11	177	186

N.B.—The Admissions in this Table do not include Transfers.

The influence of season in the admissions, recoveries, and deaths, in the period from 1858 to 1864, both years inclusive, is shown by the following Table:—

MONTHS.	Admissions.*		Recoveries.		Deaths.	
	From 1858-1865.		From 1858-1865.		From 1858-1865.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January, . . .	369	418	125	172	136	119
February, . .	336	360	144	189	150	115
March, . . .	373	477	148	189	124	117
April, . . .	389	484	134	183	148	117
May, . . .	408	502	197	242	117	117
June, . . .	470	514	156	226	118	108
July, . . .	446	514	167	223	102	118
August, . . .	393	501	173	212	93	93
September, . .	371	383	140	213	83	95
October, . . .	397	423	170	212	109	106
November, . .	341	400	137	176	116	99
December, . .	328	325	155	237	143	109
Totals,	4,621	5,361	1,846	2,474	1,439	1,313

The general results shown by this Table are a preponderance of admissions and recoveries in May, June, July, and August, and a preponderance of deaths in December, January, February, March, and April. The proportion of female recoveries is, at all seasons, considerably more favourable than that of the male recoveries; and, as a rule, the male mortality is in a considerably higher ratio than the female mortality.

In the following Table we continue the progressive history of patients admitted into asylums during the year 1858. For the reasons formerly stated, this inquiry is restricted to the results of this one year only, but these may be accepted as closely indicating those of other years. The most remarkable feature which the Table presents is the very gradual diminution which takes place in the number of patients in the latter years:—

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* The Admissions do not include Transfers.

Progressive History of Patients admitted into Asylums during 1858.

		Number of Patients under treatment during year.	Number of Recoveries during year.	Number of Discharges not recovered during year.	Number of Deaths during year.	Number of Patients remaining at close of year.
Results of 1858.						
Patients admitted during 1858,	1308					
Of these there were re-admitted during the course of the same year,	30	1338	338	68	108	824
Results of 1859.						
Remaining at 1st January 1859 of the 1208 original patients of 1858,	824					
Patients re-admitted during 1859 of the 1308 original patients of 1858,	74	898	194	28	77	599
Results of 1860.						
Remaining at 1st January 1860 of the 1308 original patients of 1858,	599					
Patients re-admitted during 1860 of the 1308 original patients of 1858,	53	652	36	25	45	546
Results of 1861.						
Remaining at 1st January 1861 of the 1308 original patients of 1858,	546					
Patients re-admitted during 1861 of the 1308 original patients of 1858,	37	583	38	28	29	488
Results of 1862.						
Remaining at 1st January 1862 of the 1308 original patients of 1858,	488					
Patients re-admitted during 1862 of the 1308 original patients of 1858,	43	531	19	9	33	470
Results of 1863.						
Remaining at 1st January 1863 of the 1308 original patients of 1858,	470					
Patients re-admitted during 1863 of the 1308 original patients of 1858,	26	496	24	7	21	444
Results of 1864.						
Remaining at 1st January 1864 of the 1308 original patients of 1858,	444					
Patients re-admitted during 1864 of the 1308 original patients of 1858,	26	470	10	10	12	438
Results of 1865.						
Remaining at 1st January 1865 of the 1308 original patients of 1858,	438					
Patients re-admitted during 1865 of the 1308 original patients of 1858,	11	449	7	3	13	426

The following Table shows the changes which have occurred during the year 1864 in the numbers and distribution of Pauper Lunatics registered as Single Patients:—

Number of Single Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1864.	New Cases Registered during year.		Total on Register during year.	Withdrawn from Register during year by					Total Removals from Register.
	Intimated by Inspectors.	Removed from Asylums.		Removal to Asylums.	Death.	Recovery.	Removal from Poor-roll.	Removal from Lunatic-roll.	
1637	107	34	1778	32	104	12	24		172

Statistics of Insanity.

The Table on page xiv. shows that at 1st January 1865, 426 of 1308 patients admitted into asylums in 1858, were still under asylum treatment. A considerable proportion of them, however, had in the interval been discharged and re-admitted.

The period of unbroken residence in asylums of all patients under treatment at 1st January 1866, is shown by the following Table:—

Years of Admission.	No. of Patients resident at 1st Jan. 1866.	Years of Admission.	No. of Patients resident at 1st Jan. 1866.
1817, . . .	1	1844, . . .	32
1819, . . .	1	1845, . . .	53
1823, . . .	2	1846, . . .	40
1824, . . .	4	1847, . . .	56
1825, . . .	4	1848, . . .	45
1826, . . .	2	1849, . . .	69
1827, . . .	3	1850, . . .	106
1828, . . .	4	1851, . . .	91
1829, . . .	1	1852, . . .	135
1830, . . .	7	1853, . . .	114
1831, . . .	7	1854, . . .	153
1832, . . .	6	1855, . . .	181
1833, . . .	9	1856, . . .	182
1834, . . .	3	1857, . . .	320
1835, . . .	9	1858, . . .	253
1836, . . .	9	1859, . . .	284
1837, . . .	9	1860, . . .	292
1838, . . .	15	1861, . . .	323
1839, . . .	21	1862, . . .	347
1840, . . .	12	1863, . . .	389
1841, . . .	23	1864, . . .	545
1842, . . .	23	1865, . . .	864
1843, . . .	32		

In this Table, when patients have been transferred from one asylum to another, the asylum residence is considered unbroken; but when a patient has been discharged, the period of residence dates from his last admission. It appears from these figures that a few patients have passed uninterruptedly more than forty years in asylums; and that 292 have spent more than twenty years, 608 more than fifteen years, and 1282 more than ten years, in such establishments without a break.

Position of Districts.

POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each district, placed in Establishments, and left in private dwellings, at 1st January 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, and 1865:—

Names of Districts.	Number of Pauper Lunatics									
	On 1st January 1858.		On 1st January 1860.		On 1st January 1862.		On 1st January 1864.		On 1st January 1865.	
	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.
1 Aberdeen, ...	209	109	270	117	308	120	303	104	301	110
2 Argyll, ...	64	115	94	126	89	125	98	115	117	11
3 Ayr, ...	93	121	133	127	125	113	140	97	150	89
4 Banff, ...	23	57	35	54	44	47	47	43	45	142
5 Bute, ...	10	21	16	21	17	20	20	14	19	14
6 Caithness, ...	17	55	26	67	36	69	39	62	39	158
7 Dumfries, ...	130	128	185	143	211	120	203	112	212	118
8 Edinburgh, ...	525	92	531	94	544	81	550	90	563	86
9 Elgin, ...	34	36	42	34	53	32	58	31	54	35
10 Fife, ...	180	79	208	83	192	92	194	72	208	65
11 Forfar,.....	296	59	323	67	352	64	358	60	373	67
12 Glasgow,.....	554	109	585	108	603	103	658	117	680	113
13 Haddington,	51	32	55	40	60	37	56	32	55	31
14 Inverness, ...	134	312	168	296	174	288	181	272	194	252
15 Kincardine,...	44	29	52	32	55	27	60	24	58	29
16 Orkney, ...	17	39	24	34	21	36	22	33	22	32
17 Perth, ...	175	155	203	155	221	144	226	131	217	136
18 Renfrew, ...	153	28	175	35	148	31	159	27	156	28
19 Roxburgh, ...	76	98	66	95	85	82	88	91	92	86
20 Shetland, ...	18	24	19	26	19	30	20	31	20	28
21 Stirling, ...	150	86	169	93	191	80	202	78	208	79
Totals,	2953	1784	3379	1847	3548	1741	3682	1636	3783	1609

There has thus in the eight years since 1858, been an increase of 830 in the number of pauper lunatics placed in establishments, and a decrease of 175 in the number of those left in private dwellings.

The influence which the provision of district accommodation has exercised on the disposal of pauper lunatics within or beyond the district in which their parish of settlement is situated, is shown by the following Table:—

Position of Districts.

Placed in	At 1st January 1859.		At 1st January 1865.	
	Within the District.	Beyond the District.	Within the District.	Beyond the District.
Public and District Asylums, .	1181	506	1874	425
Licensed Houses, ...	180	441	175	473
Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	723	72	835	89
Totals,	2084	1019	2884	987

It thus appears that the increased accommodation provided by the districts has just about kept pace with the increased number of patients placed in asylums; the numbers for whom it was necessary to seek accommodation beyond the district being only 32 less in 1865 than in 1859. On the other hand, the patients accommodated within their districts have undergone an increase of 800.

Of the number of private lunatics belonging to the different counties, we have not the means of forming a correct estimate, but the following Table shows the number of orders granted for such patients in each year, from 1858 to 1865, by the Sheriffs of the various counties. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Sheriffs of those counties in which asylums are situated, frequently grant orders for patients brought from other counties; and, on this account, the amount of lunacy occurring in any particular county cannot, by any means, be safely deduced from the number of orders granted by its Sheriff.

COUNTIES.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
1. Aberdeen,	38	No distinction between Private and Pauper Patients.	38	44	32	38	29	25
2. Argyll,	2		2	2	1	1	1	1
3. Ayr,	7		16	8	3	4	5	6
4. Banff,	1		5	4	3	3	4	3
5. Berwick,	..		4	2	3	1	...	...
6. Bute,	1		1	3	...	1	1	2
7. Caithness,	...		...	...	3	1	...	1
8. Clackmannan,	3		4	2	1	1	2	3
9. Dumbarton,	4		3	2	9	...	2	4
10. Dumfries,	41		30	35	35	26	45	38
11. Edinburgh,	97		97	128	94	92	84	108
12. Elgin,	1		5	13	8	4	2	4
13. Fife,	18		7	10	8	11	5	10
14. Forfar,	35		43	53	37	32	27	28
15. Haddington,	5		4	...	2	1	1	1
16. Inverness,	2		3	4	2	4	3	3
17. Kincardine,	1		1	2	...	...	1	...
18. Kinross,	...		...	...	3	...	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright,	2		1	2	5	2	4	...
20. Lanark,	147		113	103	115	102	94	107
21. Linlithgow,	...		3	1	3	2	2	1
22. Nairn,	1		...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney,	...		2	...	5	...	1	...
24. Peebles,	1		2	...	3	2	...	3
25. Perth,	30		27	24	24	25	20	30
26. Renfrew,	8		9	4	2	4	3	11
27. Ross,	1		1	1	1	1	1	...
28. Roxburgh,	1		4	3	2	2	4	5
29. Selkirk,	...		...	1	...	2	2	...
30. Shetland,	...		1	...	...	1	...	...
31. Stirling,	7		5	4	...	6	1	2
32. Sutherland,	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Wigton,	1		...	2	5	2	3	2
Totals,	455		431	457	409	*371	*347	*398

Position of Districts.

We proceed to show the position of the various districts in 1865, as regards the accommodation provided for the insane:—

District of Aberdeen.

Accommodation for lunatics in the district of Aberdeen is afforded by the Royal Asylum, and the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouses of Aberdeen and Old Machar. The number of patients in these establishments at 1st January 1865 was—

	Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
In Royal Asylum,	48	49	122	143
Aberdeen Poorhouse,	...	...	24	21
Old Machar Poorhouse,	...	...	10	10

The accommodation is at present sufficient for the wants of the district.

District of Argyle.

The District Asylum at Lochgilphead has during the past year afforded adequate accommodation for the district of Argyle. Should,

* As transfers from one asylum to another are now seldom made on the Sheriff's order, the results in this Table for 1863, 1864, and 1865 coincide much more closely than those of previous years with the figures in the Table on p. vi.

Position of Districts.

however, subsidiary accommodation for chronic and incurable cases become necessary, it may be readily obtained by licensing portions of the poorhouses of Lochgilphead and Oban as lunatic wards.

District of Ayr.

A commencement has been made of the District Asylum of Ayr, on ground situated about three miles from the county town. At present, the only accommodation within the district is afforded by the Lunatic Wards of Cunningham Combination Poorhouse, which are licensed for 18 males and 18 females.

District of Banff.

The District Asylum of Banff is now in operation. The accommodation being greater than is as yet required for the pauper lunatics of the district, the consent of the Board has been given to the interim admission of private patients.

District of Bute.

The temporary arrangement, under which the District of Bute sends its pauper lunatics to the Royal Asylum at Glasgow, is still in force; but as this establishment has now completed an agreement with the District Board of Lanarkshire, under which it is bound to receive all the pauper lunatics of that county for whom admission may be demanded, notice of termination of the arrangement with Bute has been given by the Asylum authorities.

District of Caithness.

Difficulties having arisen to prevent the completion of an arrangement between the District Board of Caithness and the proprietor of the Private Asylum of Englishtown, for the reception of the pauper lunatics of that county, an agreement has now been concluded between the District Board and the Royal Asylum of Montrose, for the admission of those requiring asylum treatment into that establishment. This agreement is for three years, but is terminable on six months' notice from either of the contracting parties, or from our Board. The rate of maintenance is fixed at £25 a year. The arrangement is satisfactory in all respects, except in that of the distance of the asylum from the homes of the patients, which will, we fear, lead to delay in their transmission, and prove a barrier to the visits of friends.

District of Dumfries.

The enlargement of the Southern Counties Asylum, required for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown, is now completed, and the new portion is partly in occupation. We regret that no steps have been taken to procure additional land in connexion with the two establishments which constitute the Dumfries Asylum; for, until this be done, it will be impossible to afford to the inmates of the Crichton Institution that kind and that amount of exercise and recreation which patients in their position have a right to expect; and to the inmates of the Southern Counties Asylum, that variety and that extent of occupation most likely to promote their own welfare and the tranquillity of the establishment.

From the Lunatic Wards of the Rhins of Galloway Poorhouse, the only other establishment in the district receiving patients, we have considered it our duty to withdraw our license, as the accommodation and management of the patients were not such as to merit

our approval. The numbers accommodated at the date of suppression were only 4. Position of Districts.

Another year has passed without any statutory provision having been made by the District Board of Edinburgh for the care and treatment of the pauper lunatics of the district. The endeavours to conclude an agreement with the Royal Asylum have failed, we have been informed, from the inability of the two parties to come to an understanding as to the rate of maintenance; but as no application has been made to us, in compliance with the provisions of the Statute, to act as umpire in this matter, we are afraid there is no very earnest wish on either side to settle it. The absence of any pressing or immediate inducement to come to an agreement probably accounts for this passiveness. Notwithstanding the withdrawal of a considerable number of patients from the Royal Asylum to recently opened District Establishments, the demand for accommodation has been such as fully to fill the vacancies; and the consequence is, that the house is again overcrowded. On the other hand, the District Board may hope that, by delaying to perform its statutory duty, some juncture more favourable to its interests than the present may arrive. District of Edinburgh

The Parochial Board of Edinburgh propose providing accommodation for a large proportion of their pauper lunatics in an asylum in connexion with their new poorhouse; and it is not unlikely that the Parochial Board of St. Cuthbert's may follow a similar course, should they, as is expected, dispose of their present poorhouse to the Caledonian Railway Company. It is thus not improbable that, partly through such means, and partly through the removal of patients which must follow on the opening of the District Asylums of Fife, Haddington, Ayr, and Stirling, the position of the Royal Asylum may, in a year or two, be seriously imperilled. At 1st January 1865, the patients in the Royal Asylum, and in the two poorhouses, were as follows:—

	Private.	Pauper.
Royal Asylum, ...	208	468
Lunatic Wards, City Poorhouse, . .	...	64
Lunatic Wards, St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse,	...	49

The total number of pauper lunatics chargeable to the district at 1st January 1865 was 649, of whom 86 were in private dwellings. The accommodation for pauper lunatics afforded by these establishments, if entirely reserved for the use of the district, would thus be more than sufficient for its wants.

The Private Asylums within the district are—

Gilmer House Asylum, Liberton.
Hallcross Asylum, Musselburgh.
Hawkfield Asylum, Leith.
Millholm Asylum, Musselburgh.
Newbigging Asylum, Musselburgh.
Saughton Hall Asylum, Edinburgh.
Somerside Asylum, Dalkeith.
Whitehouse Asylum, Inveresk.

Position of Districts.

District of Edinburgh.

Hawkfield, Saughton Hall, and Whitehouse Asylums, admit only private patients. The others receive both private and pauper patients, and contained of the latter, at 1st January 1865, 293; of whom 76 were chargeable to parishes within the district. Millholm Asylum at present affords the statutory accommodation for the Roxburgh District.

District of Elgin.

The alterations and enlargement of the Asylum of Elgin, which were necessary to adapt it for becoming the District Asylum, are now completed; but the additional land, in the immediate neighbourhood of the house, the acquisition of which was one of the conditions on which it was recognised as district accommodation, has not yet been obtained.

District of Fife.

It is expected that the Asylum of the Fife District will be ready for the reception of patients in the spring of this year.

District of Forfar.

As has been already stated, an agreement has now been completed, under which accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the district of Caithness has been secured in the Montrose Asylum, during the pleasure of the contracting parties, and while we continue our sanction, or until the whole accommodation of the Asylum shall be required for the District of Forfar.

Owing to the opening of lunatic wards in the poorhouses of Dundee, and Liff and Benvie, which are constructed to accommodate 70 and 28 patients respectively, the number of the inmates of the Dundee Royal Asylum has been considerably reduced; but whether this reduction will be such as permanently to affect the prosperity of the Asylum, or will prove only temporary, cannot as yet be positively determined. The extension of the town of Dundee is, however, daily rendering the Asylum less and less well adapted for its purpose, and we therefore expect that before long the propriety of removing it to a rural and more appropriate site will receive the serious consideration of the managers. The inconvenient arrangement and cheerless character of the existing buildings, afford another argument in favour of this change.

District of Glasgow.

An arrangement has now been completed between the District Board of Glasgow and the Directors of the Royal Asylum at Gartnavel, under which the Asylum undertakes, on certain conditions, to provide for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of Lanarkshire. The agreement is complicated with provisions, rendered necessary by the previous existence of wards for the accommodation of lunatics in the poorhouses of the parishes of Glasgow, the Barony, and Govan; but we trust that the arrangement which has been made will be found sufficient to secure the reception of every pauper lunatic chargeable to any parish in the county, for whose admission application may be made. The rate of maintenance is fixed at 8s. 3d. per week for privileged parishes; at 9s. 6d. for those making partial use of poorhouse or other accommodation, with the exception of the parishes of Glasgow and the Barony; and at 10s. 6d. for the remaining parishes of the district;

but there is, besides, an additional charge for clothing, which is fixed at 1s. 2d. weekly for parishes of the first category, and at 1s. 4d. for those of the second and third. In order to be in a position to fulfil its part of the contract, the Asylum has given notice for the removal of all pauper lunatics chargeable to other districts. Position of Districts. — District of Glasgow.

We understand that the District Asylum of Haddington is now nearly ready for the reception of patients. Its opening has been delayed longer than was expected. District of Haddington.

In consequence of the District Asylum of Inverness affording accommodation beyond the present wants of the district, we have given our sanction to the interim admission of private patients. District of Inverness.

Difficulties having occurred to prevent the agreement which was proposed between the Asylum of Englishtown, near Inverness, and the District Board of Caithness, for the treatment of the pauper lunatics of that county, the future position of this asylum has been rendered uncertain ; but we should regret the extinction of an establishment which has afforded valuable experience in the management and disposal of the insane. In the meantime, application has been made to us, by the proprietor, for a renewal of his license.

The pauper lunatics of the district of Kincardine continue to be accommodated in the Asylum of Montrose. District of Kincardine.

All the pauper lunatics of Orkney who are sent to the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, are admitted in virtue of an agreement entered into some years ago by the Directors of the Asylum with Mr. Balfour of Balfour. The number thus accommodated at 1st January 1865 was 19, and 3 were in other establishments. The total number chargeable to the district was 54. District of Orkney.

The pauper lunatics of Perthshire at 1st January 1865 amounted to 354, of whom 174 were in the District Asylum, 36 in the lunatic wards of the poorhouse of Perth, 137 in private dwellings, and 7 still in asylums beyond the district. As the accommodation of the asylum is as yet more than sufficient for the wants of the district, we have given our sanction to the interim admission of private patients. District of Perth.

The pauper lunatics of the district of Renfrew at 1st January 1865 amounted to 184, and their distribution at that date was as follows :— District of Renfrew.

In Abbey Parochial Asylum, . . .	49
In Burgh do. do.	26
In Greenock do. do.	64
In Establishments beyond the district, . .	17
In Private Dwellings, ...	28

Position of Districts.

District of Renfrew.

In the establishments within the district, 47 pauper lunatics from other districts were accommodated. The accommodation existing in the district, if of an appropriate character, would, it thus appears, be sufficient for its wants; but we can regard only that of the Abbey Asylum in this light. The Burgh and Greenock Asylums, on the other hand, we consider merely as affording temporary accommodation until more satisfactory arrangements can be made. The Parochial Board of Paisley, however, have endeavoured, so far as existing circumstances will allow, to carry out the recommendations made by the Commissioners at their statutory inspections, and, in accordance therewith, have acquired land in the vicinity of the town for the employment and recreation of the patients. But the Parochial Board of Greenock, having failed to take any steps to remove the serious evils repeatedly pointed out, we have felt it to be our duty to withdraw the unrestricted license hitherto granted to their poorhouse, and to limit it to the admission of incurable cases only. We much regret the inconvenience which this resolution must occasion, both to the parochial authorities and the friends of patients, but we felt that we had no alternative. Indeed, but for the difficulty of disposing of the patients elsewhere, we should probably have withdrawn the license altogether.

District of Roxburgh.

In our last Report we stated, that it was only with considerable hesitation we gave our sanction to an agreement under which Millholm Asylum at Musselburgh, furnishes the statutory accommodation for Roxburgh. The experience of the past year has not lessened our fears; and if the sanitary condition of the patients in this asylum show no improvement in the ensuing year, we shall probably consider it our duty to cancel the agreement, and require the District Board to make other arrangements.

District of Stirling.

In our last Report we stated that we had approved of the plans for the Asylum of the District of Stirling, and that estimates for its erection were then being taken. The accommodation is intended for 200 patients, besides those in the sick-rooms. The estimates are as follows:—

For Mason work, . . .	£7121	3	10
For Wright work, . . .	5118	0	0
For Slater work, . . .	621	11	6
For Plumber and Smith work, .	2167	0	0
For Plaster work, . . .	480	0	0
Total,	£15,507	15	4

The progress made during the past year, however, has not been great—a result which is much to be regretted, as much difficulty is experienced in providing for the suitable accommodation of the pauper lunatics of the district.

EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The expenditure for pauper lunatics in each year since 1858 is as follows:—

Years.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certificates, cost of Transfer, etc.	Total.
1858,	£50,425 13 10	*	£10,877 14 2	£14,230 4 3	£5,118 9 8	£80,652 2 0
1859,	40,393 3 9	£14,351 4 2	13,552 9 3	15,054 16 2	4,763 11 10	88,145 5 3
1860,	44,780 16 4	15,001 17 10	14,199 6 4	14,666 10 3	3,899 2 5	92,547 13 2
1861,	48,683 18 7	15,472 7 6	14,340 14 4	14,855 19 11	3,979 11 0	97,332 11 4
1862,	48,948 1 6	15,972 8 5	15,140 11 4	14,567 10 6	3,558 0 10	98,186 12 7
1863,	49,853 16 2	15,187 18 9	16,243 11 4½	14,668 4 3¾	3,957 3 7	99,910 14 2½
1864,	52,131 6 7½	14,356 8 2¾	16,796 19 6	14,892 9 9½	4,505 5 0½	102,682 8 8

* Included in Public Asylums.

The total number of days of relief to lunatic paupers during the year 1864 was 1,921,104, which is equivalent to the maintenance of 5249 patients during the whole year. The total number of days of relief in 1863 was 1,886,837. There was thus in 1864 an increase of 34,267 days, equivalent, making allowance for leap year, to the maintenance of 80 patients during the year. In the money expenditure of 1864 there was increase of £2771, 14s. 6½d. over that of 1863, which is due partly to the increased number of pauper lunatics, and partly to the greater proportion under treatment in asylums.

The changes in the disposal of pauper lunatics are seen in the following Table, which shows the proportional percentage of days of maintenance in the various kinds of establishments, and in private dwellings, in the six years 1859-1864:—

Asylums.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
In Public and District Asylums,	35·4	37·2	38·9	39·2	41·0	41·5
In Private Asylums, . .	12·0	12·2	12·3	12·6	12·0	11·1
In Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	16·3	16·2	16·0	16·2	15·7	16·9
In Private Dwellings, . .	36·2	34·2	32·7	31·9	31·2	30·4

The most notable feature of this Table is the steadily increasing proportion of patients under treatment in Public and District Asylums, and the corresponding steady decrease of that of those in private dwellings.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The subjoined Table shows the expenditure of each county for pauper lunatics from 1858 to 1864 :—

COUNTIES.	1858	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
1. Aberdeen, .	£4,920	£6,534	£7,651	£8,097	£8,329	£8,032	£8,050
2. Argyll, . .	3,349	3,625	3,497	3,564	3,428	4,063	4,082
3. Ayr, . . .	3,598	4,357	4,258	4,019	4,456	4,218	4,424
4. Banff, . . .	1,515	1,420	1,403	1,546	1,655	1,690	1,609
5. Berwick, . .	1,102	1,077	1,088	1,349	1,330	1,300	1,161
6. Bute, . . .	400	627	593	626	544	627	630
7. Caithness, .	931	1,082	1,177	1,442	1,536	1,473	1,473
8. Clackmannan,	686	607	549	696	676	551	556
9. Dumbarton, .	1,291	1,327	1,445	1,545	1,585	1,607	1,712
10. Dumfries, .	1,880	2,068	2,187	2,371	2,482	2,528	2,459
11. Edinburgh, .	10,189	10,201	11,388	12,435	12,768	13,202	12,966
12. Elgin, . . .	982	1,047	1,271	1,240	1,240	1,108	1,416
13. Fife, . . .	4,471	4,996	5,419	5,452	5,057	4,988	5,223
14. Forfar, . .	5,828	7,068	7,423	7,679	7,867	8,082	8,451
15. Haddington, .	1,545	1,748	1,873	1,835	1,866	1,864	1,696
16. Inverness, .	2,976	2,971	3,191	3,153	3,112	3,059	3,146
17. Kincardine, .	1,338	1,350	1,433	1,435	1,461	1,453	1,472
18. Kinross, . .	194	244	307	284	278	238	254
19. Kirkcudbright,	784	998	1,178	1,520	1,510	1,502	1,620
20. Lanark, . .	12,934	14,072	13,871	14,699	14,931	15,296	16,158
21. Linlithgow, .	731	738	839	820	847	954	1,064
22. Nairn, . .	594	541	455	479	469	439	497
23. Orkney, . .	657	675	695	762	830	870	789
24. Peebles, . .	395	415	440	378	342	443	476
25. Perth, . . .	5,885	6,115	6,581	6,878	6,652	7,012	6,697
26. Renfrew, . .	3,895	4,067	3,603	3,480	3,465	3,582	3,775
27. Ross, . . .	2,053	2,166	2,505	2,710	2,757	2,757	2,987
28. Roxburgh, .	1,354	1,467	1,399	1,570	1,550	1,730	2,077
29. Selkirk, . .	271	211	245	299	312	248	240
30. Shetland, . .	405	664	658	606	647	691	768
31. Stirling, . .	2,100	2,092	2,203	2,383	2,316	2,359	2,506
32. Sutherland,	583	607	699	735	736	719	919
33. Wigtown, . .	800	942	1,009	1,228	1,119	1,212	1,312

While this Table shows a general tendency to increased expenditure, it nevertheless appears that in some counties there has not only been no increase for some years, but, on the contrary, a decrease. It is not easy to account for such anomalies, nor to explain the cause of the varying proportionate expenditure in different counties. Why Ayr, for instance, with a population of 199,063, should, through a series of years, expend considerably less for the maintenance of its pauper lunatics than Perth with a population of 133,086 ; or why Lanark, with a population of 640,444, should, in 1864, have expended only £16,158, against £12,966 expended by Edinburgh with a population of 274,083.

The average daily rate of maintenance in each county in 1864 was as follows :—

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

COUNTIES.	In Public and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	General Average.	Percentage of Patients	
						In Establishments.	In Private Houses.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*		
* 1. Aberdeen, .	1 4¼	1 4¼	0 10¾	0 5¾	1 1	73·2	26·7
* 2. Argyll, .	1 6¼	2 2	2 0½	0 6	1 0¾	51·3	48·6
§ 3. Ayr, . .	1 5½	1 5½	1 0¼	0 6½	1 0¼	62·6	37·2
* 4. Banff, . .	1 4½	1 4	...	0 7	1 0	51·7	48·2
* 5. Berwick, .	1 8½	1 3	...	0 8½	1 1¾	54·5	45·4
† 6. Bute, . .	1 6	...	1 0¾	0 6	1 1	57·5	42·4
§ 7. Caithness, .	1 4½	1 3¼	...	0 4½	0 10	40·2	59·8
§ 8. Clackmannan,	1 4¾	1 3½	0 11½	0 6¼	1 1	76·6	23·3
§ 9. Dumbarton, .	1 7	1 5	1 4¼	0 7	1 3¾	71·9	28·0
*10. Dumfries, .	1 1¼	...	...	0 6	0 11¾	71·9	28·0
†11. Edinburgh, .	1 4¼	1 2½	1 0	0 6½	1 2	86·8	13·0
*12. Elgin, . .	1 0½	...	...	0 6¼	0 10½	60·6	39·3
§13. Fife, . .	1 5¼	1 3½	0 10¾	0 6¼	1 1¾	76·7	23·1
*14. Forfar, . .	1 1¼	1 0½	0 11¾	0 6½	1 1	84·7	15.2
§15. Haddington, .	1 5	1 3¼	1 2½	0 8	1 1¼	63·9	36·0
*16. Inverness, .	1 3¾	1 3¾	1 2¾	0 5½	0 10½	44·1	55·8
*17. Kincardine, .	1 2¾	...	1 0	0 5¾	0 11¾	66·6	33·3
§18. Kinross, .	1 6¼	1 3¼	1 1½	0 5	1 0	64·2	35·7
*19. Kirkcudbright,	1 1¼	...	...	0 6½	0 11	65·3	34·6
†20. Lanark, .	1 4¾	1 5½	1 0	0 6½	1 2	85·7	14·2
§21. Linlithgow, .	1 6¾	1 2¾	0 10¾	0 5¾	1 1¼	76·8	23·0
*22. Nairn, . .	1 1½	1 9	...	0 7½	1 3½	65·0	35·0
†23. Orkney, .	1 3¾	1 1½	...	0 4¼	0 9¾	40·7	59·2
†24. Peebles, .	1 4½	1 4	...	0 7½	1 3½	82·6	17 3
*25. Perth, . .	1 2¾	1 4½	1 1¾	0 7	1 0¾	61·2	38·7
§26. Renfrew, .	1 5¼	1 6½	1 2	0 7	1 1¾	84·7	15·2
*27. Ross & Cromarty,	1 4¾	1 4¼	1 2	0 5	0 11	40·7	59·2
*28. Roxburgh, .	1 6¼	1 4½	...	0 7½	1 1¼	50·0	50·0
*29. Selkirk, .	1 4	1 4	...	0 7¾	1 0½	53·8	46·1
§30. Shetland, .	1 5¾	1 5¼	1 1	0 4¼	0 9¾	41·6	58·3
§31. Stirling, .	1 6	1 3½	0 11¾	0 6¼	1 0¾	69·9	30·0
*32. Sutherland, .	1 5¾	1 5¾	1 4¾	0 4¾	0 11½	42·3	57·6
*33. Wigtown, .	1 1½	1 6	0 6	0 5¾	0 9½	51·5	48·3
GENERAL AVERAGES,	1 3¾	1 4	1 0½	0 6	1 0¾	70·1	29·9

The counties marked * either possess district asylums, or have concluded agreements with existing asylums to serve as district accommodation; but in several instances the erection of the asylum, or the conclusion of the agreement, is too recent to have much influence on the rate of the maintenance. Those marked † are either provided with public asylums, or have a preferential right of admission into the public asylums of other counties, without, however, any arrangement having been concluded with such asylums to constitute them district accommodation. Those marked § are dependent for accommodation on public asylums beyond their bounds, and on private asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses either within or beyond their bounds.

This return, when compared with that of last year, shows that the rate in public and private asylums remains unchanged; that a decrease of ¼d. has taken place in poorhouses; and that the allowance to patients in private dwellings, and the general average rate, remain the same.

Single Patients.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

We exercise no jurisdiction over insane patients living under the care of their own families, unless their mental malady shall have existed for more than a year, and recourse has been had to coercion or restraint. In such circumstances, it is incumbent on the occupier of the house in which the patient resides, or on his medical attendant, to give intimation of the case to the Board. In practice, however, this is very rarely done, partly from the fact that, in popular language, the terms *coercion* and *restraint* are restricted to the use of mechanical appliances; partly from ignorance of the statutory requirements; and partly from the unwillingness of relatives to bring their family griefs under public notice. Virtually, therefore, whatever may be the condition of single patients living in their own families, they are not, with comparatively few exceptions, brought under our notice. Occasionally, however, our attention is directed to such cases; at times by the occurrence of accidents which bring the patients under the cognizance of the legal authorities; but more generally by intimation from persons who have been led to suspect that harshness or cruelty has been used. The murder by a lunatic of his mother and sister, which occurred last year in Edinburgh, is an instance of information reaching us through the first of these channels; and as an illustration of the second, we may quote a case reported to us by a relative who was dissatisfied with the treatment to which the patient was subjected. Our proposal to visit having been acquiesced in, we found the patient to be an elderly woman, labouring under delusions of wealth and persecution. Her bedroom received light and air through a window of a single pane, facing a high dead wall, which rendered it so dark, that without artificial light it was impossible to distinguish the objects it contained. In this room the patient took her meals alone, and passed almost the whole of her time. It was stated that she was occasionally in other parts of the house, but it was admitted that she was never taken out of doors, and it was evident that she passed a very cheerless existence. Such treatment is very greatly to be deplored, but the Statute confers on us no authority to amend it.

We are satisfied that this is by no means a solitary case, and that, in fact, many such exist in the families of persons of scanty means, who are unable to meet the expense of asylum maintenance, but who yet do not come within the scope of parochial relief.

The large proportion of chronic and incurable cases among the pauper lunatics admitted into asylums alone affords strong evidence of this fact, but it is placed beyond all doubt by the results of our own inspections.

In one of our previous reports, we have already referred to the following case, to which we return, in order to show the difficulties occasionally encountered in securing improved treatment, even where the circumstances of the patient are most wretched. In 1861, the case was reported on as follows:—

E. G., æt. 41.—A large featured, gibbous-jawed dwarf, whose hair is so thick, matted, and solid, that the dimensions of the head could not be estimated; whose skin is generally excoriated; whose teeth are gone; and whose legs are contracted. Has been liable to epilepsy since she was seven years old, and is affected with a cough. Has relatives insane. Hand was severely burned, and fore-finger distorted in consequence.

Physical condition.—Sees and hears; but it is not known whether she distinguishes pain, cold, heat. She does not walk, but creeps. From the deformity and contraction of legs, falls in attempting to stand or walk, but may crawl to door. Of dirty habits. She cannot wash or dress herself. Found grovelling among ashes close to fire, in which the nates have formed a nest or shallow pit, in which she crouches during the day. Has often fallen into the fire and been burned. Her body bears many cicatrices. She scratches the skin furiously, and has denuded it in various places, and to a great extent. Sometimes sits up during the whole night, roaring and howling and biting. She speaks but unintelligibly. The effort to articulate interrupted by stridor dentium.

Social Position.—With mother and brother. The latter is a farmer, in copartnery with two relations. His share of rent amounts to £42 per annum. House dirty, confused, but gives evidence of coarse affluence. Bed of brechan in a box, near to fire in kitchen, all shockingly filthy. Clothing black and disgusting. The hair *never* was combed. Skin covered with layers of dirt and soot and ashes. This is perhaps the most wretched and neglected case the Reporter has ever seen, and this amidst comparative wealth.

The idiot inherited a share of her father's property, stock, and interest in farm on his death, but her friends agree that the amount would not cover the outlay for past maintenance, and that they cannot afford to place her in an asylum.

Notwithstanding the extreme wretchedness in which this patient was kept, it was not until March 1865 that we succeeded in obtaining her removal to the Inverness District Asylum, when the following report on her was made by the medical superintendent:—

E. G., æt. 47.—She is below the middle height, with disproportionately long arms, appearing comparatively longer when she stands, on account of contraction of the knee-joints from burns, from having for many years maintained a crouching position, and from lateral curvature of the spine. Her features are irregular and strongly marked, and her whole aspect is one of extreme degradation.

Over the extremities there are the cicatrices of numerous extensive burns and injuries, which may be detailed as follows:—The left arm is scorched externally from the wrist to the elbow, and there are two or three small spots where the skin is at present abraded. She cannot open her hands perfectly on account of the contraction of numerous burns over the knuckles, and the thumb is rendered very short from a contraction of the muscles, connecting this part with the palm, resulting from a burn.

On the right arm, there are the cicatrices of two large burns at the elbow, and another along the external surface of the fore-arm, extending from the knuckles to half-way to the elbow. The metacarpal phalangeal articulations are contracted in the same way as in the opposite hand, and there are traces of burns over the backs of the whole of the fingers, and the index finger at the second joint projects at an acute angle from the second finger.

Right leg.—The knee-joint is contracted partly, as already stated, from the long maintenance of a crouching position, and from the cicatrices of burns over the patellar region. All round the ankle joint there are the cicatrices of burns, and similar cicatrices cover the instep of the foot. The little toe has been burnt off, the next toe burnt away to the first joint, and the other toes are injured more or less by burning.

Left leg.—Nearly the whole of the external surface of this limb has been scorched, and there is the cicatrix of a large burn, about six inches long, above the ankle joint. The second toe has been burnt away to the first joint, and the fifth toe is awanting.

Among the pauper single patients, the reports of the Deputy-

Single Patients.

Commissioners record, on the whole, a satisfactory state of matters, which we have no hesitation in ascribing, in a very great degree, to the influence exercised by their visitations. Cases of maltreatment and neglect now most frequently occur, as has just been stated, among private patients of restricted means, and among those of the absolutely indigent classes, previously to their intimation as paupers. On admission into asylums, many such patients are accordingly in a very wretched condition, and not a few are brought manacled or tied with ropes. Although, by the provision of District Asylums, the evils consequent on remoteness from accommodation have been greatly mitigated, yet, from time to time, cases occur which painfully illustrate the necessity of having asylums within easy reach of every part of the country.

On 9th January 1865, a patient was admitted into the Asylum of Montrose in a moribund condition, and shortly afterwards died. He was brought from Shetland, having been 'placed in a crib bed before being shipped, and kept in the fore-cabin watched by attendants night and day until they arrived at Aberdeen.' From the inquiries we made, it did not appear that the patient was considered to have been in an unfit state for removal; yet the effect of the journey was such that he died shortly after admission.

In the case of Shetland, it will be difficult, from its remoteness and poverty, to provide against the recurrence of such accidents; but in such districts as that of Roxburgh, no such pleas can be admitted. We are therefore of opinion, either that the Asylum of Millholm at Musselburgh, which at present serves as statutory accommodation for that district, should be transferred to the district, or that a regular district asylum should be erected; and we may remark, in confirmation of our views, that during the past year several patients were brought to this asylum, either under mechanical restraint, or presenting evidence of its recent application. Thus, it is reported that one was manacled, the manacles being secured by a chain to the right ankle; that another was tied with ropes, his hands and feet being fastened together; and that another had several sores on the wrist from having been under mechanical restraint.

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But while recording these facts, we do not venture to ascribe blame to any one in connexion with them. The appliances of a well-constructed and well-managed asylum, may enable mechanical restraint to be safely dispensed with; yet it may be imperilling the safety both of the patient and of the public, to neglect having recourse to such restraint in private dwellings which are unprovided with special means of security, and in which there are no trained attendants to exercise control and inspire confidence. Sometimes, however, there may be too much delay in granting certificates of insanity; but the consequences of being too precipitate in this matter are occasionally so onerous that it is difficult to blame medical practitioners, even when over-caution is exercised, as occurred in a case in which the patient himself requested to be restrained, from a feeling of strong homicidal impulse. But as no delusions or other marked symptoms of insanity were detected by the parochial medical officer, he declined to grant a certificate of unsoundness of mind, and the result was that the patient committed suicide by cutting the arteries of the arm with a razor. In all cases, however, in which no doubt can be entertained of the existence of insanity, and where the propriety of asylum treatment is manifest, the patient should be at once removed; and in such circumstances it will generally be proper to take advantage of the certificate of emergency to avoid the delay necessary to obtain a second medical certificate and the order of the Sheriff. During the past year a patient was seriously injured in a scuffle, in the Edinburgh City Poorhouse, while awaiting removal to the Royal Asylum, from the delay thus occasioned. Three of his ribs were broken, and his body was severely bruised.

Even in asylums, it is not always possible to do the patient justice without the employment of mechanical restraint; as, for instance, where bones have been fractured, and where it is accordingly necessary to impede the motion of the limbs. In a case of this kind, which occurred during the past year in Greenock Parochial Asylum, death seemed to be caused by the irritation produced by the friction of the fractured ends of the bone, the continued apposition of which had not been secured by the use of mechanical means, apparently lest the censure of our Board should be thereby incurred.

We take this opportunity to record our strong disapproval of the practice of removing patients to asylums under the influence of chloroform, even with medical sanction. As it must generally be administered by force, the effect upon the patient's feelings is very painful, and extreme difficulty is consequently experienced in reconciling him to his position, and making it favourable for recovery.

During the year 1865, the applications for exemption from removal of pauper lunatics to asylums amounted to 86; the number during the previous year having been 92. The cases in which application for exemption was refused or delayed were 12. Sanction was likewise granted for the transfer of 24 pauper lunatics from establishments to private dwellings; and, in addition, 90 pauper

Single Patients.

lunatics were removed from asylums by their friends, after withdrawal of their names from the poor-roll, and consequent removal from our supervision. In 1864, these numbers were respectively 35 and 137. The comparatively high proportion of those in the second category leads us to think that, were parochial boards less trammelled in the removal of their pauper lunatics from asylums to private dwellings, less inducement would exist for withdrawing them from the poor-roll, and, as a consequence, from our supervision. Withdrawal from the roll of paupers is frequently the last resource of relatives to recover possession of the patient; but while removal from the asylums might, with parochial relief, be a perfectly proper procedure, without it, great injury may arise from the want and misery which are thus engendered or increased.

New special licenses were granted in 1865 to five houses, and the number of patients admitted into such houses during the year was 8.

The condition of single patients has been investigated during the past year in all the counties of Scotland, with the exception of part of Ayrshire and the county of Perth. The total number of pauper patients visited and reported on was 1510. Reports were likewise made respecting 98 private patients, nearly all of whom were visited and seen, but these constitute but a fraction of the total number of the private insane resident in private dwellings.

Accidents to patients detained in private dwellings with the sanction of the Board are of extremely rare occurrence, partly from the care which is taken in their original selection, and partly from the removal to asylums of those cases which appear doubtful when visited by the Commissioners. Only one accident is known to us as having happened during the past year to a patient under our sanction. He had been admitted into an asylum as suicidal, but was certified by the medical superintendent as fit to be discharged on probation. The result, however, showed that this step was premature, as he effected self-destruction.

In the Appendix will be found an interesting report on the insane resident in the island of Arran, which continues to be a place of deportation for persons of weak or unsound mind, although in a more limited degree than was formerly the case.

The following Table shows the number of pauper patients chargeable to each of the statutory districts on 1st January 1865; the relative numbers placed in asylums and private dwellings; and the proportion which pauper lunatics bear in the different districts to the entire number of paupers, and to the general population:—

DISTRICT.	COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.	Registered Paupers at 14th May 1864.	Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1864.				Proportion per 1000				Percentage of Pauper Lunatics.		
				Total Numbers.	Placed in			Of Paupers to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers.	Of Pauper Lunatics in Establishments to Population.	In Asylums.	In Poor-houses.	In Private Houses.
					Public & Private Asylums	Poor-houses.	Private Houses.							
1. Aberdeen,.....	Aberdeen, ...	222,550	5,878	411	249	52	110	26·412	1·846	69·921	1·305	60·6	12.6	26·7
2. Argyll, ...	Argyll, ...	79,587	3,264	228	117	...	111	41·011	2·864	69·852	1·470	51·3	...	48·6
3. Ayr, ...	Ayr,.....	199,063	5,119	239	75	75	89	25·715	1·200	46·688	0·753	31·3	31·3	37·2
4. Banff, ...	Banff, ...	57,901	1,709	87	45	...	42	29·515	1·502	50·906	0·777	51·7	...	48·2
5. Bute,.....	Bute, ...	16,331	539	33	15	4	14	33·065	2·020	61·224	1·163	45·4	12·1	48·9
6. Caithness, ...	Caithness	42,200	1,341	97	39	...	58	31·777	2·298	72·334	0·924	40·2	...	52·4
7. Dumfries, ...	Dumfries, ...	75,904	1,868	139	100	...	39	24·610	1·831	74·411	1·317	71·9	...	28·0
	Kirkcudbright, ...	42,495	1,342	98	64	...	34	31·580	2·306	73·025	1·506	65·3	...	34·6
	Wigtown, ...	42,095	1,789	93	45	3	45	42·499	2·209	51·984	1·140	48·3	3·2	48·3
8. Edinburgh,...	Edinburgh, ...	274,083	6,782	626	414	130	82	24·744	2·284	92·303	1·984	66·1	20·7	13·0
	Peebles, ...	11,300	232	23	19	...	4	20·530	2·035	99·137	1·681	82·6	...	17·3
9. Elgin, ...	Elgin, ...	43,131	1,355	89	54	...	35	31·415	2·063	65·682	1·252	60·6	...	39·3
10. Fife, ...	Fife,..	155,021	3,480	259	175	24	60	22·448	1·670	74·425	1·283	67·5	9·2	23·1
11. Forfar, ...	Kinross, ...	7,147	160	14	6	3	5	22·387	1·958	87·500	1·259	42·8	21·4	35·7
	Forfar,.....	204,425	4,168	440	364	9	67	20·354	2·152	105·566	1·824	82·7	2·0	15·2
12. Glasgow, ...	Lanark, ...	640,444	13,445	793	311	369	113	20·993	1·238	58·981	1·061	39·2	46·5	14·2
13. Haddington,...	Haddington, ...	37,626	1,120	86	53	2	31	29·766	2·286	76·785	1·461	61·6	2·3	36·0
14 Inverness, ...	Inverness, ...	89,174	3,084	195	86	...	109	34·584	2·186	63·229	0·964	44·1	...	55·8
	Sutherland,.....	24,157	882	52	22	...	30	36·511	2·152	58·957	0·910	42·3	...	57·6
	Ross & Cromarty,	82,427	2,878	179	71	2	106	34·915	2·171	62·195	0·885	39 6	1·1	59·2
	Nairn, ...	8,347	273	20	13	...	7	32·706	2·396	73·260	1·557	65·0	...	35·0
15. Kincardine, ...	Kincardine, ...	34,854	1,090	87	52	6	29	31·273	2·496	79·816	1·664	59·7	6·9	33·3
16. Orkney, ...	Orkney, ...	32,395	815	54	22	...	32	25·158	1·666	66·257	0·679	40·7	...	59·2
17. Perth, ...	Perth, ...	133,086	3,640	354	180	37	137	27·350	2·659	97·252	1·630	50·8	10·4	38·7
18. Renfrew, ...	Renfrew, ...	168,746	4,340	184	12	144	28	25·719	1·090	42·396	0·924	6·5	78·2	15·2
19. Roxburgh, ...	Roxburgh, ...	54,362	1,115	110	55	...	55	20·510	2·023	98·654	1·011	50·0	...	50·0
	Berwick, ...	36,488	1,113	55	30	...	25	30·503	1·507	49·415	0·882	54·5	...	45·4
	Selkirk, ...	9,770	145	13	7	...	6	14·841	1·330	89·655	0·716	53·8	...	46·1
20. Shetland, ...	Shetland,.....	31,670	887	48	18	2	28	28·007	1·515	54·115	0·631	37·5	4·1	58·3
21. Stirling, ...	Stirling, ...	88,676	2,008	130	58	33	39	22·644	1·466	64·741	1·026	44·6	25·3	30·0
	Dumbarton, ...	54,179	1,250	75	46	8	21	21·225	1·384	60·000	0·996	61·3	10·6	28·0
	Linlithgow,.....	39,055	943	52	24	16	12	24·145	1·331	55·143	1·024	46·1	30·7	23·0
	Clackmannan, ...	23,605	538	30	17	6	7	22·791	1·270	55·762	0·974	56·6	20·0	23·3
TOTALS AND AVERAGES,		3,062,294	78,682	5,383	2,858	925	1,610	25·693	1·757	68·414	1·235	53·0	17·1	29·9

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8. Edinburgh,...	Edinburgh,.....	274,083	6,782	626	414	130	82	24·744	2·284	92·303	1·984	66·1	20·7	13·0
	Peebles, ...	11,300	232	23	19	...	4	20·530	2·035	99·137	1·681	82·6	...	17·3
9. Elgin, ...	Elgin, ...	43,131	1,355	89	54	...	35	31·415	2·063	65·682	1·252	60·6	...	39·3
10. Fife, ...	Fife,..	155,021	3,480	259	175	24	60	22·448	1·670	74·425	1·283	67·5	9·2	23·1
11. Forfar, ...	Kinross, ...	7,147	160	14	6	3	5	22·387	1·958	87·500	1·259	42·8	21·4	35·7
	Forfar,.....	204,425	4,168	440	364	9	67	20·354	2·152	105·566	1·824	82·7	2·0	15·2
12. Glasgow, ...	Lanark, ...	640,444	13,445	793	311	369	113	20·993	1·238	58·981	1·061	39·2	46·5	14·2
13. Haddington,...	Haddington, ...	37,626	1,120	86	53	2	31	29·766	2·286	76·785	1·461	61·6	2·3	36·0
14 Inverness, ...	Inverness, ...	89,174	3,084	195	86	...	109	34·584	2·186	63·229	0·964	44·1	...	55·8
	Sutherland,.....	24,157	882	52	22	...	30	36·511	2·152	58·957	0·910	42·3	...	57·6
	Ross & Cromarty,	82,427	2,878	179	71	2	106	34·915	2·171	62·195	0·885	39 6	1·1	59·2
	Nairn, ...	8,347	273	20	13	...	7	32·706	2·396	73·260	1·557	65·0	...	35·0
15. Kincardine, ...	Kincardine, ...	34,854	1,090	87	52	6	29	31·273	2·496	79·816	1·664	59·7	6·9	33·3
16. Orkney, ...	Orkney, ...	32,395	815	54	22	...	32	25·158	1·666	66·257	0·679	40·7	...	59·2
17. Perth, ...	Perth, ...	133,086	3,640	354	180	37	137	27·350	2·659	97·252	1·630	50·8	10·4	38·7
18. Renfrew, ...	Renfrew, ...	168,746	4,340	184	12	144	28	25·719	1·090	42·396	0·924	6·5	78·2	15·2
19. Roxburgh, ...	Roxburgh, ...	54,362	1,115	110	55	...	55	20·510	2·023	98·654	1·011	50·0	...	50·0
	Berwick, ...	36,488	1,113	55	30	...	25	30·503	1·507	49·415	0·882	54·5	...	45·4
	Selkirk, ...	9,770	145	13	7	...	6	14·841	1·330	89·655	0·716	53·8	...	46·1
20. Shetland, ...	Shetland,.....	31,670	887	48	18	2	28	28·007	1·515	54·115	0·631	37·5	4·1	58·3
21. Stirling, ...	Stirling, ...	88,676	2,008	130	58	33	39	22·644	1·466	64·741	1·026	44·6	25·3	30·0
	Dumbarton, ...	54,179	1,250	75	46	8	21	21·225	1·384	60·000	0·996	61·3	10·6	28·0
	Linlithgow,.....	39,055	943	52	24	16	12	24·145	1·331	55·143	1·024	46·1	30·7	23·0
	Clackmannan, ...	23,605	538	30	17	6	7	22·791	1·270	55·762	0·974	56·6	20·0	23·3
TOTALS AND AVERAGES,		3,062,294	78,682	5,383	2,858	925	1,610	25·693	1·757	68·414	1·235	53·0	17·1	29·9

Single Patients.

In the following Table we have arranged the counties in order: 1. according to the proportion of paupers to the population; 2. according to the proportion of pauper lunatics to the population; and 3. according to the proportion of pauper lunatics to paupers. These proportions undergo certain changes in different years; but, on the whole, the results of the past year do not materially differ from those of the years immediately preceding it. This Table clearly indicates a preponderance of pauperism among the Celtic portion of the population; but, as has been already stated, it does not appear to us to support any special views regarding the prevalence of insanity in certain districts or among certain classes:—

PROPORTION PER 1000.

	Of Paupers to Population.		Of Pauper Lunatics to Population.		Of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers.
Wigton,	42·499	Argyle,	2·864	Forfar,	105·566
Argyle,	41·011	Perth,	2·659	Peebles,	99·137
Sutherland,	36·511	Kincardine,	2·496	Roxburgh,	98·654
Ross & Cromarty,	34·915	Nairn,	2·396	Perth,	97·252
Inverness,	34·584	Kirkcudbright,	2·306	Edinburgh,	92·303
Bute,	33·065	Caithness,	2·298	Selkirk,	89·655
Nairn,	32·706	Haddington,	2·286	Kinross,	87·500
Caithness,	31·777	Edinburgh,	2·284	Kincardine	79·816
Kirkcudbright,	31·580	Wigton,	2·209	Haddington,	76·785
Elgin,	31·415	Inverness,	2·186	Dumfries,	74·411
Kincardine,	31·273	Ross & Cromarty,	2·171	Fife,	74·425
Berwick,	30·503	Forfar,	2·152	Nairn,	73·260
Haddington,	29·166	Sutherland,	2·152	Kirkcudbright,	73·025
Banff,	29·515	Elgin,	2·063	Caithness,	72·334
Shetland,	28·007	Peebles,	2·035	Aberdeen,	69·921
Perth,	27·350	Roxburgh	2·023	Argyle,	69·852
Aberdeen,	26·412	Bute,	2·020	Orkney,	66·257
Renfrew,	25·719	Kinross,	1·958	Elgin,	65·682
Ayr,	25·715	Aberdeen,	1·846	Stirling,	64·741
Orkney,	25·158	Dumfries,	1·831	Inverness,	63·229
Edinburgh,	24·744	Fife,	1·670	Ross & Cromarty,	62·195
Dumfries,	24·610	Orkney,	1·666	Bute,	61·224
Linlithgow,	24·145	Shetland,	1·515	Dumbarton,	60·000
Clackmannan,	22·791	Berwick,	1·507	Lanark,	59·981
Stirling,	22·644	Banff,	1·502	Sutherland,	58·957
Fife,	22·448	Stirling,	1·466	Clackmannan,	55·762
Kinross,	22·387	Dumbarton,	1·384	Linlithgow,	55·143
Dumbarton,	21·225	Linlithgow,	1·331	Shetland,	54·115
Lanark,	20·993	Selkirk,	1·330	Wigton,	51·984
Peebles,	20·530	Clackmannan,	1·270	Banff,	50·908
Roxburgh,	20·510	Lanark,	1·238	Berwick,	49·415
Forfar,	20·354	Ayr,	1·200	Ayr,	46·688
Selkirk,	14·841	Renfrew,	1·090	Renfrew,	42·396

The mortality among pauper lunatics in private dwellings in 1864 was as follows:—

Average Number of Patients in 1864.			Deaths.			Mortality per Cent.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
707·5	916·0	1623.5	43	61	104	6·0	6·6	6·4

In the same year, the mortality in the lunatic wards of poor-houses, licensed for the reception of chronic and incurable cases only, was 5·9 for males, and 4·0 for females.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Establishments.

The loose manner in which medical certificates of insanity are still occasionally framed, makes it, in our opinion, extremely desirable that their correction, when defective, should be required by competent authority. When, as happened during the past year, we find a medical practitioner stating, as the fact observed by himself in proof of insanity, that the patient 'has a great desire to appear conspicuous as a musician,' it is evident that, under existing arrangements, the statutory requirements are by no means strictly adhered to. In further support of this statement we quote another case, in which the facts observed as indicating insanity were the following:—'He will not answer any questions put to him, and is of a slouching, dogged appearance.' The report of the asylum superintendent on this patient was to the following effect:—'His mind is weak. His being sent to an asylum seems to affect him very little.' Without doubting that the patients for whom such certificates were granted were in reality of unsound mind, it is yet clear that legal proof is not afforded of the existence of insanity. Superintendents of asylums, however, as a rule, regard the Sheriff's order as adequate authority for the reception and detention of a patient, no matter how informal may be the medical certificates on which it has been granted. Nevertheless, it is by no means clear that the Sheriff's order will afford protection to a superintendent for receiving and detaining a patient on medical certificates, which are plainly not in accordance with the provisions of the Statute. Indeed, in an instance in which we called the attention of the Sheriff to the fact, that he had granted his order on certificates which were both from medical officers of the asylum to which the patient was sent, he expressed an opinion that, seeing the certificates themselves were in proper form, the responsibility of the illegal act lay with those who had given them.

We have in previous reports called attention to the accumulation of patients in asylums, and expressed a doubt whether, under the existing law, too much power is not placed in the hands of superintendents to prolong detention after it has ceased to be necessary in the interest either of the patient or of the public. It is on this account, that, as we have already stated, we are of opinion that more liberty may safely be accorded to parochial boards to withdraw pauper lunatics from asylums, provided that ample authority is left in our hands to require the immediate removal to an Asylum, of any patient whom we regard as improperly cared for or treated.

During the past year, notwithstanding all the vigilance of the officers and attendants, several deplorable occurrences have taken place in asylums. In Garngad Asylum, a male patient destroyed the sight of one eye completely, and damaged that of the other, with a small pocket cork-screw which had been left in his possession; and another patient of this asylum narrowly escaped being drowned in the Clyde, into which he threw himself, after escaping

Establishments.

from a party on its way to a place of public amusement, in the confusion caused by the rapid passing of a fire-engine. In the Edinburgh Asylum, a patient committed suicide by setting fire to her clothes, and another inmate of the same asylum, who had made his escape, was found dead in a quarry, into which, it was supposed, he had fallen.

The following list includes all the accidents after admission reported to us during the past year, but we are aware it is far from being complete :—

ASYLUMS.	Nature of Accident.	ASYLUMS.	Nature of Accident.
Aberdeen, .	Wound in head by fall.	Garngad, .	Attempted suicide by cutting throat. Self-inflicted injury of eyes. Attempted suicide by drowning. 7 slight.
Argyll, .	Fracture of leg above ankle by a fall.		
Banff, .	Burn self-inflicted. Injuries by attendants.	Longdale, .	Suicide by strangulation while absent on probation. 5 slight.
Dumfries, .	Attempted suicide by cutting throat. Fracture of humerus on two occasions, in one by fall, the other unexplained; 8 slight.	Millholm, .	Fractured clavicle. Scalded leg by jumping into hot water.
Edinburgh,	Suicide by fire. Fractured leg in two cases by falls.	Barnhill Poorhouse.	Wounds in head by another patient. Disfigured face by another patient. Cut nostril by a blow. Fractured rib in a struggle with attendant. 1 slight.
Elgin, .	Fractured arm and clavicle in attempting escape.		
Glasgow, .	Fractured clavicle in struggle with attendant. Suffocation from food. Fractured rib. 18 slight.	Glasgow Poorhouse.	Fractured rib from blow by attendant. 3 slight.
		Govan Poorhouse.	Self-amputation of ear.
Inverness, .	8 slight.	Perth Poorhouse.	Blows on head by another patient.
Murray's, .	4 slight.		

The general management of all the asylums subject to our supervision has, during the past year, been, on the whole, very satisfactory. Mechanical restraint is employed only in rare and exceptional cases in Public and District Asylums, but in Private and Parochial Asylums recourse is more frequently had to its use, and occasionally without any entry being made in the register provided for the purpose. Occurrences of this last kind have led to an entire change in the staff of the Abbey Parochial Asylum, and to our intimating to the proprietor of Hallcross Asylum that any repetition of such conduct would be followed by withdrawal of his license.

In most asylums the use of seclusion has been greatly restricted, and in some, such as that of Montrose, it has been virtually altogether abolished. The practice of according to all patients, not disqualified by physical infirmity, extended exercise beyond the airing-courts, is gradually becoming more common, but in the Asylums of Aberdeen, Dundee, and Edinburgh, the numbers habitually confined to the airing-courts are still lamentably great. In many asylums exercise beyond bounds is generally accorded

to a considerable number of the patients, and we are not aware of any instance in which any but good results have followed this practice. It is true that, during the past year, a remonstrance has been made against it by certain inhabitants of Musselburgh, but on inquiry we found no reason to alter our opinion, that the indulgence, while very beneficial to the patients, was nowise dangerous to the public.

The position of attendants in asylums is gradually undergoing improvement; but, on the whole, their emoluments are still inadequate. We have, in former reports, dwelt at some length on the importance of securing and retaining the services, in this capacity, of capable and trustworthy persons, and have pointed out in how high a degree the comfort and welfare of the patient is dependent on the manner in which attendants discharge their duties. That their power is very open to abuse is self-evident. It is, however, seldom that misconduct to such extent occurs as to call for investigation by the Procurator-fiscal. Still this does occasionally happen, as was the case last year in the Banffshire District Asylum, in consequence of a serious assault on one of the patients. In the Edinburgh Royal Asylum too, we had occasion to censure the rough treatment to which a patient had been subjected by the attendants in removing him against his wishes to the airing-court. It is obvious, however, that a great amount of cruelty and harshness may be exercised by attendants without giving rise to any formal complaint, or necessitating any special inquiry. The best guarantee against such risk will accordingly be found in the careful and continuous supervision of the attendants by the medical superintendent, and in their adequate remuneration.

The only disaster from fire during the past year was the burning of the laundry of the Aberdeen Asylum. More precautions are now generally adopted to guard against occurrences of this kind.

The number of voluntary patients admitted into asylums in 1865 was 8; of whom 5 were received on the statutory forms with the sanction of the Sheriff, and 3 as voluntary boarders. The corresponding numbers in 1864 were 4 and 8.

At 31st December 1864, 39 patients were absent from asylums on probation. Of these, 21 have been finally discharged as recovered, 4 have been returned to asylums, and 14 remain at large under the care of friends. In the course of 1865, 103 cases were discharged on trial. Of these, 21 have been finally discharged as recovered, 3 have died, 21 remain insane under the care of friends, 17 have been returned to asylums, and 40 are still on probation.

The escapes during 1865 have been 86. Of these, 41 were brought back within 24 hours, 29 within a week, and 5 after a week; 10 were not recovered; and 1 was found dead.

IN PUBLIC AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

The following Table shows the changes in the number of patients, and the results of treatment, in the Public and District Asylums, in 1865:—

Public and District Asylums.		Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
		M.	F.	M.	.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	Private patients,	51·5	52·0	12	16	12	9	6	10	2	5	100·0	56·2	3·8	9·6
	Pauper do.,	117·0	142·0	42	41	19	25	3	4	9	7	45·2	60·9	7·6	4·9
	Total,	168·5	194·0	54	57	31	34	9	14	11	12	57·4	59·6	6·5	6·1
2. Argyll District Asylum,		60·5	58·0	14	13	6	2	1	1	6	4	42·8	15·3	9·9	6·8
3. Banff District Asylum,		19·5	24·0	25	30	2	1	2	...	1	...	8·0	3·3	5·1	...
4. Dumfries Royal Asylum,	Private patients,	81·0	52·5	34	16	10	7	8	4	3	1	29·4	43·7	3·7	1·9
	Pauper do.,	123·5	114·5	22	31	11	13	5	7	3	8	50·0	41·9	2·4	6·9
	Total,	204·5	167·0	56	47	21	20	13	11	6	9	37·5	42·5	2·9	5·3
5. Dundee Royal Asylum,	Private patients,	24·5	24·5	3	5	3	4	4	2	1	...	100·0	80·0	4·0	...
	Pauper do.,	66·5	64·5	19	42	4	10	29	37	3	10	21·0	23·8	4·5	1·5
	Total,	91·0	89·0	22	47	7	14	33	39	4	10	31·8	29·7	4·3	11·2
6. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	Private patients,	98·0	104·0	43	61	14	16	15	23	6	7	32·5	26·2	6·1	6·7
	Pauper do.,	231·0	226·5	80	82	24	39	28	10	22	18	30·0	47·5	9·5	7·9
	Total,	329·0	430·5	123	143	38	55	43	33	28	25	30·8	38·4	8·4	5·8
7. Elgin District Asylum,		34·5	32·0	10	17	1	3	2	1	2	3	10·0	17·6	5·7	9·3
8. Glasgow Royal Asylum,	Private patients,	90·5	87·0	48	51	28	23	17	13	8	9	58·3	45·1	8·8	10·3
	Pauper do.,	168·0	152·5	86	53	35	24	28	22	14	10	40·6	45·2	8·3	6 5
	Total,	258·5	239·5	134	104	63	47	45	35	22	19	47·0	45·1	8·5	7·9
9. Inverness District Asylum,		9·60	96·5	32	35	5	8	2	2	4	8	15·6	22·8	4·1	8·2
10. Montrose Royal Asylum,	Private patients,	29·5	24 ·	12	5	1	2	1	3	1	4	8·3	40·0	3·3	16·6
	Pauper do.,	159·5	220·0	27	39	14	19	12	54	12	20	51·8	48·7	7·6	9·0
	Total,	189·0	244·0	39	44	15	21	13	57	13	24	38·4	47·7	6·8	9·8
11. Perth Royal Asylum,		37·5	32·5	13	9	4	3	7	9	1	...	30·7	33·3	2·6	...
12. Perth District Asylum,		86·5	93·5	18	40	5	7	4	5	9	5	27·7	17·5	10·4	5·3
General Totals,		175·0	1700·5	540	586	198	215	174	207	107	119	36·6	36·6	6·7	6·9

In Public and District Asylums.

On comparing this Table with the corresponding Table of 1864, certain differences appear, to which we shall briefly direct attention:—

Years.	Average Nos. resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals unrecovered.	Deaths.
1864, . . .	3202·2	1258	393	423	233
1865, . . .	3275·5	1126	413	387	226

The falling off in 1865 in the number of admissions, and in that of removals of unrecovered patients, arises, in a great measure, from the transfers, in 1864, having been temporarily increased by the opening of the new District Asylums of Perth and Inverness. The increased number of recoveries, and the decreased number of deaths, in 1865, render the results of this year considerably more favourable than those of 1864; and it is gratifying to remark, that, so far as an estimate can be formed from the rate of mortality, the condition of patients in the Public and District Asylums of Scotland will compare favourably with that of the inmates of the lunatic establishments of any other country.

The proportion of deaths per cent., on the average numbers resident in Public and District Asylums, in each year, from 1858 to 1865, was as follows:—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1858,	8·6	8·0	1862,	10·4	7·5
1859,	8·1	7·4	1863,	8·8	6·7
1860,	10·2	7·5	1864,	8·1	6·6
1861,	8·7	7·2	1865,	6·7	6·9

It is not improbable that the proportion of recoveries, if ascertained by a method affording a fair comparison, might yield equally satisfactory results; but owing to the disturbing influence of transfers, generally of incurable cases, no calculations founded either on the proportion of recoveries to admissions, or on that of recoveries to the average numbers resident, would afford reliable data.

The distribution of the patients in the different asylums is shown in the following Table:—

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients									
	On 1st January 1865.					On 1st January 1866.				
	Private.		Pauper.		Total.	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	55	55	112	140	362	48	49	122	143	362
2. Argyll District Asylum,	...	...	60	55	115	...	...	61	61	122
3. Banff District Asylum,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	29	49
4. Dumfries Royal Asylum,	75	52	122	114	363	87	54	126	116	383
5. Dundee Royal Asylum,...	28	25	74	72	199	23	24	57	57	161
6. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	94	102	231	216	643	102	106	231	237	676
7. Elgin District Asylum,...	5	3	27	24	59	8	5	29	32	74
8. Glasgow Royal Asylum,	94	84	165	154	497	87	90	174	151	502
9. Inverness District Asylum,	...	...	85	88	173	1	...	106	105	212
10. Montrose Royal Asylum,	26	27	164	246	463	33	21	155	194	403
11. Perth Royal Asylum,.....	37	34	...	...	71	38	31	...	...	69
12. Perth District Asylum,...	...	2	88	86	176	4	12	84	99	199
Totals,	414	384	1128	1195	3121	431	392	1165	1224	3212

Note.—This Table is drawn up from the Asylum Returns. The number of private patients is greater, and that of pauper patients less, than they should be, from the distinction between the two categories not being accurately made in Asylums.

In Public and District Asylums.

The numbers, it will be observed, have decreased in the Dundee and Montrose Asylums, but a general increase has taken place in the other establishments.

The following details on the general condition of the different asylums are taken from the reports made by the Medical Commissioners :—

Aberdeen Asylum.

The condition and management of the Aberdeen Asylum present many commendable features. The food is good and abundant, the clothing and bedding are sufficient, and the mortality is low. Occupation and recreation receive more attention than formerly, but the number of patients habitually confined to the airing-courts is still very large, and much more might fitly be done to assimilate their position to that of sane persons. In some parts of the house the lavatory accommodation is very deficient, and more attention to neatness and tidiness in person and dress is desirable. The condition of the privies in some of the airing-courts continues to be very offensive. Since last report the laundry has been burnt down, and the effects of this accident are still met by temporary but inconvenient expedients. It is probable that the condition of the funds of the Institution delays many alterations and additions which are recognised as desirable. Nevertheless, during the past year various improvements have been made, and papering and painting have been steadily extended.

It may confidently be expected that, as the nature of the accommodation and the advantages presented by Elmhill House become more widely known, the number of its inmates will increase.

Argyll District Asylum.

The entries on the Argyll District Asylum report favourably on its condition. The wards are described as clean and well ventilated, and as exhibiting a gay and cheerful appearance from the articles of amenity and decoration with which they have been supplied. The efficiency of supervision has been increased, and the risk of accidents diminished by removing the double doors from the water-closets. The bodily health of the patients has been favourable. The food is abundant and well served, and the bedding and clothing are adequate, and in good condition. The use of seclusion, or of other means of repression, is kept within narrow bounds, and, at both visits, great tranquillity prevailed. Habitual confinement to the airing-courts is rarely resorted to. Considerable attention is being given to the extension of industrial occupation.

Banffshire District Asylum.

The Banffshire District Asylum was opened at the beginning of May, and visited towards the end of July. Its fitness for its purpose was favourably reported on, but it was pointed out that the responsibility of its management was not sufficiently concentrated. The condition of the inmates was satisfactory, but the time which had elapsed since the opening was too short to test the efficiency of the staff and arrangements.

In Public and District Asylums.

An improvement is now reported in the manner of serving the meals in the Crichton Institution; but the condition of the lower galleries is still bare and comfortless. The means of bathing are limited, inconvenient, and uninviting.

Dumfries Asylum.

The additions to the Southern Counties Asylum are now nearly completed, and may be expected to add greatly to the comfort of the patients. The bodily health of the inmates in both houses has been good, and the mortality low. Seclusion appears to be a good deal resorted to, and an opinion is expressed that, with more abundant means of occupation and exercise, the necessity for the use of this mode of repression would probably be less felt. An improvement in the clothing of the males in the Southern Counties Asylum is being effected. It is probable that, when the new dining-hall is taken into use, the meals will be more neatly served; and it is desirable that some more seemly fashion should be adopted of disposing of the fragments of bread from the Crichton Institution. The bedding was sufficient, but many of the mattresses are still too hard for comfort, and the pillows are frequently too small for the proper support of the head.

Dundee Asylum.

The situation of the Dundee Asylum, from being in the suburbs of a rapidly increasing town, is gradually becoming less and less appropriate for its purpose. The patients are reported as generally free from excitement, and the use of seclusion is sparingly resorted to. The house was found scrupulously clean, and the clothing and bedding are stated to be ample and in good condition; but the pillows are regarded as affording insufficient support to the head. The use of hair mattresses is being gradually introduced. The small extent of land in possession limits the industrial occupation of the males, and large numbers are still habitually confined to the airing-courts. Exercise beyond the boundaries of the asylum is, however, taken by a considerable proportion of the patients. The food is of good quality and abundant, but it is not served with that neatness which is desirable. The practice of bathing several patients in the same water is unseemly.

Edinburgh Asylum.

The reports of the Edinburgh Asylum indicate progressive improvement, but the house is again suffering from overcrowding, which it is hoped the approaching opening of the Fife and Haddington Asylums will remove. As a rule, the patients were clean in person and tidy in dress; but in bathing the same water is used for a large number of patients, and the clothing of many of the demented class was dirty and neglected. There was less excitement than was noted on former occasions, a condition which it was thought was probably due to increased occupation and exercise. A large number of the males, however, are still habitually confined to the airing-courts. The use of seclusion is greatly within former limits. The food has been greatly improved in variety and quality, and is pronounced excellent, but the manner of serving it is still not altogether satisfactory.

In Public and District Asylums.

Elgin Asylum.

The alterations in the Elgin Asylum are now completed, and the result is reported as very satisfactory. The house is cheerful and home-like, and in strong contrast to its former condition. The furniture is comfortable and appropriate. The large extent of land in possession affords abundant means of occupation to the men, and suitable employment to several of the females. The treatment of the patients continues to be characterized by a large amount of individual liberty, and a more close approximation to the habits of ordinary life than is usual in asylums. The use of seclusion is rarely resorted to. The house suffers from a scarcity of water, which may prove injurious in many ways, and should be remedied without delay.

Glasgow Asylum.

The Royal Asylum, Glasgow, continues to be distinguished for the great attention paid to cleanliness and ventilation, and for careful supervision. It still, however, labours under the disadvantage of the patients being too concentrated, notwithstanding the efforts to lessen this evil by providing additional day-room accommodation. Seclusion has been resorted to in a considerable number of cases; but it is considered probable that, with more space within doors, and with exercise less restricted to the airing-courts, there would not be so much necessity for this mode of treatment. The provision of a general dining-hall for the pauper patients, of a chapel, recreation hall, general bath-room, and additional workshops, is strongly recommended. The food is of excellent quality, and abundantly supplied; but more care and neatness in the manner of serving it in the East House is considered desirable. Considerable additions have been made to the furniture and articles of decoration, especially in the sickrooms and one or two of the galleries, but in this respect much still remains to be done. The clothing and bedding were in good condition, and straw mattresses are being gradually replaced by those of hair. Night-watching is attended with the best results. The means of bathing are very deficient, and the reprehensible practice is followed of using the same water for several patients.

Inverness. Asylum.

At the visit to the Inverness District Asylum made in March, the low temperature of the asylum was commented on, and an opinion expressed that the supply of blankets was insufficient. The house at both visits was found in excellent order, and the patients orderly and tranquil. No patient who is physically able for extended exercise is confined to the airing-courts, and seclusion is very sparingly used. The food is abundant, of good quality, and neatly served. The dress of both sexes was in good condition, but a caution was given against making it too uniform. Ventilation is generally well attended to, but a close smell was perceptible in one or two places, and the arrangement of the urinals was not always considered satisfactory. A commencement has been made of introducing articles of decoration. A more liberal supply of cushioned seats and chairs for the sick and infirm is recommended. No necessity has yet been experienced for the appointment of special

night nurses. Endeavours are being made to guard against a recurrence of the deficiency of water under which the asylum has suffered. In Public and District Asylums

The patients in the Old Asylum of Montrose are now so reduced in number, that the services of a resident medical officer has been dispensed with; and it is probable that, with the opening of the Fife District Asylum, this house will be altogether closed. In the new asylum improvements of various kinds have been made; additional furniture and ornaments have been introduced, and structural alterations calculated to increase comfort have been carried out. The patients were found tidily and sufficiently clothed. A large proportion are actively employed, and much attention is given to the provision of sources of amusement and recreation. The abandonment of special classification, and the employment of night watching continue to afford excellent results. Seclusion has not been found necessary in any instance, and confinement to the airing-court is restricted to a very few cases. The meals are served in a comfortable manner, but it was suggested that if the tables were placed under the superintendence of individual patients, further progress in this respect might be made. Montrose Asylum.

At the visit to the Perthshire District Asylum in February, the temperature of the wards was found extremely low. In other respects, the condition of the house and patients is favourably commented on. The clothing and bedding were in excellent condition, and the multiplication of objects of interest and decoration had given the various day-rooms a comfortable and homelike look. The occupation and amusement of the patients receive a large share of attention, and few, except those who are physically incapable of extended exercise, are confined to the airing-courts. The food was neatly served in the dining-hall to nearly the whole of the inmates. Seclusion is rarely resorted to. The presence of a female patient, whose destructive tendencies had taken the direction of glass breaking, has led to the protection of many of the lower windows by wire guards; but it is to be hoped that this necessity will be but temporary. Perth District Asylum.

At the visit of the Perth Royal Asylum in March, the temperature of the galleries was considered too low for health and comfort. At both visits the patients were found comfortably and neatly clothed, and in some parts of the house the furniture had been renewed and improved. A fear was, however, expressed, that the structural alterations, which had for a considerable time been in progress, would be found to have too much of a merely showy character, and not to be calculated to remove those imperfections which rendered the accommodation of the patients in many parts of the building inappropriate. Seclusion is very sparingly used. The food is served in an improved manner, but it is suggested that a general dining-hall would afford facilities for further development in this respect. Perth Royal Asylum.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

In Private Asylums.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Private Asylums at 1st January 1865, and 1st January 1866 :—

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1865.			At 1st January 1866.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Baldovan Institution, . .	18	10	28	9	19	28
Campie Lane House, . .	19	21	40	20	24	44
Englishtown House, . .	7	9	16	6	5	11
Garngad House, . . .	35	31	66	36	32	68
Gilmer House, . . .	19	8	27	21	9	30
Hallcross House, . . .	37	47	84	35	50	85
Hawkfield House, . .	7	11	18	7	10	17
Lilybank House, . . .	5	7	12	...	...	...
Longdale House, . . .	58	53	111	65	63	128
Millholm House, . . .	68	102	170	69	99	168
Newbigging House, . .	30	36	66	31	46	77
Saughton Hall, . . .	24	34	58	27	30	57
Somerside House, . .	...	18	18	...	18	18
Tranent House, . . .	12	16	28	12	18	30
Whitehouse, ...	15	31	46	13	31	44
Totals,	354	434	788	351	454	805

It thus appears that an increase of 17 has taken place in the number of patients in Private Asylums in 1865.

The results of treatment during 1865 are shown in the following Table :—

LICENSED HOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Campie Lane House, ...	19.5	22.5	7	11	1	2	4	4	1	2	14.3	18.1	5.1	8.8
2. Englishtown House, ...	6.5	7.0	5	1	3	4	3	...	...	1	60.0	400.0	...	14.3
3. Garngad House,.....	35.5	31.5	29	26	6	4	16	21	5	...	20.6	15.3	14.0	...
4. Gilmer House,.....	20.0	8.5	3	7	...	1	1	4	...	1	...	14.3	...	11.7
5. Hallcross House,.....	36.0	48.5	7	15	...	5	4	5	4	2	...	33.3	11.1	4.1
6. Hawkfield House, ...	7.0	10.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9.5
7. Longdale House,.....	61.5	58.0	25	32	13	12	2	2	7	4	52.0	37.5	11.3	6.9
8. Millholm House,.....	69.5	101.5	28	29	19	14	3	6	7	14	67.8	48.2	10.0	13.7
9. Newbigging House, ...	30.5	41.0	8	20	2	5	2	2	3	4	25.0	25.0	9.8	9.7
10. Saughton Hall, ...	26.0	32.0	6	6	1	6	1	1	2	2	16.6	100.0	7.6	6.2
11. Somerside House, ...	4.5	13.5	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	25.0	...	7.4
12. Tranent House, ...	12.0	17.0	5	4	2	...	...	1	3	1	40.0	...	25.0	5.8
13. Whitehouse,.....	14.0	31.0	...	6	...	4	2	...	...	2	...	66.6	...	6.4
GENERAL RESULTS,.....	342.5	422.5	123	161	47	58	38	48	32	35	38.2	36.0	9.3	8.2

N.B.—Baldovan Institution is excluded from this Table, as its character is more that of a School than an Asylum.

In Private Asylums.

In Private Asylums.

On comparing this Table with the corresponding Table of 1864, the following differences appear:—

Years.	Average Nos. Resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals unrecovered.	Deaths.
1864, . . .	815·5	304	82	312	68
1865, . . .	765·0	284	105	98	69

The large preponderance of patients removed unrecovered in 1864, is due to the opening of the District Asylums of Inverness and Perth. There is consequently a considerable reduction of the average numbers resident in 1865; but a tendency is again shown towards an increase, by an excess, in that year, of 12 in the admissions over the recoveries, removals, and deaths.

The rate of mortality in the private asylums is rather less favourable than in public and district asylums, and has undergone no material alteration since the constitution of our Board. The returns of Millholm Asylum, which last year showed a mortality of 18.3 per cent. for males, and 19.7 per cent. for females, in the average numbers resident, show this year the comparatively favourable results, although still high rates, of 10.0 per cent. for males and 13.7 per cent. for females.

The following Table shows the proportion of deaths per cent., on the average numbers resident, in private asylums, in each year from 1858-1865:—

Years.	Male.	Female.
1858, . . .	8·6	8·0
1859, . . .	8·1	7.4
1860, . . .	10·2	7·5
1861, . . .	8·7	7·2
1862, . . .	10·4	7·5
1863, . . .	8·8	6·7
1864, . . .	8·1	6·6
1865, . . .	9·3	8·2

The reports of the Medical Commissioners show the condition of the individual asylums to be as follows:—

Campie Lane Asylum.

A certain degree of improvement has taken place in Campie Lane Asylum, and the condition of the house is now reported as, on the whole, creditable. Sufficient attention, however, is not given to personal cleanliness, and in the bathing of the females certain irregularities have taken place which called for our severe censure. We expect that the approaching opening of the Fifeshire and Haddington Asylums will seriously affect the position of this house, which we have always regarded as affording merely temporary accommodation. In this expectation, we have forborne to call for changes which otherwise it would have been our duty to insist on.

In Private Asylums.

English-town Asylum.

The reports on Englishtown Asylum continue to be favourable, but its permanent position is imperilled by obstacles which have occurred to prevent the proposed agreement between the proprietor and the District Board of Caithness being carried into effect. It is, however, proposed that it should be continued as a place of care and treatment for private patients only. We should regret that an establishment possessing many peculiar features, and affording valuable experience in the management of the insane, should come to an end.

Garngad Asylum.

Garngad Asylum continues to improve, although there are still many points in which a change is desirable. In the first report the condition of the females was unfavourably commented on, but, through a change of matron, a decided improvement has been effected. The garden affords a certain amount of industrial occupation, and walks and excursions beyond the asylum bounds are of frequent occurrence. The food was considered good and abundant. Seclusion does not appear to be unduly used, but other modes of repression, of doubtful propriety, are occasionally resorted to. On the whole, the management is marked by kindliness and liberality.

Gilmer House Asylum.

The sanitary condition of Gilmer House Asylum is reported as very favourable, but doubts are expressed whether proper provision is made in winter to secure warmth. The clothing and bedding were considered sufficient, but cleanliness and tidiness were less attended to than is desirable. A great amount of individual liberty is accorded to the patients, and industrial occupation receives adequate attention. Several extensive structural changes have been undertaken, which, it is hoped, will prove effective in removing serious defects to which attention was directed.

Hawkfield Asylum.

Hawkfield Asylum continues to afford a comfortable home to a few patients who, with scarcely an exception, are incurable. Their treatment is humane and kindly, and, considering the rates of payment, liberal.

Hallcross Asylum.

Hallcross Asylum is an establishment which we have regarded as fitted to afford accommodation for pauper lunatics, only until District Asylums should be erected. Hence we have not pressed for many alterations which otherwise we should have considered imperative. The condition of the house is not very favourably reported on, although special precautions are taken to exclude noisy, violent, and obscene cases. Mechanical restraint has been repeatedly used, and, in several instances, without any entry having been made in the register provided for the purpose. We have consequently intimated to the proprietor that, on the occurrence of any fresh instance of neglect of this kind, we should deem it our duty to cancel his license. There is a great want of means of occupation and recreation, and in consequence listlessness and lethargy are marked features in the appearance of the patients. The food was considered sufficient, but the state of the clothing was not always satisfactory, and the bed coverings were insufficient for winter.

In Private Asylums.

Longdale Asylum.

The management of Longdale Asylum continues to be characterized by a cold and stern economy, which, however, does not prevent the physical wants of the patients being adequately supplied. The food is abundant, and the clothing and bedding sufficient, but there is a lack of those amenities which would tend to give the asylum more the character of a home. The house was clean, and the women neatly dressed; but the clothing of the men is reported as neither clean nor well kept. Industrial occupation receives a considerable share of attention. The patients were found free from excitement, and seclusion does not appear to be unduly used. All the patients, with few exceptions, take exercise twice a week beyond the airing-court, but walks beyond the asylum grounds are never enjoyed, nor are they ever treated to picnics or excursions. The demand for accommodation has latterly been very great.

Millholm Asylum.

The spirit in which Millholm Asylum is conducted continues to merit our approval. Land has been procured for the industrial occupation of the men, and great endeavours are made to afford amusement and recreation. The diet is good and liberal, and the clothing sufficient and in good condition; but the destruction of blankets by a fire in the laundry led to the supply of bed-coverings being for a time somewhat scanty. The house is, however, overcrowded, and delay has occurred in reducing the number of patients, from the general pressure for accommodation. This difficulty, however, will now soon be removed by the opening of the District Asylums of Haddington and Fife. In the meantime, endeavours are being made to counteract the evils of overcrowding by improved means of ventilation. We have been led, by the more than usual mortality which has occurred in this house, to look minutely into its hygienic condition, and we have asked Dr. Stevenson Macadam, lecturer on chemistry, and Dr. Littlejohn, officer of health of the city of Edinburgh, to aid us in our inquiry. In analysing the water with which the house is supplied, Dr. Stevenson Macadam found it to contain a large quantity of nitrates, affording an indication of contamination by organic matters of animal origin. As it is thus not improbable that the water supplied may injuriously affect the health of the patients, we have given directions that a new well should be sunk; but we are more inclined to ascribe the cause of the increased mortality to an accumulation of patients beyond the proper capabilities of the house, and to the general inappropriate nature of the site. The mortality has been greatest among the recent admissions; but we do not find it due to any malady in particular, unless perhaps to consumption, which, however, has not been more frequent than is common in lunatic asylums. Seeing that our recommendation to reduce the number of patients did not meet with that attention which, under the circumstances, should have been given to it, we have taken occasion, on renewing our license, to place this matter beyond the control of the proprietors. We have at the same time informed them that we do not consider the site of the asylum a proper one for an establishment which has now acquired a permanent position as the Asylum of the Roxburgh

District; and have expressed an opinion that the asylum must either be transferred to appropriate buildings within the district, or that the District Board must itself erect an asylum. Intimation to this effect has been given to the District Board, and to the proprietors of Millholm House. In Private Asylums.

The general condition of Newbigging Asylum is not satisfactory, but it is difficult to press for improvements in the prospect of the changes which we trust will follow the opening of the District Asylums now in course of erection. The physical wants of the patients are tolerably attended to, but in their management, occupation, and recreation, there is very much to be desired. Newbigging Asylum.

We can speak only in terms of commendation of the management of Saughton Hall. The use of seclusion is very rare, and there are many indications that the comfort and welfare of the patients are kept persistently in view. Saughton Hall.

The patients in Somerside Asylum are spoken of as being kindly treated, but they are not subjected to any active discipline, and the comfort of the establishment can only be secured by the removal of every inmate who becomes noisy or unmanageable. Somerside Asylum.

The physical wants of the patients in Tranent Asylum are fairly attended to, but the accommodation is poor, and the continued existence of the establishment must be ascribed more to delay in the opening of District Asylums than to our approval of its management. Tranent Asylum.

The reports on Whitehouse Asylum continue very favourable. The management is kindly and liberal, the comfort of the patients is well attended to, and restrictive discipline is as much as possible dispensed with. Whitehouse Asylum.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Parochial Asylums at 1st January 1865, and at 1st January 1866 :— Parochial Asylums.

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients.					
	At 1st January 1865.			At 1st January 1866.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Abbey Parochial Asylum, .	28	43	71	33	42	75
Barony ,, ,, . .	71	73	144	73	79	152
Burgh ,, ,, . .	20	28	48	20	26	46
Falkirk ,, ,, . .	10	7	17	10	11	21
Glasgow ,, ,, . .	60	90	150	58	87	145
Greenock ,, ,, . .	28	39	67	25	34	59
Totals,	217	280	497	219	279	498

The results of treatment during 1865 are shown in the following Table :—

In Parochial Asylums

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Abbey, Paisley, ...	30·5	43·0	16	8	3	3	5	7	3	...	18·7	37·5	9·8	...
2. Barony, Glasgow, ...	72·0	75·0	37	35	24	16	6	5	5	6	64·8	45·7	6·9	8·0
3. Burgh, Paisley, ...	20·0	26·0	13	13	9	13	2	...	2	...	69·2	100·0	10·0	...
4. Falkirk, ...	10·0	9·5	4	11	2	2	1	4	1	2	50·0	18·1	10·0	21·0
5. Glasgow, ...	59·0	88·0	16	40	5	20	7	14	6	8	31·2	50·0	10·1	9·0
6. Greenock,.....	27·5	35·0	7	10	3	5	4	3	5	4	42·8	50·0	18·1	11·4
GENERAL RESULTS,	219·0	276·5	93	117	46	59	25	33	22	20	49·4	50·4	10·0	7·2

On comparing this Table with the corresponding Table of 1864, the following differences appear:— In Parochial Asylums.

Years.	Average No. Resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Discharges not recovered.	Deaths.
1864, . . .	508·0	232	99	69	64
1865, . . .	495·5	210	105	58	42

The results of 1865, as regards both the recoveries and deaths, are thus more favourable than those of 1864. The average mortality in parochial asylums is still somewhat higher than in public and district asylums and private asylums, but it has undergone a material diminution since the constitution of our Board.

The following figures show the proportion of deaths per cent. on the average numbers resident in Parochial Asylums, in each of the years 1858-1865 :—

Years.	Male.	Female.
1858, . . .	19·7	15·1
1859, . . .	18·5	8·5
1860, . . .	27·1	11·3
1861, . . .	15·7	7·4
1862, . . .	12·0	12·2
1863, . . .	12·6	7·8
1864, . . .	13·4	11·8
1865, . . .	10·0	7·2

The usual statutory visits and reports have been made by the Medical Commissioners. The condition of the different houses is as follows:—

The alterations in the Abbey Parochial Asylum, undertaken to fit it for the better treatment of the insane, are now completed, but some structural defects which should be immediately remedied are still noticed in the reports. A complete change in the staff has been called for by the occurrence of certain irregularities, the chief of which was the unrecorded use of restraint; but it is feared that the number of attendants is still insufficient for the proper supervision and employment of the patients. Considerable attention, however, is paid to industrial occupation and also to recreation; and there are good grounds for hoping that the management of the Asylum will now be satisfactory, and that such practices as using the same water to bathe large numbers of the patients, and allowing the male attendants to enter the female wards, will be abolished. Abbey Parochial Asylum.

The entries on Barnhill Parochial Asylum are in many respects satisfactory. The sanitary condition of the patients is described as good, and the management as kindly and liberal. Considerable Barnhill Parochial Asylum.

In Parochial Asylums.

Barnhill Parochial Asylum.

efforts have been made by the introduction of articles of decoration and furniture, to add to the comfort of the establishment, but it is to be regretted that the vicious structure of the house should retard improvement. The want of adequate means of classification, the position of the epileptic and infirm wards in the third storey, the insufficient appliances for bathing, and the difficulty of affording excited patients adequate exercise, are commented on as having an unfavourable influence; and the extent to which seclusion in individual cases is occasionally carried, is also ascribed to structural defects.

Burgh Parochial Asylum.

Making due allowance for the confined situation of the Burgh Asylum, its condition is favourably reported on. Considerable attention is paid to the promotion of exercise and industrial occupation, but from the distance of the garden ground from the house, little advantage is derived from it in the treatment of excited patients. Seclusion, however, does not appear to be abused. Recreation meets with due consideration, and a portion of the proceeds of the labour of the patients is now devoted to this end. Some parts of the house stand much in need of papering and painting.

Falkirk Parochial Asylum.

The reports on the Falkirk Parochial Asylum, do not speak favourably of the condition of the patients and house. The continuation of the license can be justified only on the ground that the District Asylum is not yet ready.

Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

The clothing and bedding of the patients in the Parochial Asylum of Glasgow were found in a very satisfactory condition, and the continued increase of articles of utility and ornament in the wards, adds to their amenity and cheerfulness. There is, however, a want of appropriate occupation for the men; and recreation might fitly be made to include country excursions, and visits to places of amusement in town. Seclusion is little used.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses

The subjoined Table shows the population of Lunatic Wards at 1st January 1865 and 1st January 1866 :—

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1865.			At 1st January 1866.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Aberdeen Poorhouse, . .	25	19	44	24	21	45
Cunningham Combination Poorhouse, . . .	18	18	36	15	17	32
Dundee Poorhouse, . .	...	...	...	22	33	55
Dunfermline Poorhouse, .	14	13	27	13	13	26
Edinburgh City Poorhouse, .	...	68	68	...	64	64
Govan Poorhouse, . .	39	43	82	42	50	92
Linlithgow Poorhouse, . .	14	13	27	14	15	29
Leith (South) Poorhouse, .	6	10	16	9	10	19
Liff and Benvie Poorhouse, .	7	...	7	14	14	28
Old Machar Poorhouse, .	9	10	19	10	10	20
Perth Poorhouse, . . .	19	17	36	17	20	37
Rhins of Galloway Poorhouse,	...	3	3	...	4	4
St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse, .	26	27	53	23	26	49
Stirling Poorhouse, . .	3	7	10	5	6	11
Totals,	180	248	428	208	303	511

Among the inmates of lunatic wards of poorhouses, which are licensed for the admission of incurable patients only, a few recoveries nevertheless take place.

The following Table shows the changes among the inmates in 1865 :—

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Aberdeen,	24.5	20.0	5	2	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	16.3	...
2. Cunningham Combination (Irvine),	16.5	17.5	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	6.0	5.7
3. Dundee,	21.5	33.0	22	34	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3.0
4. Dunfermline,	13.5	13.0	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Edinburgh (City)	...	66.0	...	7	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	42.8	...	6.0
6. Govan (Glasgow)	40.5	46.5	9	9	...	...	3	...	3	2	...	...	7.4	4.3
7. South Leith,	7.5	10.0	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	20.0
8. Liff and Benvie (Dundee),	10.5	12.5	8	18	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	11.1	9.5	8.0
9. Linlithgow,	14.0	14.0	2	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Old Machar (Aberdeen),	9.5	10.0	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Perth,	18.0	18.5	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	16.6	...
12. Rhins of Galloway (Stranraer),	...	3.5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. St. Cuthbert's (Edinburgh),	24.5	26.5	3	...	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	16.3	...
14. Stirling,	4.0	6.5	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	15.3
General Results,	204.5	297.5	59	83	...	5	15	11	16	12	...	6.0	5.9	4.0

On comparing this Table with the corresponding Table of 1864, the following differences appear :— Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

Years.	Average Nos. resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals unrecovered.	Deaths.
1864, ...	422·0	83	6	32	33
1865, ...	501·5	142	5	26	32

The large increase in the admissions has been caused by the opening of the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouses of Dundee, and Liff and Benvie.

The following Table shows the proportion of deaths per cent. in the average numbers resident in lunatic wards of poorhouses in each year from 1858 to 1865. It will be seen that the mortality has been gradually diminishing, but the results of 1865 are too favourably shown from the period of residence of a large proportion of the patients in the Poorhouses of Dundee and Liff and Benvie being considerably less than a year.

Years.	Male.	Female.
1858, . . .	9·9	8 2
1859, . . .	14·7	5·7
1860, . . .	6·5	7·9
1861, . . .	16·2	11·2
1862, . . .	8·6	10 9
1863, . . .	8·2	9·1
1864, . . .	7·9	7·6
1865, . . .	5·9	4·0

The different houses are reported on as follows :—

The condition of the patients in the lunatic wards of Aberdeen Poorhouse is tolerably satisfactory, but better provision should be made for the occupation and recreation of the men. Aberdeen Poorhouse.

The recommendations repeatedly made in the register of the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse to supply furniture suitable for weakly and infirm patients, to furnish the inmates with some cheap amusing periodicals, and to erect covered walks in the airing-courts, have met with no attention. Care is, however, taken to remove unsuitable cases to asylums, and the patients were found tranquil and clean, and the wards in good order. Cunningham Combination Poorhouse

The lunatic wards of the Dundee Poorhouse were opened in June. When visited, the arrangements were regarded as suitable, and the condition of the patients as satisfactory. Dundee Poorhouse.

In the lunatic wards of Dunfermline Poorhouse more attention is required to insure the cleanliness of the bedding and clothing. The sanitary condition of the patients had been good. The attendants, however, were not regarded as fit for their duties; and it Dunfermline Poorhouse.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

appeared that restraint was occasionally applied without being recorded.

Edinburgh Poorhouse.

During the past year, considerable improvements have been made in the lunatic wards of the Edinburgh Poorhouse, by supplying additional articles of furniture and decoration, by papering and painting, and by certain structural alterations. The staff of paid attendants has likewise been increased and placed on a more satisfactory footing. The general condition of the house and patients is favourably noticed.

Govan Poorhouse.

The reports on the lunatic wards of Govan Poorhouse are, as formerly, very favourable. The plan of allowing the patients to share in the proceeds of their industry has been attended with the best results.

Greenock Poorhouse.

The extension of the town of Greenock, and the erection of houses overlooking the airing-grounds of the Parochial Asylum, have rendered the condition of this establishment so unsatisfactory that we have felt it our duty to withdraw the unrestricted license formerly granted to it. The patients are without proper occupation and recreation, and seclusion is occasionally resorted to for long periods. The food, although sufficient, is not neatly served, and there is a general want of the appliances necessary for comfort and amenity.

Liff and Benvie Poorhouse.

The lunatic wards of Liff and Benvie Poorhouse, licensed for 10 patients of each sex, were opened on 31st December 1864. The condition of the patients is described as being on the whole satisfactory.

Linlithgow Combination Poorhouse.

The lunatic wards of Linlithgow Poorhouse are described as comfortable, and the patients are stated to be treated with kindness and consideration. Considerable attention is paid to industrial occupation, and care is taken to remove all unsuitable cases. The sanitary state of the patients has been excellent.

OldMachar Poorhouse.

The attendance in the lunatic wards of Old Machar Poorhouse has been improved, and the patients were all considered as belonging to the class for which the license was granted.

Perth Poorhouse.

The lunatic wards of Perth Poorhouse were found in good order, and the patients in a creditable state; but sufficient care is not taken to break the monotony of detention by extended exercise and active occupation.

Rhins of Galloway Poorhouse.

The reports on the lunatic wards of the Rhins of Galloway Poorhouse indicate no improvement. As it has been found impossible to institute responsible attendance, and as the number of patients rarely exceeds four, we have resolved to withdraw the license.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse.

The aspect of the lunatic wards of St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse has been improved by further papering and painting, but the great defect of insufficient means of occupation and exercise remains without remedy. The provision for bathing is also very defective. The sanitary condition of the inmates retains its improved character, but a doubt is expressed whether some of the females are proper patients for the house.

South Leith Poorhouse.

The condition of the patients in the lunatic wards of South Leith Poorhouse is in many respects favourable, but the means of employing the men are insufficient, and the provision for bathing is not satisfactory.

Stirling Poorhouse.

The last report records some improvement in the lunatic wards of Stirling Poorhouse.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

Training Schools for Imbecile Children.

Baldovan Institution.

The children in Baldovan Institution were found clean and tidy—a condition which, considering the low mental type of most of their number, was very creditable. A doubt is expressed as to the sufficiency of the bed-clothes during the winter, and a recommendation was made that the temperature of the house should be regulated by the thermometer. No great benefit had been derived from scholastic training; but, through physical exercises, the temper of the children had been improved, and they had been rendered more docile. Habits of attention to the calls of nature had, in many cases, been successfully ingrafted.

Larbert Institution.

At last inspection, Larbert Institution contained 32 pupils, who were found neatly and suitably clothed, and presenting the appearance of receiving an adequate diet. Both scholastic and industrial training have met with a fair measure of success, but it is principally in the latter direction, and through muscular exercise, that the development of useful powers should be sought. The temperature of the house was found very low. The supply of water was deficient and bad.

Dangerous Lunatics.

Dangerous Lunatics.

During the year 1865, 10 persons were arrested by the police, and, after examination by the Sheriff, placed in asylums as dangerous lunatics. Cases of this kind can only be discharged on recovery, or on caution, satisfactory to the Sheriff, being found for their safe custody. The latter stipulation occasionally involves the detention of patients long after they have ceased to be dangerous, from the inability of relations to find satisfactory caution, and the unwillingness of inspectors of poor to undertake such responsibility for pauper lunatics.

The following Table shows the number of persons sent to asylums at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal as dangerous lunatics, in

Dangerous Lunatics.

each county of Scotland, during the years 1858-1865. It will be observed that the number is gradually decreasing, but, in comparing the results of the earlier and later years, it must be borne in mind that, in the former, inspectors of poor had no power to interrupt the procedure before the Sheriff, which course is now generally taken, and the patients are then placed in asylums on the ordinary forms.

COUNTIES.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
1. Aberdeen, ...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
2. Argyll, ...	6	3	2	...	...	1	1	...
3. Ayr, ...	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	...
4. Banff, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Berwick, ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
6. Bute,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Caithness,.....	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Clackmannan,	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
9. Dumbarton, ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	5	...
10. Dumfries, ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1
11. Edinburgh, ...	7	9	6	...	4	...	1	4
12. Elgin, ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Fife, ...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
14. Forfar, ...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
15. Haddington, ...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...
16. Inverness,.....	1	4	6	1	1	...	1	1
17. Kincardine, ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Kinross,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright,	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
20. Lanark,.....	18	23	17	11	7	4	2	3
21. Linlithgow, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Nairn, ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
23. Orkney,.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
24. Peebles,.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
25. Perth, ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
26. Renfrew, ...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...
27. Ross, ...	4	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
28. Roxburgh,.. ...	2	3	3	2	1	2	4	...
29. Selkirk,.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
30. Shetland, ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
31. Stirling, ...	4	3	1	...	1	1	...	...
32. Sutherland, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
33. Wigtown, ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Totals,	62	60	44	27	22	16	15	10

Dipsomaniacs.

Dipsomaniacs.

We consider it desirable that opportunities should be afforded to persons unable to resist the tendency to excessive drinking to place themselves under control and treatment without authority from the Sheriff; but we are strongly of opinion that every Institution receiving inmates for this purpose should be placed under statutory supervision.

Criminal Lunatics.

Criminal Lunatics.

During 1865, 11 males and 4 females were admitted into the lunatic wards of the General Prison at Perth. The offences of which they were guilty, and the prisons from which they were received, are shown in the following Table :—

OFFENCES.	Prison from which received.	Male.	Female.
Murder,	Aberdeen Prison,	1	...
Murder,	Edinburgh Prison,	1	...
Murder,	Greenlaw Prison,	1	...
Murder,	Inveraray Prison,	1	...
Theft,	Edinburgh Prison,	1	...
Theft by Housebreaking,	Penal Department, G. P.,	1	...
Housebreaking and Sheep-stealing,	Penal Department, G. P.,	1	...
Assault,	Glasgow Prison,	1	...
Assault,	Jedburgh Prison,	1	...
Assault with intent to ravish,	Jedburgh Prison,	1	...
Discharging loaded fire-arms,	Dunfermline Prison,	1	...
Murder,	Ayr Prison,	...	1
Theft,	Penal Department, G. P.,	...	2
Theft,	Ayr Prison,	...	1
		11	4

The subjoined Table shows the changes among the inmates of the wards in 1865 :—

Admitted.		Discharged.				Died.	
		Recovered.		Not Recovered.			
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
11	4	3	1	1	...	...	...

The accommodation for State patients now provided in the General Prison, is of a much improved character, and this change has, as was anticipated, led to a great diminution in the use of restraint.

Alien Lunatics.

Alien Lunatics.

During 1865, 28 pauper lunatics were removed from asylums to England and Ireland, from having no settlement in Scotland; the number in the previous year was 21. We have no information as to private alien lunatics who may have been sent to their own countries, or as to pauper alien lunatics who may have been removed from Scotland without having been placed in asylums.

Property of Lunatics.

Property of Lunatics.

We are of opinion that some economical and effective procedure should be introduced for administering the property of persons who have become insane, in cases where the funds are of limited amount; and also that we should be empowered to ascertain, by visitation or otherwise, that the funds allowed for the maintenance of insane persons by curators and judicial factors are properly applied, and, in the event of this not being the case, to take, in conjunction with the Accountant of the Court of Session, such steps as may be necessary to effect an improvement.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

J. DON WAUCHOPE.
JAMES COXE.
G. YOUNG.
GEO. MOIR.
W. A. F. BROWNE.

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APPENDIX A.

RETURN showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each Parish in Scotland on 1st January 1865; the Number of Pauper Lunatics of each Sex; and the Manner of their Distribution, as regards the Nature of the Asylums or Houses in which they were placed.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1865.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ABERDEEN.																															
1 Aberdeen,	41,962	49	60	109	30	41	...	3	30	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	14	...	...	17	14	47	58	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
2 Aberdour,	1,997	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
3 Aboyne,	1,160	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 Alford,	1,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Auchindoir,	1,593	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Auchterless,	2,010	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Belhelvie,	1,807	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Birse,	1,284	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
9 Bourtie,	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Cairnie,	1,490	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11 Chapel of Garioch,	2,023	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
12 Clatt,	511	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
13 Cluny,	1,254	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Coull,	792	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
15 Crathie and Braemar,	1,574	2	4	6	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
16 Crimond,	892	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	..
17 Cruden,	2,743	4	5	9	2	2	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	2
18 Culsalmond,	1,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Daviot,	614	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
20 Deer, New,	4,385	3	3	6	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
21 Deer, Old,	5,174	5	11	16	1	7	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	3	1	1	3	...	...	4	4
22 Drumblade,	926	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Drumoak,	996	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Dyce,	585	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
25 Echt,	1,287	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
26 Ellon,	3,913	3	4	7	2	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1

27 Fintray,	1,003	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Forgue,	2,686	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
29 Foveran,	1,891	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
30 Fraserburgh,	4,511	4	6	10	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	1	3	...	...	2	4	2	4
31 Fyvie,	4,344	3	3	6	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	2
32 Gartly,	1,029	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
33 Glass,	1,049	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Glenbucket,	552	1	2	3	...	2	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
35 Glenmuick,	1,668	4	4	8	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
36 Huntly,	4,329	...	4	4	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	2	2
37 Insch,	1,565	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
38 Inverury,	2,668	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Keig,	811	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Keithhall & Kinkell,	933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
41 Kemnay,	832	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Kildrummy,	590	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 Kincardine O'Neill,	2,186	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44 King Edward,	2,843	3	3	6	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
45 Kinnellar,	691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
46 Kinnethmont,	1,187	1	3	4	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47 Kintore,	1,895	3	4	7	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
48 Leochel-Cushnie,	1,173	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	...	...	2	3	...	...
49 Leslie,	577	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
50 Logie-Buchan,	762	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51 Logie-Coldstone,	932	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52 Longside,	3,008	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53 Lonmay,	2,142	...	3	3	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
54 Lumphanan,	1,251	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
55 Machar, New,	1,511	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
56 Machar, Old,	33,236	21	35	56	15	21	...	4	15	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	...	1	5	9	20	34	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
57 Meldrum,	2,343	2	2	4	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
58 Methlick,	2,157	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59 Midmar,	1,091	1	2	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
60 Monquhitter,	2,580	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
61 Monymusk,	988	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
62 Newhills,	3,463	1	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63 Oyne,	1,127	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
64 Peterculter,	1,410	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 Peterhead,	9,796	11	7	18	7	3	1	1	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carry forward,	192,758	156	210	366	93	110	2	16	95	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	26	...	1	24	27	119	153	26	36	10	19	1	2	37	57	8	4	2	1	1	2	...	...	3	3

Appendix A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1865.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	192,758	156	210	366	93	110	2	16	95	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	26	...	1	24	27	119	153	26	36	10	19	1	2	37	57
66 Pitsligo, . .	1,890	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67 Premnay, . .	916	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68 Rathen, . .	2,554	3	2	5	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
69 Rayne, . .	1,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 Rhynie, . .	1,061	...	2	2	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71 Skene, . .	1,831	5	1	6	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
72 Slains, . .	1,266	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
73 Strathdon, .	1,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74 Strichen, . .	2,472	...	5	5	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
75 Tarland & Migvie,	1,246	3	1	4	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
76 Tarvas, . .	2,509	2	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
77 Tough, . .	874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
78 Towie, . .	839	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79 Tullynessle and Forbes	957	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
80 Turriff, . .	3,693	6	2	8	3	2	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
81 Tyrie, . .	3,043	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
82 Udny, . .	1,668	2	...	2	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total, .	222,550	179	232	411	106	121	4	17	110	138	...	...	...	1	...	1	25	26	...	1	25	27	135	166	32	42	11	22	1	2	44	66
ARGYLL.																																
1 Ardchattan&Muckairn,	2,110	3	2	5	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	..	1	1
2 Ardnamurchan .	4,700	9	3	12	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	1	1	1	...	...	6	2
3 Campbeltown, .	8,149	10	10	20	8	7	...	...	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	2	1	...	2	...	...	2	3
4 Craignish, .	618	3	2	5	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
5 Dunoon & Kilmun,	5,461	6	6	12	5	3	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	3
6 Gigha, . .	467	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7 Glassary, . .	4,473	3	9	12	3	4	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	5
8 Glenorchy & Inishail,	1,307	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

10 Inverchaolain, .	424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Inverary . .	2,095	1	3	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
12 Islay Combination,	10,361	11	12	23	6	5	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	5	6	...	1	...	...	5	7
13 Jura & Colonsay,	1,650	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
14 Kilbrandon, . .	1,859	1	5	6	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
15 Kilcalmonell&Kilberry,	2,312	8	5	13	6	5	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
16 Kilchrennan&Dalavich,	615	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
17 Kilfinan, . .	1,891	5	3	8	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	4	2
18 Kilfinichen, .	2,518	6	8	14	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	7	2	1	...	...	4	8
19 Killean & Kilchenzie,	1,890	1	6	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	2	...	...	1	5
20 Kilmartin, .	949	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Kilmodan, .	433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Kilmore&Kilbride,	2,962	1	5	6	1	5	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Kilninian & Kilmore,	3,433	4	4	8	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	3	2
24 Kilninver&Kilmelfort,	800	3	3	6	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3
25 Knapdale, North,	1,327	6	1	7	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
26 Knapdale, South,	2,519	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Lismore & Appin,	3,595	9	7	16	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	4	7
28 Lochgoilhead, .	702	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
29 Morven, . .	1,226	3	3	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	2	3
30 Saddell & Skipness,	1,277	2	4	6	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
31 Southend, .	1,214	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
32 Strachur, . .	563	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
33 Stralachlan .	309	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Torosay, . . .	1,380	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
35 Tyree & Coll, .	3,998	3	8	11	2	2	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	4	1	1	...	...	1	5
Total, .	79,587	109	119	228	61	54	1	1	62	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	55	36	49	9	13	2	2	47	64
AYR.																																
1 Ardrossan, .	6,776	4	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	2	4	3	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
2 Auchinleck .	4,213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Ayr, . .	9,308	3	13	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	10	3	10	3	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
4 Ballantrae, .	1,483	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
5 Barr, . .	910	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Beith, . .	5,775	3	4	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	2	3	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7 Colmonell, .	2,588	2	1	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Carry forward, .	31,053	12	27	39	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	1	3	1	3	2	2	5	15	7	17	9	23	3	1	...	2	...	1	3	4

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1865.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	31,053	12	27	39	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	1	3	1	3	2	2	5	15	7	17	9	23	3	1	...	2	...	1	3	4
8 Coylton, . .	1,604	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Craigie, . .	730	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
10 Cumnock, New,	2,891	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
11 Cumnock, Old,	3,721	2	4	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	3
12 Dailly, . .	2,050	...	8	8	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	6
13 Dalmellington,	4,194	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Dalry, . .	11,156	1	8	9	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Dalrymple, .	1,325	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
16 Dreghorn, .	3,283	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
17 Dundonald, .	7,606	9	4	13	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	6	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	3	2
18 Dunlop, . .	1,038	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Fenwick, . .	1,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Galston, . .	5,254	4	2	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	3	2
21 Girvan, . .	7,053	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	3
22 Irvine, . .	5,695	6	5	11	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	3	2	4	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	2
23 Kilbirnie, .	5,265	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	2	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Kilbride, West,	1,968	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
25 Kilmarnock, .	23,556	14	15	29	...	...	4	3	4	3	...	...	4	3	4	3	3	5	...	1	3	6	11	12	2	3	1	...	...	...	3	3
26 Kilmaurs, . .	3,526	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
27 Kilwinning, .	7,717	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	1	...	3	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
28 Kirkmichael, .	2,823	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	1	5
29 Kirkoswald, .	2,060	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Largs, . .	3,620	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
31 Loudoun, . .	4,840	7	4	11	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	3	3
32 Mauchline, .	2,303	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
33 Maybole, . .	6,713	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Monkton, .	1,937	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
35 Muirkirk, .	3,270	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1
36 Newton-on-Ayr,	5,124	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2
37 Ochiltree, .	1,676	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	2

38	Riccarton,	5,629	1	4	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	St. Quivox,	7,097	5	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	3	2	...	...	...	3	3
40	Sorn,	4,042	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
41	Stair,	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Stevenston,	5,452	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	4	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Stewarton,	4,449	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
44	Straiton,	1,544	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
45	Symington,	855	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Tarbolton,	2,669	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
	Total,	199,063	100	139	239	...	...	13	16	13	16	2	...	16	28	18	28	18	18	15	24	33	42	64	86	27	36	9	13	...	4	36	53
	BANFF.																																
1	Aberlour,	1,665	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
2	Alvah,	1,467	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Banff,	4,673	2	2	4	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Boharm,	1,412	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Botriphnie,	867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Boyndie,	1,711	2	2	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	2
7	Cabrach,	794	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Cullen,	1,975	1	3	4	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9	Deskford,	1,031	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
10	Fordyce & Portsoy,	4,145	3	6	9	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	3
11	Forglen,	783	...	2	2	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	1
12	Gamrie & Macduff,	6,086	3	5	8	...	...	2	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
13	Grange,	1,909	1	3	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
14	Inveravon,	2,639	3	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	3	1
15	Inverkeithny,	880	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Keith,	5,943	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
17	Kirkmichael,	1,511	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Marnoch,	3,289	4	3	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	3
19	Mortlach,	3,095	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3
20	Ordiquhill,	764	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
21	Rathven,	8,240	6	8	14	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	4	1	...	...	...	4	4
22	Rothiemay,	1,414	1	2	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
23	St. Fergus,	1,608	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total,	57,901	33	54	87	...	...	14	24	14	24	...	...	4	3	4	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	18	27	8	17	7	10	...	...	15	27

Appendix A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1865.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
BERWICK.																														
1 Abbey St. Bathans,	179	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Ayton, . .	2,014	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Buncle & Preston,	756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Channelkirk, .	671	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Chirnside, .	1,502	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
6 Cockburnspath .	1,194	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
7 Coldingham, .	3,241	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Coldstream, .	2,823	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
9 Cranshaws, .	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Dunse, . .	3,595	3	3	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Earlstoun, .	1,825	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	3	1
12 Eccles, . .	1,861	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
13 Edrom, . .	1,592	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
14 Eyemouth, .	1,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Fogo, . .	559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Foulden, . .	431	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Gordon, . .	931	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Greenlaw, .	1,370	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
19 Hume, . .	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
20 Hutton, . .	1,067	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
21 Ladykirk, .	564	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Langton, . .	502	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
23 Lauder, . .	2,198	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2
24 Legerwood, .	599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Longformacus, .	448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Mertoun, . .	729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Mordington, .	377	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Nenthorn, .	461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	1
29 Polwarth, .	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Swinton, . .	964	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
31 Westruther, .	786	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
32 Whitsome,	640	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, . .	36,488	23	32	55	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	11	18	11	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	19	9	7	3	5	...	1	12	13

BUTE.																																
1 Cumbraes, .	1,256	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kilbride (Arran),	2,441	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	3	3
3 Kilmory, . .	3,151	3	2	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2
4 Kingarth, . .	905	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5 North Bute, .	1,140	1	3	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
6 Rothesay, . .	7,438	6	9	15	...	...	5	8	5	8	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total, . .	16,331	16	17	33	...	...	7	8	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	10	9	3	6	3	2	...	...	6	8
CAITHNESS.																																
1 Bower, . .	1,746	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2 Canisbay, . .	2,730	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
3 Dunnet, . .	1,861	4	3	7	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	3	2
4 Halkirk, . .	2,864	4	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
5 Latheron, . .	8,571	12	16	28	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	9	11	1	...	...	...	10	11
6 Olrick, . .	2,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Reay, . .	2,476	3	5	8	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	4
8 Thurso, . .	5,561	4	7	11	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Watten, . .	1,491	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	2	...
10 Wick, . .	12,841	10	18	28	...	...	5	6	5	6	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	3	9	...	2	1	...	4	11
Total, . .	42,200	43	54	97	...	...	11	14	11	14	...	...	5	9	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	23	23	27	3	4	1	...	27	31
CLACKMANNAN.																																
1 Alloa, . .	8,867	4	9	13	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	5	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
2 Clackmannan, .	4,425	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Dollar, . .	1,776	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 Logie, . .	3,483	3	2	5	...	...	3	...	3	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5 Tillicoultry, .	5,054	1	4	5	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3
Total, . .	23,605	9	21	30	...	...	5	3	5	3	...	...	3	6	3	6	1	1	...	4	1	5	9	14	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	7

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1865.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
DUMBARTON.																															
1 Arrochar,	629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Bonhill,	8,866	4	7	11	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	4
3 Cardross,	6,325	5	7	12	...	...	3	5	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
4 Cumbernauld,	3,513	7	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	4	2
5 Dumbarton,	6,304	4	...	4	...	..	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Kilmaronock,	1,085	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Kilpatrick, New,	4,910	4	1	5	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
8 Kilpatrick, Old,	5,577	2	8	10	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
9 Kirkintilloch,	8,179	8	7	15	...	...	6	3	6	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	7	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	3
10 Luss,	831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Roseneath,	1,626	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Row,	6,334	5	1	6	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	54,179	41	34	75	...	...	23	12	23	12	...	...	6	5	6	5	...	...	5	3	5	3	34	20	5	9	2	5	...	...	7	14
DUMFRIES.																																
1 Annan,	5,761	7	5	12	6	5	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2 Applegarth,	935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Caerlaverock,	1,248	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Canonbie,	3,219	4	3	7	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
5 Closeburn,	1,651	3	4	7	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
6 Cummertrees,	1,230	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7 Dalton,	679	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Dornoch,	856	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
9 Dryfesdale,	2,509	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Dumfries,	13,523	15	15	30	14	10	...	...	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	1	4	...	1	...	...	1	5
11 Dunscore,	1,554	2	4	6	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
12 Durrisdeer,	1,320	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

| | | |

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1865.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
EDINBURGH.																															
1 Borthwick,	1,742	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Calder, Mid,	1,389	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2
3 Calder, West,	1,927	3	1	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Canongate,	11,653	8	6	14	7	5	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
5 Carrington,	681	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
6 Cockpen,	2,902	3	4	7	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
7 Colinton,	2,656	3	3	6	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Corstorphine,	1,579	2	1	3	2	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
9 Cramond,	2,748	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Cranston,	1,035	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Crichton,	1,304	1	5	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
12 Currie,	2,248	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Dalkeith,	7,114	8	4	12	5	1	...	...	5	1	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
14 Duddingstone,	5,159	2	2	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15 Edinburgh,	66,429	66	131	197	51	45	...	...	51	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	68	51	113	3	3	12	15	...	..	15	18
16 Fala,	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Glencross	1,217	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
18 Heriot,	407	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
19 Inveresk,	9,525	12	14	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	...	...	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	4	3	...	2	...	...	4	5
20 Kirknewton,	1,539	3	4	7	2	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3
21 Lasswade,	5,688	6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
22 Leith, North,	10,903	12	8	20	11	6	...	...	11	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
23 Leith, South,	26,170	28	36	64	21	21	...	...	21	21	1	2	...	...	1	2	6	10	...	...	6	10	28	33	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3
24 Liberton,	3,507	7	8	15	6	4	...	...	6	4	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
25 Newbattle,	2,837	2	4	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
26 Newton,	1,553	1	4	5	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
27 Penicuick,	3,249	1	6	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Ratho,	1,659	2	3	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 St. Cuthbert's,	91,325	83	104	187	54	75	1	...	55	75	1	2	...	...	1	2	23	23	...	...	23	23	79	100	3	3	1	1	...	...	4	4
30 Stow,	2,171	2	2	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
31 Temple,	1,385	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total,	274,083	263	363	626	170	172	2	...	172	172	28	41	...	1	28	42	29	101	...	...	29	101	229	315	16	20	18	25	...	3	34	48

ELGIN OR MORAY.																																				
1 Abernethy, .	1,928	2	1	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
2 Alves, . .	1,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Bellie, . .	2,299	1	3	4	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
4 Birnie, . .	411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Dallas, . .	1,162	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
6 Drainy, . .	3,028	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
7 Duffus, . .	3,308	2	4	6	1	2	1	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Duthill, . .	1,928	...	6	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
9 Dyke and Moy,	1,247	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
10 Edinkillie, .	1,303	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Elgin, . .	8,726	9	18	27	7	9	...	1	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	...	2	5	...	...	2	2
12 Forres, . .	4,112	7	4	11	5	2	1	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
13 Kinloss, . .	1,315	1	3	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Knockando, .	1,736	2	2	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
15 New Spynie, .	1,600	1	2	3	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Rafford, . .	1,055	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
17 Rothes, . .	2,407	4	...	4	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
18 St. Andrews-Lhanbride,	1,402	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
19 Speymouth, .	689	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Urquhart, .	2,532	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2
Total, .	43,131	37	52	89	22	21	5	6	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	8	16	2	9	...	...	10	25
FIFE.																																				
1 Abbotshall, .	5,193	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Abdie, . .	1,881	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
3 Aberdour, .	1,874	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
4 Anstruther, Easter,	1,155	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Anstruther, Wester,	438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Arngask, . .	705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Auchterderran,	3,457	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Auchtermuchty,	3,285	4	5	9	...	..	1	3	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	1	1
9 Auchtertool, .	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Ballingry, .	736	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
11 Balmerino, .	815	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
12 Beath, . .	2,390	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
13 Burntisland, .	3,670	2	4	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Carry forward,	25,708	20	18	38	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	8	10	8	10	1	1	...	2	1	3	11	16	7	...	2	1	...	1	9	2

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1865.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Houses as Single Patients							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	25,708	20	18	38	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	8	10	8	10	1	1	...	2	1	3	11	16	7	...	2	1	...	1	9	2
14 Cameron, . .	1,362	3	1	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15 Carnbee, . .	1,157	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Carnock, . .	2,925	4	3	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
17 Ceres, . .	2,723	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Collessie, . .	1,530	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
19 Crail, . .	1,931	2	4	6	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
20 Creich, . .	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Cults, . .	800	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Cupar, . .	6,750	4	7	11	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	3	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
23 Dairsie, . .	638	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Dalgety, . .	1,569	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
25 Denino, . .	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Dunbog, . .	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Dunfermline, .	21,187	27	17	44	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	13	6	13	6	9	8	...	...	9	8	25	16	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
28 Dysart, . .	8,842	8	5	13	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	4	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3
29 Elie, . .	826	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	1
30 Falkland, .	2,937	5	2	7	...	...	4	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
31 Ferry-Port-on-Craig,	2,013	2	5	7	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
32 Flisk, . .	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
33 Forgan, . .	1,326	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
34 Inverkeithing, .	3,124	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Kemback, .	896	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Kennoway, .	2,012	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
37 Kettle, . .	2,474	1	6	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2
38 Kilconquhar, .	2,431	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	1	1
39 Kilmany, .	656	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Kilrenny, .	2,534	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
41 Kinghorn, .	2,981	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Kinglassie, .	1,266	2	1	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
43 Kingsbarns, .	937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...

44 Kirkcaldy,	6,100	3	9	12	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	..	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	3
45 Largo,	2,626	3	5	8	..	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
46 Leslie,	4,332	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1
47 Leuchars,	1,903	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48 Logie,	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49 Markinch,	5,375	5	2	7	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
50 Monimail,	1,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51 Moonzie,	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52 Newburgh,	2,693	2	3	5	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
53 Newburn,	374	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
54 Pittenweem,	1,710	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 St. Andrews,	7,092	3	11	14	...	...	1	7	1	7	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
56 St. Leonards,	513	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
57 St. Monance,	1,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58 Saline,	1,610	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59 Scoonie,	3,257	3	1	4	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
60 Strathmiglo,	2,261	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61 Torryburn,	1,229	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62 Wemyss,	6,003	5	5	10	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	3
Total,	155,021	131	128	259	...	...	29	34	29	34	...	...	53	59	53	59	12	10	...	2	12	12	94	105	27	14	10	8	...	1	37	23
FORFAR.																																
1 Aberlemno,	1,054	2	6	8	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	4	1	1	...	...	1	5
2 Airlie,	845	1	3	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
3 Arbirlot,	960	1	3	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
4 Arbroath,	9,847	12	14	26	11	12	...	...	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2
5 Auchterhouse,	706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Barry,	2,465	2	2	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7 Brechin,	8,810	6	4	10	6	4	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
8 Caraldstone,	225	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
9 Carmylie,	1,286	1	3	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
10 Cortachy,	653	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
11 Craig,	2,177	4	3	7	4	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
12 Dun,	765	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Dundee,	68,986	64	78	142	60	73	...	1	60	74	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	75	...	...	4	3	...	...	4	3
14 Dunnichen,	1,932	1	3	4	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carry forward,	100,711	95	121	216	86	102	...	1	86	103	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	86	105	2	11	7	5	...	...	9	16

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1865.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward	100,711	95	121	216	86	102	...	1	86	103	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	86	105	2	11	7	5	...	...	9	16
15 Edzell, . .	1,025	3	1	4	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
16 Essie and Nevy,	748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Farnell, . .	703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Fearn, . .	439	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Forfar, . .	10,838	12	12	24	9	11	...	...	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	9	11	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
20 Glammis, .	1,980	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Glenisla, . .	1,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Guthrie, . .	476	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
23 Inverarity, .	961	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Inverkeillor, .	1,792	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
25 Kettins, . .	962	1	3	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
26 Kingoldrum, .	473	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Kinnell, . .	816	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
28 Kinnettles, .	447	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
29 Kirkden, . .	1,862	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Kirriemuir, .	7,359	11	18	29	7	12	...	...	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12	4	6	...	...	...	...	4	6
31 Lethnot, . .	446	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Liff and Benvie,	24,108	15	28	43	8	24	...	...	8	24	...	1	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	7	...	15	25	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
33 Lintrathen, .	898	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Lochlee, . .	495	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	...
35 Logie-Pert, .	1,483	1	3	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
36 Lunan, . .	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Lundie & Fowlis-Er.,	759	1	1	2	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Mains & Strathmartin,	2,181	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
39 Marytoun, .	417	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Menmuir, .	796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Monifieth, .	5,052	4	4	8	4	3	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
42 Monikie, . .	1,460	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 Montrose, .	15,455	15	33	48	15	28	...	...	15	28	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	29	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
44 Murroes, . .	763	...	1	1	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

45 Newtyle,	1,139	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46 Oathlaw,	399	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47 Panbride,	1,299	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
48 Rescobie,	747	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
49 Ruthven,	265	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
50 St. Vigeans,	10,537	6	16	22	6	11	...	...	6	11	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	13	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
51 Strickathrow,	546	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52 Tannadice,	1,438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53 Tealing,	883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	204,425	181	259	440	148	209	...	1	148	210	1	5	...	...	1	5	7	...	...	2	7	2	156	217	16	32	9	9	...	1	25	42		
HADDINGTON.																																		
1 Aberlady,	1,019	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1		
2 Athelstaneford,	902	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1		
3 Bolton,	332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4 Dirleton,	1,540	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5 Dunbar,	4,944	4	4	8	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6 Garvald,	891	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1		
7 Gladsmuir,	1,945	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2		
8 Haddington,	5,548	7	6	13	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...			
9 Humbie,	997	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	2	1	...	...	...	2	1			
10 Innerwick,	937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
11 Morham,	281	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
12 North Berwick,	2,071	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
13 Oldhamstocks,	615	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...			
14 Ormiston,	915	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...			
15 Pencaitland,	1,187	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
16 Prestonkirk,	1,960	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1		
17 Prestonpans,	2,080	4	5	9	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2		
18 Salton,	712	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	3		
19 Spott,	555	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
20 Stenton,	692	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1		
21 Tranent,	4,647	7	4	11	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1		
22 Whitekirk,	1,113	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	4	2		
23 Whittingham,	710	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
24 Yester,	1,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		
Total,	37,626	41	45	86	...	...	8	4	8	4	6	4	12	19	18	23	...	..	1	1	1	1	27	28	13	9	1	5	...	3	14	17		

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1865.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																			In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
INVERNESS.																															
1 Alvie,	833	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
2 Ardersier,	1,239	2	2	4	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
3 Barra,	1,853	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
4 Boleskine & Abertarff,	1,743	7	2	9	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
5 Bracadale,	1,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Cromdale,	3,943	2	7	9	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	...	1	...	...	2	4
7 Croy,	1,873	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
8 Daviot,	1,741	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	1
9 Dores,	1,506	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
10 Duirnish,	4,775	5	3	8	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	2	3
11 Glenelg,	1,843	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
12 Harris,	4,183	5	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
13 Inverness,	16,162	25	24	49	18	17	...	...	18	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	17	4	1	3	6	...	...	7	7
14 Kilmallie,	4,272	4	8	12	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	4	...	1	...	..	3	5
15 Kilmonivaig,	2,276	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	.	...	1	1
16 Kilmorack,	2,852	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	3	2
17 Kilmuir (Skye),	2,846	5	6	11	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4
18 Kiltarlity,	2,839	3	2	5	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	..	...	...	...	2	1
19 Kingussie,	2,033	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
20 Kirkhill,	1,757	2	4	6	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
21 Laggan,	986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Moy,	1,026	...	4	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
23 Petty,	1,671	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
24 Portree,	3,159	3	4	7	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
25 Sleat,	2,330	2	3	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
26 Small Isles,	567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Snizort,	2,639	4	...	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
28 Strath,	2,664	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
29 Uist, North,	3,959	3	3	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3
30 Uist, South,	5,358	5	6	11	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	5	1	...	...	...	3	5
31 Urquhart,	2,911	...	7	7	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total,	89,174	91	104	195	36	40	2	5	38	45	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	47	43	45	9	9	...	3	52	57

KINCARDINE.																																			
1 Arbuthnot, . .	932	2	2	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
2 Banchory-Devenick,	2,919	1	4	5	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
3 Banchory-Ternan,	2,947	5	3	8	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	3	1
4 Benholm, . .	1,574	1	3	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
5 Bervie, . .	1,561	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Dunottar, .	1,828	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7 Durris, . .	1,109	2	2	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
8 Fettercairn, .	1,700	3	3	6	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Fetteresso, .	5,527	9	5	14	...	...	7	3	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	9	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
10 Fordoun, .	2,297	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
11 Garvock, . .	458	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Glenbervie, .	1,219	2	1	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Kinneff, . .	1,054	1	3	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
14 Laurencekirk, .	2,110	4	3	7	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
15 Maryculter, .	1,055	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Marykirk, .	2,068	5	3	8	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	3	2
17 Nigg, . .	2,074	1	1	2	..	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 St. Cyrus, .	1,552	3	3	6	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
19 Strachan, . .	870	1	3	4	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total, . .	34,854	43	44	87	...	...	28	24	28	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	5	1	33	25	7	12	2	7	1	...	10	19
KINROSS.																																		
1 Cleish, . .	649	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kinross, . .	2,649	1	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Orwell, . .	2,399	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
4 Portmoak, .	1,450	1	3	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	2
Total, . .	7,147	8	6	14	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	1	3	1	2	...	1	...	3	...	6	3	2	2	...	1	...	...	2	3
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.																																		
1 Anwoth, . .	899	...	1	1	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Balmaclellan, .	1,086	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
3 Balmaghie, .	1,225	1	3	4	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
4 Borgue, . .	1,162	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Buittle, . .	1,165	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carry forward,	5,537	3	8	11	1	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	3	...	1	...	...	2	4

Appendix A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1865.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	5,537	3	8	11	1	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	3	...	1	...	...	2	4
6 Carsphairn, .	553	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Colvend, . .	1,366	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Crossmichael, .	1,536	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
9 Dalry, . .	1,149	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	..
10 Girthon, . .	1,702	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Kells, . .	1,170	1	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
12 Kelton, . .	3,436	2	6	8	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	2
13 Kirkbean, . .	942	1	3	4	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Kirkcudbright, .	3,407	7	4	11	4	4	..	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
15 Kirkgunzeon, .	793	1	3	4	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Kirkmabreck, .	1,851	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
17 Kirkpatrick-Durham,	1,479	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Kirkpatrick-Irongray,	913	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Lochrutton, .	677	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
20 Minigaff, . .	1,804	1	3	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
21 New Abbey, .	1,063	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
22 Parton, . .	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Rerrick, . .	1,738	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
24 Terregles, .	580	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Tongland, .	892	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
26 Troqueer, . .	4,743	4	9	13	4	7	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
27 Twynholm, .	815	3	1	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
28 Urr, . . .	3,585	6	3	9	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Total, . .	42,495	44	54	98	26	38	...	...	26	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	38	13	12	5	4	...	...	18	16

LANARK.

1 Avondale,	6,125	9	1	10	2	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
2 Barony,	177,527	84	87	171	4	2	...	1	4	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	71	72	...	...	71	72	77	76	7	7	...	2	...	2	7	11
3 Biggar,	1,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Blantyre,	3,092	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5 Bothwell,	17,903	7	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
6 Calder,	5,948	4	2	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Cambuslang,	3,647	1	3	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
8 Cambusnethan,	14,601	6	8	14	6	6	...	...	6	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Carluke,	6,176	9	5	14	4	2	1	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	7	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
10 Carmichael,	836	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
11 Carmunnock,	734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Carnwath,	3,584	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
13 Carstairs,	1,345	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Covington,	532	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15 Crawford,	1,590	3	2	5	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
16 Crawfordjohn,	980	3	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	3	1
17 Culter,	665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Dalserf,	4,876	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Dalziel,	5,438	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1
20 Dolphington,	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
21 Douglas,	2,490	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
22 Dunsyre,	312	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
23 Glasgow,	157,909	146	194	340	75	76	...	1	75	77	...	1	...	...	...	1	58	89	...	...	58	89	133	167	12	18	1	9	...	...	13	27
24 Glassford,	1,938	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Gorbals,	10,494	4	6	10	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	4	...	...	3	4	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Govan,	100,716	22	38	60	2	16	...	...	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	21	...	...	20	21	22	37	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
27 Hamilton,	14,047	7	9	16	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	4	...	...	4	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	7	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
28 Kilbride, East,	4,064	2	2	4	..	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
29 Lanark,	7,891	6	5	11	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	4	...	..	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
30 Lesmahago,	9,266	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
31 Libberton,	836	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	.	...	2
32 Monkland, New,	20,554	22	10	32	3	...	...	...	3	...	12	5	...	...	12	5	2	...	..	...	2	...	17	5	4	5	1	...	...	...	5	5
33 Monkland, Old,	29,543	13	14	27	5	3	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	...	...	7	9	12	12	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
34 Pittenain,	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Rutherglen,	9,335	8	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	..	3	2	...	...	3	2	3	2	6	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
36 Shotts,	7,343	2	5	7	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
37 Stonehouse,	3,267	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
38 Symington,	528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Walston,	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Wiston and Roberton,	786	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	640,444	372	421	793	106	112	4	3	110	115	47	36	2	1	49	37	165	199	3	2	168	201	327	353	39	51	4	13	2	4	45	68

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1865.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					IN ESTABLISHMENTS.																		IN PRIVATE HOUSES AS SINGLE PATIENTS.							
					In Public and District Asylums						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
LINLITHGOW.																															
1 Abercorn, .	965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Bathgate, .	10,134	4	2	6	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3 Borrowstounness,	5,698	4	3	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 Carriden, .	1,821	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5 Dalmeny, .	1,274	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Ecclesmachen,	309	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Kirkliston, .	1,917	6	4	10	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	5	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
8 Linlithgow, .	5,784	5	4	9	...	...	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	3	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
9 Livingstone, .	1,366	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
10 Queensferry, .	921	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Torphichen, .	1,848	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Uphall, . .	1,507	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
13 Whitburn, .	5,511	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
Total, . .	39,055	30	22	52	...	...	8	5	8	5	...	...	5	6	5	6	9	7	...	...	9	7	22	18	7	4	1	...	...	...	8	4
NAIRN.																																
1 Ardclach, .	1,330	...	4	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
2 Auldearn, .	1,328	2	3	5	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
3 Cawdor, . .	1,203	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
4 Nairn, . .	4,486	6	2	8	5	2	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total, .	8,347	10	10	20	7	6	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	2	3	1	1	...	...	3	4

ORKNEY.																																			
1 Birsay & Harray,	2,593	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
2 Cross & Burness,	1,555	1	5	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	4
3 Eday, . .	979	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Evie & Rendal,	1,408	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
5 Firth, . .	784	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
6 Holm, . .	834	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Hoy & Græmsay,	556	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
8 Kirkwall, . .	4,422	1	4	5	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
9 Lady, . .	1,122	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10 Orphir, . .	1,133	2	3	5	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
11 Ronaldshay, South,	3,282	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	1	1	...	3	5
12 Rousay & Egilshay	1,152	3	1	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	1
13 St. Andrews & Deerness,	1,681	1	2	3	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Sandwick, .	1,225	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15 Shapinshay, .	973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Stennis, . .	709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Stromness, .	2,540	4	1	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
18 Stronsay, .	1,228	2	1	3	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Walls and Flotta,	1,674	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20 Westray & Papa Westray,	2,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, .	32,395	26	28	54	...	...	10	10	10	10	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	13	15	...	1	2	1	15	17
PEEBLES.																																		
1 Broughton, .	723	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
2 Drumelzier, .	209	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Eddlestone, .	753	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Innerleithen, .	1,823	1	3	4	..	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5 Kirkurd, . .	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Linton, West,	1,534	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Lyne & Megget,	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Manor, . .	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Newlands, .	987	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
10 Peebles, . .	2,850	1	5	6	1	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
11 Skirling, . .	317	1	1	2	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
12 Stobo, . .	478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Traquair, . .	687	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Tweedsmuir .	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	11,300	10	13	23	6	10	...	...	6	10	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	2

Appendix A.—*continued.*

Counties and Parishes	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1865.			Disposal of Pauper Lunatics.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.								With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
PERTH.																															
1 Aberdalgie,	295	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Aberfoyle,	565	1	...	1	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
3 Abernethy,	1,960	2	2	4	2	2	..	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Abernyte,	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Alyth,	3,422	4	3	7	3	2	...	..	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
6 Auchterarder,	4,208	1	3	4	1	2	..	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
7 Auchtergaven,	2,562	7	3	10	4	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	1	...	..	...	...	3	1
8 Balquhidder,	746	1	1	2	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
9 Bendochy,	769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Blackford,	2,084	4	...	4	2	...	1	...	3	..	..	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11 Blair-Atholl,	1,659	8	3	11	5	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	3	2	..	...	..	...	3	2
12 Blairgowrie,	4	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
13 Callander,	1,676	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Caputh,	2,373	2	5	7	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	1	...	...	. .	3	...	1	...	4
15 Cargill,	1,647	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Clunie,	699	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
17 Collace,	534	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
18 Comrie,	2,226	5	1	6	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	1
19 Coupar-Angus,	2,929	4	5	9	2	5	...	...	2	5	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
20 Crieff,	4,490	4	7	11	2	5	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
21 Culross,	1,423	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Dowally,	486	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Dron,	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Dull,	2,945	7	5	12	3	2	...	...	3	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	4	3
25 Dunbarney,	1,035	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	. .	...	...	...	1
26 Dunblane,	3,096	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Dunkeld,	485	1	. .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
28 Dunkeld, Little,	2,104	6	5	11	1	2	...	..	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	1	1	2	...	...	4	3
29 Dunning,	2,084	4	2	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	3	2

| | | |

Appendix A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1865.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	127,296	163	164	332	81	82	2	...	83	82	...	...	3	1	3	1	19	17	...	1	19	18	105	101	48	40	14	21	1	2	63	63
69 St. Martins, .	904	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
70 Tibbermuir, .	1,296	5	2	7	3	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	2	...
71 Trinity-Gask, .	488	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
72 Tulliallan, .	2,410	1	5	6	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
73 Weem, . .	692	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, . .	133,086	176	177	353	87	87	2	...	89	87	...	...	3	1	3	1	19	17	...	1	19	18	111	106	50	47	14	22	1	2	65	71
RENFREW.																																
1 Abbey, . .	29,687	10	20	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	19	...	...	9	19	9	19	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
2 Cathcart, .	3,782	2	2	4	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
3 Eaglesham, .	2,328	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Eastwood, .	11,314	4	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	2	2	4	3	4	1	2	...	...	.	..	1	2
5 Erskine, . .	1,457	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Greenock, .	43,894	21	37	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	17	37	...	...	17	37	20	37	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	...
7 Houstoun, .	2,490	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
8 Inchinnan, .	619	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
9 Innerkip & Gourock,	3,495	2	2	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Kilbarchan, .	6,348	6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	..	...	5	2	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11 Kilmalcolm, .	1,455	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12 Lochwinnoch, .	3,821	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	3	2
13 Mearns, . .	3,547	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
14 Neilston, . .	11,013	6	8	14	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	5	6	5	6	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
15 Paisley, . .	31,538	6	13	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12	...	...	5	12	5	12	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
16 Port-Glasgow, .	7,294	6	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	..	...	4	2	4	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	2	3
17 Renfrew, .	4,664	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	2
Total, .	168,746	79	105	184	..	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	5	2	5	2	55	84	2	3	57	87	65	91	10	11	4	3	...	...	14	14

ROSS & CROMARTY.																																	
1 Alness, . .	1,178	2	5	7	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	3
2 Applecross, . .	2,544	6	3	9	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	5	1
3 Avoch, . .	1,788	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Barvas, . .	4,609	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
5 Contin, . .	1,509	...	5	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
6 Cromarty, .	2,300	8	4	12	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	3	2	1	...	..	4	4
7 Dingwall, . .	2,412	3	3	6	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
8 Edderton, . .	836	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Fearn, . .	2,083	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Fodderty, . .	2,247	3	2	5	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
11 Gairloch, . .	5,449	5	6	11	5	2	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
12 Glensheil, . .	485	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
13 Killearnan, .	1,494	...	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	4
14 Kilmuir, Easter,	1,295	4	1	5	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
15 Kiltearn, . .	1,634	4	3	7	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	2
16 Kincardine, .	1,746	1	3	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
17 Kintail, . .	890	4	7	11	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	4	6	...	...	...	...	4	6
18 Knockbain, .	2,485	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2
19 Lochalsh, . .	2,413	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
20 Lochbroom, .	4,862	7	4	11	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	3	4
21 Lochcarron, .	1,592	...	4	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
22 Lochs, . .	4,901	6	...	6	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	2	...	1	...	...	..	3	...
23 Logie, Easter, .	932	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Nigg, . .	1,253	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
25 Resolis, or Kirkmichael,	1,568	...	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
26 Rosemarkie, .	1,545	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
27 Rosskeen . .	3,766	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
28 Stornoway, .	8,668	6	2	8	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	..	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2
29 Tain, . .	3,294	2	3	5	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2
30 Tarbat, . .	2,269	4	1	5	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
31 Uig, . . .	2,878	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
32 Urquhart, .	3,147	1	5	6	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
33 Urray, . .	2,355	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	..	...	...	1	2	3
Total, .	82,427	89	90	179	33	31	1	...	34	31	2	...	2	2	4	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	40	33	39	44	9	9	1	4	49	57

Appendix A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1865.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
ROXBURGH.																														
1 Ancrum,	1,511	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
2 Ashkirk,	578	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
3 Bedrule,	222	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Bowden,	864	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
5 Castletown,	3,688	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
6 Cavers,	2,122	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Crailing,	673	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Eckford,	957	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
9 Ednam,	599	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10 Hawick,	8,866	10	6	16	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	5	3	...	...	...	5	3
11 Hopekirk,	771	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
12 Hownam,	289	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
13 Jedburgh,	5,263	6	10	16	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	6	...	1	...	...	3	7
14 Kelso,	5,192	7	12	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6	8	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	4
15 Kirkton,	421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Lilliesleaf,	772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Linton,	608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Mackerston,	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Maxton,	497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Melrose,	7,711	4	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
21 Minto,	430	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	1
22 Morebattle,	1,031	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
23 Oxnam,	627	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
24 Roberton,	640	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
25 Roxburgh,	1,178	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 St. Boswell's,	865	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
27 Smailholm,	554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Southdean,	759	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

29	Sprouston,	1,305	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	3
30	Stitchell,	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Wilton,	3,357	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Yetholm,	1,207	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total,	54,362	48	62	110	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	24	28	24	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	30	22	21	1	9	...	2	23	32
	SELKIRK.																																
1	Ettrick,	454	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
2	Galashiels,	3,379	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Kirkhope,	555	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4	Selkirk,	4,739	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
5	Yarrow,	643	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Total,	9,770	7	6	13	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	3	...	1	...	...	2	4
	SHETLAND.																																
1	Bressay,	1,805	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Delting,	1,975	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
3	Dunrossness,	4,830	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
4	Fetlar & North Yell,	1,480	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	1	1
5	Lerwick,	3,631	5	1	6	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1
6	Nestling,	2,583	2	1	3	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
7	North Mavine,	2,585	3	3	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	..	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	2
8	Sandsting,	2,670	3	4	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1*	2	...	...	3	3
9	Tingwall,	2,697	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Unst,	3,060	2	3	5	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
11	Walls,	2,570	2	2	4	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
12	Yell,	1,784	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total,	31,67(	27	21	48	...	...	8	4	8	4	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	..	1	1	1	1	12	8	10	9	5	3	...	1	15	13

* This man is living in Perth Penitentiary.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1865.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
STIRLING.																														
1 Airth,	1,194	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
2 Alva,	3,283	4	2	6	...	...	2	...	2	..	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	..	1	...	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Baldernock,	718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Balfron,	1,517	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5 Bothkennar,	1,722	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Buchanan,	705	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
7 Campsie,	6,483	5	4	9	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
8 Denny,	4,988	2	3	5	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Drymen,	1,619	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
10 Dunipace	1,731	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
11 Falkirk,	17,026	8	5	13	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	7	4	...	..	7	4	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Fintry,	685	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
13 Gargunnock,	728	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Killearn,	1,171	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Kilsyth,	6,112	9	7	16	...	...	5	4	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	5	4	3	3	1	...	...	...	4	3
16 Kippen,	1,722	2	3	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2
17 Larbert,	4,999	7	5	12	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	2	4	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2
18 Lecropt,	538	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
19 Muiravonside,	2,660	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
20 Polmont,	4,111	2	3	5	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	..
21 St. Ninian's,	8,946	6	5	11	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	2	1	...	1	2	...	1	2	3
22 Slamannan,	2,916	...	4	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
23 Stirling,	11,714	7	14	21	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	2	4	2	4	3	6	...	1	3	7	7	14	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...
24 Strathblane,	1,388	3	1	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Total,	88,676	64	66	130	...	...	21	15	21	15	...	...	9	13	9	13	14	14	3	2	17	16	47	44	11	13	5	8	1	1	17	22

SUTHERLAND.																																			
1 Assynt,	3,178	2	4	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	3
2 Clyne,	1,886	2	3	5	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
3 Creich,	2,521	4	3	7	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
4 Dornoch,	2,885	1	3	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
5 Duirness,	1,109	3	2	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
6 Eddrachillis,	1,641	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
7 Farr,	2,103	1	4	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
8 Golspie,	1,615	2	2	4	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Kildonan,	2,132	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
10 Lairg,	961	4	..	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
11 Loth,	610	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	..	...	1	1
12 Rogart,	1,439	...	3	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3
13 Tongue,	2,077	2	1	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
Total,	24,157	24	28	52	10	10	1	...	11	10	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	12	16	...	1	...	1	12	18
WIGTOWN.																																		
1 Glasserton,	1,472	4	...	4	3	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2 Inch,	3,469	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3 Kirkcolm,	1,860	2	2	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
4 Kirkinner,	1,716	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5 Kirkmaiden,	2,333	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
6 Kirkowan,	1,434	3	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
7 Leswalt,	2,701	4	3	7	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
8 Luce, New,	731	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Luce, Old,	2,800	5	2	7	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	3	2
10 Mochrum,	2,694	1	2	3	...	2	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
11 Penninghame,	4,061	7	9	16	6	5	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	4
12 Portpatrick,	2,189	4	4	8	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3
13 Sorby,	1,814	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
14 Stoneykirk,	3,228	6	8	14	2	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	6	...	1	...	...	3	7
15 Stranraer,	4,022	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
16 Whithorn,	2,934	3	2	5	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
17 Wigtown,	2,637	3	4	7	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Total,	42,095	50	43	93	28	16	1	...	29	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	29	19	16	18	4	5	1	1	21	24

COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1865.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
1 Aberdeen, .	222,550	179	232	411	106	121	4	17	110	138	...	...	...	1	...	1	25	26	...	1	25	27	135	166	32	42	11	22	1	2	44	66
2 Argyll, . .	79,587	109	119	228	61	54	1	1	62	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	55	36	49	9	13	2	2	47	64
3 Ayr, . .	199,063	100	139	239	...	...	13	16	13	16	2	...	16	28	18	28	18	18	15	24	33	42	64	86	27	36	9	13	...	4	36	53
4 Banff, . .	57,901	33	54	87	...	...	14	24	14	24	...	...	4	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	27	8	17	7	10	...	...	15	27
5 Berwick, .	36,488	23	32	55	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	11	18	11	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	19	9	7	3	5	...	1	12	13
6 Bute, . .	16,331	16	17	33	...	...	7	8	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	10	9	3	6	3	2	...	...	6	8
7 Caithness, .	42,200	43	54	97	...	...	11	14	11	14	...	..	5	9	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	23	23	27	3	4	1	...	27	31
8 Clackmannan,	23,605	9	21	30	...	...	5	3	5	3	...	...	3	6	3	6	1	1	...	4	1	5	9	14	...	5	...	1	..	1	..	7
9 Dumbarton, .	54,179	41	34	75	...	...	23	12	23	12	...	...	6	5	6	5	...	...	5	3	5	3	34	20	5	9	2	5	...	...	7	14
10 Dumfries, .	75,904	72	67	139	56	43	1	...	57	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	43	11	18	4	5	...	1	15	24
11 Edinburgh, .	274,083	263	363	626	170	172	2	...	172	172	28	41	...	1	28	42	29	101	...	...	29	101	229	315	16	20	18	25	...	3	34	48
12 Elgin or Moray,	43,131	37	52	89	22	21	5	6	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	8	16	2	9	..	...	10	25
13 Fife, . .	155,021	131	128	259	...	...	29	34	29	34	...	...	53	59	53	59	12	10	...	2	12	12	94	105	27	14	10	8	...	1	37	23
14 Forfar, . .	204,425	181	259	440	148	209	...	1	148	210	1	5	...	...	1	5	7	...	...	2	7	2	156	217	16	32	9	9	...	1	25	42
15 Haddington, .	37,626	41	45	86	...	...	8	4	8	4	6	4	12	19	18	23	...	...	1	1	1	1	27	28	13	9	1	5	...	3	14	17
16 Inverness, .	89,174	91	104	195	36	40	2	5	38	45	...	...	1	2	1	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	39	47	43	45	9	9	...	3	52	57
17 Kincardine, .	34,854	43	44	87	...	...	28	24	28	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	5	1	33	25	7	12	2	7	1	...	10	19
18 Kinross, .	7,147	8	6	14	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	1	3	1	2	...	1	...	3	...	6	3	2	2	...	1	...	...	2	3
19 Kirkcudbright,	42,495	44	54	98	26	38	...	...	26	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	38	13	12	5	4	...	...	18	16
20 Lanark, .	640,444	372	421	793	106	112	4	3	110	115	47	36	2	1	49	37	165	199	3	2	168	201	327	353	39	51	4	13	2	4	45	68
21 Linlithgow, .	39,055	30	22	52	...	...	8	5	8	5	...	...	5	6	5	6	9	7	...	...	9	7	22	18	7	4	1	...	...	...	8	4
22 Nairn, . .	8,347	10	10	20	7	6	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7	6	2	3	1	1	...	...	3	4
23 Orkney, .	32,395	26	28	54	...	...	10	10	10	10	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	13	15	...	1	2	1	15	17
24 Peebles, .	11,300	10	13	23	6	10	...	...	6	10	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	2
25 Perth, . .	133,086	176	177	353	87	87	2	...	89	87	...	...	3	1	3	1	19	17	...	1	19	18	111	106	50	47	14	22	1	2	65	71
26 Renfrew, .	168,746	79	105	184	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	5	2	5	2	55	84	2	3	57	87	65	91	10	11	4	3	...	...	14	14
27 Ross & Cromarty,	82,427	89	90	179	33	31	1	...	34	31	2	...	2	2	4	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	40	33	39	44	9	9	1	4	49	57
28 Roxburgh, .	54,362	48	62	110	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	24	28	24	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	30	22	21	1	9	...	2	23	32
29 Selkirk, .	9,770	7	6	13	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	3	...	1	...	...	2	4
30 Shetland, .	31,670	27	21	48	...	...	8	4	8	4	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	12	8	10	9	5	3	..	1	15	13
31 Stirling, .	88,676	64	66	130	...	...	21	15	21	15	...	...	9	13	9	13	14	14	3	2	17	16	47	44	11	13	5	8	1	1	17	22
32 Sutherland, .	24,157	24	28	52	10	10	1	...	11	10	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	12	16	...	1	...	1	12	18
33 Wigtown, .	42,095	50	43	93	28	16	1	...	29	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	29	19	16	18	4	5	1	1	21	24
Totals,	3,062,294	2476	2916	5392	902	970	214	213	1116	1183	88	87	173	211	261	298	356	480	41	48	397	528	1774	2009	533	635	156	233	13	39	702	907

APPENDIX B.

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Public and District Asylum, Licensed House, Parochial Asylum, and Poorhouse, in Scotland, on 1st January 1865; and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Licensed House, or Poorhouse.

| ASYLUM. | Where situated. | Number of Patients. | | | | COUNTY IN WHICH THE PARISH OF SETTLEMENT OF THE PAUPERS IS SITUATED. | | | |

APPENDIX C.

APPENDIX C.

Returns of Expenditure on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the year 1864.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ABERDEENSHIRE.																		
1 Aberdeen,	56	74	27,100	104	10,821	1464	39,489	68.6	0.2	27.4	3.7	1814 12 11	10 1 4	498 5 1	20 13 4	59 19 8	2403 12 4	62 6 1
2 Aberdour,	...	2	...	...	...	732	732	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	20 1 5½	1 8 4	21 9 9½	.....
3 Aboyne,	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	5 16 6	.....	5 16 6	.....
4 Alford,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Auchindoir,	1	2	803	...	...	10	813	98.7	...	...	1.2	56 4 2	.....	.....	2 14 0	3 0 0	61 18 2	.....
6 Auchterless,	1	1	624	...	...	...	624	100.0	...	...	...	43 5 6	.....	.....	.....	2 19 6	46 5 0	.....
7 Belhelvie,	1	1	732	...	...	...	732	100.0	...	...	...	49 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 0 0	.....
8 Birse,	1	1	...	...	...	732	732	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	18 12 4	.....	18 12 4	.....
9 Bourtie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Cairney,	1	1	260	...	...	472	732	35.5	...	...	64.3	20 8 10	.....	.....	4 19 2	.....	25 8 0	.....
11 Chapel of Garioch,	2	1	732	...	...	366	1098	66.6	...	...	33.3	49 0 0	.....	.....	9 12 0	.....	58 12 0	.....
12 Clatt,	...	2	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 10 0	.....	.....	10 8 0	.....	34 18 0	.....
13 Cluny,	...	1	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	24 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 10 0	.....
14 Coull,	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	12 12 4	0 10 6	13 2 10	.....
15 Crathie and Braemar,	2	4	1098	...	...	1098	2196	50.0	...	...	50.0	73 10 0	.....	.....	19 12 0	1 1 0	94 3 0	.....
16 Crimond,	2	1	188	...	366	366	920	20.4	...	39.9	39.9	18 4 2	.....	18 17 0	9 1 6	2 3 6	48 6 2	.....
17 Cruden,	4	5	1830	...	...	1464	3294	56.0	...	...	43.2	123 0 0	.....	.....	47 18 9	.....	170 18 9	.....
18 Culsalmond,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 Daviot,	1	2	...	...	...	1098	1098	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	20 1 11	.....	20 1 11	.....
20 Deer, New,	4	3	1064	...	...	1098	2162	49.2	...	...	50.7	70 15 6	.....	.....	21 6 0	3 19 10	96 1 4	.....
21 Deer, Old,	5	12	2813	...	...	2714	5527	50.9	...	...	49.1	188 7 4	.....	.....	56 3 5½	7 2 0	251 12 9½	10 0 0
22 Drumblade,	2	1	806	...	...	...	806	100.0	...	...	...	54 0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 0 6	.....

23 Drumoak,	2	1	1098	...	...	...	1098	100.0	...	...	...	73 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 10 0	.....
24 Dyce,	1	2	732	...	...	366	1098	66.6	...	...	33.3	49 0 0	.....	.....	9 2 0	.....	58 2 0	.....
25 Echt,	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	16 0 0	.....	16 0 0	.....
26 Ellon,	3	5	1464	...	379	732	2575	56.9	...	14.7	28.4	98 10 0	.....	20 2 10	8 0 0	0 18 0	127 10 10	.....
27 Fintray,	...	2	732	...	...	...	732	100.0	...	...	...	49 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 12 0	.....
28 Forgue,	2	2	1032	...	...	...	1032	100.0	...	...	...	71 14 0	.....	.....	.....	2 4 9	73 18 9	.....
29 Foveran,	...	3	...	...	319	732	1051	...	...	30.3	69.6	.....	.....	17 1 6	19 0 6	1 1 0	37 3 0	.....
30 Fraserburgh,	5	7	903	...	366	2214	3483	25.9	...	10.5	63.5	58 7 0	.....	19 10 0	56 7 1	16 1 2	150 5 3	.....
31 Fyvie,	3	3	1098	...	...	1098	2196	50.0	...	...	50.0	74 0 0	.....	.....	45 17 0	.....	119 17 0	5 0 0
32 Gartly,	2	1	366	...	...	620	986	37.1	...	...	62.8	24 10 0	.....	.....	13 8 6	1 18 6	39 17 0	.....
33 Glass,	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0	.....	6 10 0	.....
34 Glenbucket,	1	2	732	...	...	366	1098	66.6	...	...	33.3	49 0 0	.....	.....	5 9 6	.....	54 9 6	.....
35 Glenmuick,	4	4	1166	...	...	1464	2630	44.3	...	...	55.6	78 0 6	.....	.....	23 12 4	1 10 0	103 2 10	24 15 0
36 Huntly,	1	4	1150	...	...	366	1516	75.8	...	...	54.1	78 9 6	.....	.....	5 17 4	.....	84 6 10	6 0 0
37 Insch,	2	2	732	...	...	370	1102	66.4	...	...	33.5	49 0 0	.....	.....	4 6 0	.....	53 6 0	.....
38 Inverury,	1	1	732	...	...	...	732	100.0	...	...	...	49 10 0	.....	.....	.....	0 4 8	49 14 8	1 0 0
39 Keig,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 Keithhall & Kinkell,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41 Kemnay,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42 Kildrummy,	1	...	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	24 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 10 0	.....
43 Kincardine O'Neill,	1	1	35	...	...	366	401	8.7	...	...	91.2	2 11 0	.....	.....	7 16 0	4 0 4	14 7 4	.....
44 King Edward,	4	3	1424	...	...	1098	2522	56.4	...	...	43.4	95 0 0	.....	.....	30 7 0	4 10 10	129 17 10	3 10 6
45 Kinnellar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46 Kinnethmont,	2	3	366	...	...	1282	1648	22.2	...	...	77.7	24 10 0	.....	.....	27 13 6	1 3 3½	53 6 9½	2 12 0
47 Kintore,	3	4	732	...	...	1830	2562	28.5	...	...	71.4	49 0 0	.....	.....	47 5 8	.....	96 5 8	2 7 3
48 Leochel-Cushnie,	1	1	158	...	...	226	384	41.1	...	...	58.6	10 11 1	.....	.....	10 15 3	6 8 5	27 14 9	.....
49 Leslie,	2	...	732	...	...	...	732	100.0	...	...	...	49 5 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 5 10	.....
50 Logie-Buchan,	2	1	148	...	732	...	880	16.8	...	83.1	...	9 17 6	.....	39 0 0	.....	6 9 9	55 7 3	.....
51 Logie-Coldstone,	...	2	732	...	...	...	732	100.0	...	...	...	49 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 0 0	.....
52 Longside,	3	1	786	...	...	366	1152	68.2	...	...	31.7	49 0 0	.....	.....	7 18 0	5 7 0	62 5 0	.....
53 Lonmay,	...	4	790	...	...	89	879	89.8	...	...	10.1	56 2 6	.....	.....	2 0 0	2 11 11	60 14 5	5 0 0
54 Lumphanan,	1	1	3	...	...	49	52	5.7	...	...	94.2	0 8 0	.....	.....	1 17 6	.....	2 5 6	.....
55 Machar, New,	2	1	366	...	...	732	1098	33.3	...	...	66.6	24 10 0	.....	.....	25 15 1	.....	50 5 1	.....
56 Machar, Old,	27	40	14,228	...	5267	381	19,876	71.5	...	26.5	1.8	987 10 7	.....	210 6 6	3 13 0	10 15 6	1212 5 7	24 12 6
57 Meldrum, Old,	2	2	1098	...	...	259	1357	80.9	...	...	19.0	74 0 0	.....	.....	12 1 6	.....	86 1 6	12 1 6
58 Methlick,	1	...	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	9 5 6	.....	9 5 6	.....
59 Midmar,	1	2	424	...	...	366	790	53.6	...	...	46.3	28 17 6	.....	.....	14 6 0	2 12 0	45 15 6	6 6 0
60 Monquhitter,	1	5	...	...	...	1545	1545	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	29 17 3½	.....	29 17 3½	.....
61 Monymusk,	3	...	732	...	...	366	1098	66.6	..	...	33.3	49 0 0	.....	.....	11 3 0	.....	60 3 0	.....
Carry forward,	167	228	73,839	104	18,250	31,093	123,286	...	...	...	...	4996 5 11	10 1 4	823 2 11	734 17 3½	150 1 5½	6714 8 11	165 10 10

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	167	228	73,839	104	18,250	31,093	123286	...	...	...	...	4996 5 11	10 1 4	823 2 11	734 17 3½	150 1 5½	6714 8 11	165 10 10
62 Newhills, . .	2	2	518	...	...	366	884	58.5	...	...	41.4	35 1 0	.....	.....	9 6 0	4 5 6	48 12 6	.....
63 Oyne, . .	...	1	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	24 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 10 0	.....
64 Peterculter, .	...	1	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
65 Peterhead, .	12	10	4721	...	...	2397	7118	66.3	...	...	33.6	321 2 2	.....	.....	56 14 6	8 12 4	386 9 0	12 0 0
66 Pitsligo, . .	2	...	564	...	...	...	564	100.0	...	...	...	39 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
67 Premnay, . .	...	2	732	...	...	...	732	100.0	...	...	...	49 7 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 7 11	.....
68 Rathen, . .	3	2	732	222	...	732	1686	43.4	13.1	. .	43.4	49 0 0	11 18 9	. ....	16 4 9	3 4 2½	80 7 8½	.....
69 Rayne, . .	...	1	126	...	...	161	287	43.9	...	...	56.0	8 9 0	.....	.....	8 1 0	3 14 0	20 4 0	.....
70 Rhynie, . .	...	3	485	...	...	366	851	57.0	...	...	43.0	32 13 7	.....	.....	8 5 6	.....	40 19 1	.....
71 Skene, . .	5	1	1586	...	...	366	1952	81.2	...	...	18.7	106 3 4	.....	.....	12 17 6	1 9 6	120 10 4	3 15 6
72 Slains, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73 Strathdon, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74 Strichen, . .	...	5	732	...	...	1055	1787	40.9	...	...	59.0	49 12 11	.....	.....	21 6 9	.....	70 19 8	3 18 0
75 Tarland & Migvie,	3	1	761	...	...	366	1127	67.5	...	...	32.4	51 8 6	.....	.....	9 2 0	6 17 0½	67 7 6½	.....
76 Tarves, . .	2	...	...	...	...	732	732	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	18 19 0½	.....	18 19 0½	.....
77 Tough, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78 Towie, . .	2	1	570	...	...	366	936	60.8	...	...	39.1	38 4 6	.....	.....	10 6 0	.....	48 10 6	.....
79 Tullynessle & Forbes,	...	3	732	...	...	366	1098	66.6	...	...	33.3	49 0 0	.....	.....	14 11 6	.....	63 11 6	5 0 0
80 Turriff, . .	6	2	1600	...	. .	732	2332	68.6	...	...	31.3	118 3 4	.....	.....	15 17 1½	6 18 2	140 18 7½	.....
81 Tyrie, . .	...	4	601	...	...	672	1273	47.2	...	...	52.7	40 16 0	.....	.....	20 9 11	3 14 0	64 19 11	.....
82 Udny, . .	2	...	44	...	366	...	410	10.7	...	89.2	...	2 17 8	.....	19 0 0	.....	3 15 4	25 13 0	.....
Total,	206	267	89,075	326	18,616	39,770	147,787	60.2	0.2	12.6	26.9	6036 15 10	22 0 1	842 2 11	956 18 10½	192 11 6½	8050 9 3	190 4 4

ARGYLLSHIRE.																				
1 Ardchattan & Muckairn	4	2	1326	...	...	366	1692	78.3	...	...	21.6	99 16 10	.....	.....	10 14 0	4 14 0	115 4 10	.....
2 Ardnamurchan,	10	3	1471	104	...	2993	4568	32.2	2.2	...	65.5	111 4 5	8 9 7	.....	92 3 6½	11 4 0	223 1 6½	.....
3 Campbeltown, .	11	11	4539	...	54	1963	6556	69.2	...	0.8	29.9	335 19 9	.....	5 10 0	64 3 3	23 0 0	428 13 0	49 4 9
4 Craignish, .	3	2	1351	..	...	479	1830	73.8	...	...	26.1	101 2 0	.....	.....	20 8 1	6 2 0	127 12 1	.....
5 Dunoon & Kilmun,	6	6	2222	...	...	1464	3686	60.2	...	...	39.7	166 8 1	.....	.....	49 19 6	8 10 2	224 17 9	6 0 0
6 Gigha, . .	1	...	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	6 17 0½	.....	6 17 0½	.....
7 Glassary, . .	3	9	2255	...	...	1282	3537	63.7	...	...	36.2	169 2 6	.....	.....	34 0 0	2 7 9	205 10 3	.....
8 Glenorchy & Inishail,	1	...	...	...	...	366	366	..	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0	.....	6 10 0	.....
9 Inverary, . .	2	3	1218	...	...	366	1584	76.8	...	...	23.1	90 0 0	... ..	.....	5 4 0	.....	95 4 0	.....
10 Inverchaolain, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 Islay Combination,	11	12	4026	...	...	4392	8418	47.8	...	...	52.1	301 19 0	.....	.....	118 2 6	.....	420 1 6	.....
12 Jura, . .	2	1	366	...	...	422	788	46.4	...	...	53.5	29 18 11	.....	.....	15 14 0	3 5 0	48 17 11	.....
13 Kilbrandon, .	2	6	1403	...	...	1098	2501	56.0	...	...	43.9	104 18 6	.....	.....	28 12 6	6 9 9	139 11 9	.....
14 Kilcalmonell & Kilberry	8	7	2731	...	...	1127	3858	70.7	...	...	29.2	204 16 6	.....	.....	25 10 4	10 13 0	240 19 10	31 5 6
15 Kilchrennan & Dalavich	1	3	848	...	...	361	1209	70.1	...	...	29.8	71 10 6	.....	.....	4 15 0	6 16 6	83 2 0	.....
16 Kilfinan, . .	5	3	732	...	...	1830	2562	28.5	...	...	71.4	54 19 9	.....	.....	38 10 0	5 14 2	99 3 11	.....
17 Kilfinichen, .	6	7	732	...	...	4026	4758	15.3	...	...	84.6	60 0 0	.....	.....	65 6 0	.....	125 6 0	.....
18 Killean & Kilchenzie,	1	6	...	...	...	2562	2562	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	62 13 2	.....	62 13 2	.....
19 Kilmartin, .	1	1	504	...	...	...	504	100.0	...	...	...	37 14 6	.....	.....	.....	1 12 6	39 7 0	.....
20 Kilmodan, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21 Kilmore and Kilbride	1	5	2196	...	...	...	2196	100.0	...	...	...	159 12 0	.....	.....	.....	31 0 0	190 12 0	.....
22 Kilninian & Kilmore,	4	6	1098	...	...	2090	3188	34.4	...	...	65.5	82 2 6	.....	.....	49 0 2	.....	131 2 8	.....
23 Kilninver & Kilmelfort,	3	4	947	...	...	1544	2491	38.0	...	...	61.9	70 10 0	.....	.....	40 6 6	27 14 11	138 11 5	.....
24 Knapdale, North,	6	1	1411	...	...	732	2143	65.8	...	...	34.1	106 11 6	.....	.....	11 18 0	6 3 6	124 13 0	.....
25 Knapdale, South,	...	3	932	...	...	...	932	100.0	...	...	...	70 18 0	.....	.....	.....	1 11 3	72 9 3	7 19 1½
26 Lismore & Appin,	9	7	1865	...	...	3991	5856	31.8	...	...	68.1	175 1 0	.....	.....	89 1 7	0 5 0	264 7 7*	.....
27 Lochgoilhead, .	3	1	...	104	...	462	566	...	18.3	...	81.6	.....	14 0 0	.....	17 11 2	5 1 4	36 12 6	.....
28 Morven, . .	3	4	414	...	...	1879	2293	18.3	...	...	81.6	32 10 3	.....	.....	33 10 5½	6 7 2½	72 7 11	.....
29 Saddell & Skipness,	2	4	1098	...	...	1098	2196	50.0	...	...	50.0	82 16 0	.....	.....	49 5 0	.....	132 1 0	.....
30 Southend, . .	...	2	345	...	...	366	711	48.5	...	...	51.4	29 2 10	.....	.....	9 2 5½	5 14 0	43 19 3½	6 2 6
31 Strachur, . .	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 13 0	.....	13 13 0	.....
32 Stralachlan, .	1	...	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	27 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 7 6	.....
33 Torosay, . .	2	1	366	...	...	732	1098	33.3	...	...	66.6	26 12 0	. ....	.....	17 8 0	.....	44 0 0	.....
34 Tyree and Coll, .	2	3	1333	...	...	61	1394	95.6	...	...	4.3	90 9 4	.....	.....	1 12 0	5 19 10	98 1 2	.....
Total,	114	124	38,095	208	54	38,784	77,141	49.4	0.2	0.1	50.3	2893 4 2	22 9 7	5 10 0	981 11 3	179 16 10½	4082 11 10½	100 11 10½

* Partly applicable to former year.

ATHENÆUM CLUB PALL MALL

APPENDIX C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
AYRSHIRE.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Ardrossan,	5	6	...	366	1566	732	2664	...	13.7	58.8	27.4	.....	27 16 0	106 14 0	24 0 0	3 3 0	161 13 0	23 7 0
2 Auchinleck,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Ayr,	5	12	...	892	3778	366	5036	...	17.7	75.0	7.2	.....	59 15 0	253 3 10	12 8 0	5 3 0	330 9 10	35 7 11½
4 Ballantrae,	...	3	...	334	32	732	1098	...	30.4	2.9	66.6	.....	37 17 6	0 9 4	15 4 8	6 17 0	60 8 6*	.....
5 Barr,	...	1	...	366	...	...	366	...	100.0	...	...	.....	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	14 0 0
6 Beith,	3	4	366	...	1598	366	2330	15.7	...	68.5	15.7	24 14 0	.....	66 0 0	10 8 0	5 1 4	106 3 4	4 10 0
7 Colmonell,	2	1	732	...	...	366	1098	66.6	...	...	33.3	73 15 0	.....	.....	5 4 0	.....	78 19 0	.....
8 Coylton,	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0	.....	6 10 0	.....
9 Craigie,	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	2 10 8	15 10 8	.....
10 Cumnock, New,	2	2	...	880	...	366	1246	...	70.6	...	29.3	.....	59 7 6	.....	9 16 0	0 10 0	69 13 6	.....
11 Cumnock, Old,	2	4	366	366	...	1464	2196	16.6	16.6	...	66.6	22 0 0	26 7 0	.....	38 14 0	.....	87 1 0	.....
12 Dailly,	...	7	366	...	...	2196	2562	14.2	..	...	85.7	26 6 2	.....	.....	64 16 7	.....	91 2 9	.....
13 Dalmellington,	1	1	...	366	86	214	666	...	54.9	12.9	32.1	.....	24 0 0	5 18 2	8 0 11	2 1 8	40 0 9	2 7 6
14 Dalry,	1	8	91	1830	1003	...	2924	3.1	62.5	34.3	...	6 4 10	174 4 0	31 1 0	.....	1 16 4	213 6 2	35 0 0
15 Dalrymple,	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 13 8½	.....	10 13 8½	.....
16 Dreghorn,	...	1	...	...	201	...	201	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	10 14 11	.....	2 8 1	13 3 0	.....
17 Dundonald,	8	4	732	732	1282	1464	4210	17.4	17.4	30.4	34.7	51 0 0	48 0 0	42 4 0	31 17 0	0 8 6	173 9 6	36 0 0
18 Dunlop,	2	1	...	...	144	178	322	...	...	44.7	55.2	.....	.....	9 6 0	5 2 0	2 5 0	16 13 0	.....
19 Fenwick,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Galston,	4	2	366	...	...	1830	2196	16.6	...	...	83.3	26 2 6	.....	.....	67 0 0	.....	93 2 6	.....
21 Girvan,	5	6	194	1498	...	1712	3404	5.7	44.0	...	50.2	13 4 4	98 2 0	.....	48 13 0	18 14 10	178 14 2	.....
22 Irvine,	6	6	366	730	1666	1599	4361	8.3	16.7	38.2	36.6	20 0 0	46 16 0	57 15 0	25 16 6	11 1 4	161 8 10	19 3 10
23 Kilbirnie,	3	3	...	255	1328	...	1583	...	16.1	83.8	...	.....	2 1 6	86 0 2	.....	8 3 10	96 5 6	.....
24 Kilbride, West,	1	...	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	4 16 6	.....	4 16 6	.....
25 Kilmarnock,	22	17	2562	4553	2551	2196	11,862	21.6	38.3	21.5	18.5	175 0 0	322 6 4	100 17 6	53 6 0	23 1 0	674 10 10	31 2 3
26 Kilmaurs,	1	2	...	...	382	716	1098	...	...	34.7	65.2	.....	.....	25 5 4	21 13 6	0 13 8	47 12 6	.....
27 Kilwinning,	4	8	39	808	1464	261	2572	1.5	31.4	56.9	10.1	1 12 6	53 5 4	72 10 0	7 5 0	11 10 7	146 3 5	3 8 8

28 Kirkmichael,	2	5	387	...	...	1830	2217	17.4	...	...	82.5	29 7 0	.....	.....	50 17 2	4 0 4½	84 4 6½	.....
29 Kirkoswald,	...	2	366	...	111	...	477	76.7	...	23.2	...	27 5 8	.....	14 12 5	.....	0 14 0	42 12 1	.....
30 Largs,	1	5	...	343	147	1098	1588	...	21.6	9.2	69.1	.....	25 14 6	10 2 1½	59 13 0	1 15 0	97 4 7½	.....
31 Loudoun,	8	4	1555	366	...	2196	4117	37.8	8.8	...	53.3	119 11 4	26 11 0	.....	59 12 8½	3 16 11	209 11 11½	6 10 0
32 Mauchline,	...	2	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	29 13 9	.....	.....	8 16 0	.....	38 9 9	.....
33 Maybole,	4	2	...	801	484	91	1376	...	58.2	35.1	6.6	.....	70 10 6	20 19 7	3 5 0	5 16 7	100 11 8	.....
34 Monkton,	3	1	...	...	366	1098	1464	...	...	25.0	75.0	.....	.....	23 8 0	24 19 10	.....	48 7 10	.....
35 Muirkirk,	2	2	366	...	...	950	1316	27.8	...	...	72.1	28 6 2	.....	.....	17 3 2	.....	45 9 4	.....
36 Newton-on-Ayr,	3	5	...	431	...	1830	2261	...	19.0	...	80.9	.....	30 3 6	.....	28 12 0	8 16 3½	67 11 9½	.....
37 Ochiltree,	2	3	...	358	366	495	1219	...	29.3	30.0	40.6	.....	24 4 6	18 4 0	14 11 0	5 18 8	62 18 2	.....
38 Riccarton,	1	4	451	732	366	...	1549	29.1	47.2	23.6	...	31 11 1	49 9 2	24 14 7	.....	10 15 5	116 10 3	.....
39 St. Quivox,	5	10	...	732	968	2514	4214	...	17.3	22.9	59.7	.....	53 10 9	55 8 11	68 16 0	13 8 5	191 4 1	5 14 0
40 Sorn,	2	7	...	1624	...	952	2576	...	63.0	...	36.9	.....	128 0 6	.....	17 18 11	4 14 0	150 13 5	13 18 0
41 Stair,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42 Stevenston,	5	2	...	...	2289	...	2289	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	117 0 3	.....	1 11 6	118 11 9	.....
43 Stewarton,	3	2	...	..	1426	327	1753	...	...	81.3	18.6	.....	.....	59 6 8	4 16 0	.....	64 2 8	.....
44 Straiton,	2	...	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 2 4	.....	.....	7 16 10	1 1 0	33 0 2	.....
45 Symington,	1	...	...	...	366	...	366	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	13 1 6	.....	.....	13 1 6	.....
46 Tarbolton,	2	1	...	...	...	1098	1098	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	38 10 0	.....	38 10 0	.....
Total,	123	159	10,037	19,363	23,970	33,433	86,803	11.5	22.3	27.6	38.5	729 16 8	1412 2 7	1224 17 3½	889 13 0	167 18 0	4424 7 6½	230 9 2½
BANFFSHIRE.																		
1 Aberlour,	4	...	...	366	...	732	1098	...	33.3	...	66.6	.....	25 10 0	.....	31 11 6	2 10 2	59 11 8	.....
2 Alvah,	1	1	524	...	...	...	524	100.0	...	...	...	41 10 6	.....	.....	.....	1 11 6	43 2 0	.....
3 Banff,	2	2	1464	...	...	...	1464	100.0	...	...	...	105 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	105 0 0	.....
4 Boharm,	...	1	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	18 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 0 0	.....
5 Botriphnie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Boyndie,	2	2	366	...	...	1098	1464	25.0	...	...	75.0	22 15 0	.....	.....	36 15 0	.....	59 10 0	.....
7 Cabrach,	...	2	732	...	...	...	732	100.0	...	...	...	49 0 0	.....	.....	.....	0 2 8	49 2 8	.....
8 Cullen,	1	3	1098	...	...	366	1464	75.0	...	...	25.0	75 0 0	.....	.....	10 8 0	.....	85 8 0	.....
9 Deskford,	2	2	...	...	...	1464	1464	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	28 4 0	.....	28 4 0	.....
10 Fordyce,	4	8	1929	...	...	1705	3634	53.0	...	...	46.9	136 4 0	.....	.....	55 10 7	9 1 0	200 15 7	.....
11 Forglen,	...	2	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	25 0 0	.....	.....	15 10 7	.....	40 10 7	.....
12 Gamrie,	2	5	1384	...	...	788	2172	63.7	...	...	36.2	116 10 11	.....	.....	19 10 0	2 2 9	138 3 8	.....
13 Grange,	1	3	...	...	...	1464	1464	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	28 0 4	.....	28 0 4	.....
14 Inveravon,	3	2	366	...	...	882	1248	29.3	...	...	70.6	25 0 0	.....	.....	24 16 0	.....	49 16 0	.....
Carry forward,	22	33	8595	366	...	8865	17,826	...	...	...	...	614 0 5	25 10 0	.....	250 6 0	15 8 1	905 4 6	.....

* Partly applicable to former year.

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	22	33	8595	366	...	8865	17,826	...	...	...	...	614 0 5	25 10 0	.....	250 6 0	15 8 1	905 4 6	.....
15 Inverkeithny, .	...	1	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
16 Keith, . .	1	4	495	366	...	732	1593	31.0	23.0	...	45.9	34 18 0	25 0 0	.....	21 8 0	7 14 6	89 0 6	.....
17 Kirkmichael .	...	2	732	...	...	...	732	100.0	...	...	...	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....
18 Marnoch, . .	5	3	732	732	...	1464	2928	25.0	25.0	...	50.0	45 5 4	50 0 0	.....	42 15 10	.....	138 1 2	.....
19 Mortlach, . .	1	4	...	...	...	1464	1464	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	48 5 11	1 2 2	49 8 1	.....
20 Ordiquhill, .	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....
21 Rathven, . .	8	9	1491	732	...	2928	5151	28.9	14.2	...	56.8	102 13 10	45 17 3	.....	94 15 5	14 4 1	257 10 7	1 5 8
22 Rothiemay, .	1	2	732	...	...	366	1098	66.6	..	...	33.3	50 0 0	.....	.....	10 8 0	.....	60 8 0	.....
23 St. Fergus, .	...	1	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	24 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 10 0	.....
Total,	38	60	13,509	2196	...	16,185	31,890	42.3	6.8	...	50.7	946 7 7	146 7 3	.....	477 19 2	38 8 10	1609 2 10	1 5 8
BERWICKSHIRE.																		
1 Abbey St. Bathans,	...	1	...	366	...	...	366	...	100.0	...	...	.....	26 10 3	.....	.....	2 13 0	29 3 3	.....
2 Ayton, . .	1	1	...	481	...	...	481	...	100.0	...	...	.....	29 18 1	.....	.....	4 18 6	34 16 7	.....
3 Buncle & Preston,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Channelkirk, .	1	...	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 8 0	3 4 6	13 12 6	.....
5 Chirnside, .	1	3	...	475	...	732	1207	...	39.3	...	60.6	.....	31 12 9	.....	31 6 2	4 3 6	67 2 5	1 0 0
6 Cockburnspath, .	...	2	366	366	...	...	732	50.0	50.0	...	...	24 0 0	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	49 0 0	.....
7 Coldingham, .	2	5	274	1440	...	457	2171	12.6	66.3	...	21.0	22 10 0	94 8 8	.....	14 12 6	12 4 5	143 15 7	10 0 0
8 Coldstream, .	2	2	274	987	...	...	1261	21.7	78.2	...	...	18 5 0	62 6 3	.....	.....	1 1 0	81 12 3	.....
9 Cranshaws, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Dunse, . .	4	4	366	1030	...	1098	2494	14.6	41.3	...	44.0	24 0 0	61 5 6	.....	26 0 0	1 18 8½	113 4 2½	.....
11 Earlstoun, .	...	2	...	189	...	366	555	...	34.0	...	65.9	.....	12 9 10	.....	13 0 0	5 14 9½	31 4 7½	.....
12 Eccles, . .	1	1	...	366	...	366	732	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	22 15 0	.....	12 9 0	2 15 4	37 19 4	0 5 0

13 Edrom,	2	...	40	366	...	...	406	9.8	90.1	...	...	7 10 0	24 5 0	.....	.....	0 19 6	32 14 6	.....
14 Eyemouth,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ....	... .
15 Fogo,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 Foulden,	1	...	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	14 8 0	1 8 6	15 16 6	4 0 0
17 Gordon,	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	14 11 7½	.....	14 11 7½	... ..
18 Greenlaw,	4	...	144	123	...	859	1126	12.8	10.9	...	76.2	14 1 4	6 11 6	.....	30 4 6	3 2 11	54 0 3	.....
19 Hume,	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Hutton,	1	1	245	121	...	366	732	33.4	16.5	...	50.0	16 13 9	8 6 3	... ..	17 10 10	2 16 3	45 7 1	.....
21 Ladykirk,	...	1	...	...	...	259	259	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	12 19 11½	1 1 0	14 0 11½	.....
22 Langton,	4	2	610	488	...	1098	2196	27.7	22.2	...	50.0	75 14 7	8 5 5	.....	32 10 0	4 17 1	121 7 1	.....
23 Lauder,	1	5	274	824	...	1098	2196	12.4	37.5	...	50.0	17 16 3	54 10 6	.....	48 16 10	2 8 6	123 12 1	.....
24 Legerwood,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 Longformacus,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 Mertoun,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 Mordington,	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	16 12 0	1 2 6	17 14 6	0 5 0
28 Nenthorn,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 Polwarth,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 Swinton,	3	1	...	465	...	732	1197	...	38.8	...	61.1	.....	33 2 6	.....	16 16 6	.....	49 19 0	.....
31 Westruther,	1	1	385	92	...	...	477	80.7	19.2	...	...	32 18 11	6 5 0	.....	.....	6 3 5½	45 7 4½	.....
32 Whitsome,	...	1	...	366	...	...	366	...	100.0	...	...	.....	24 0 2	.....	.....	1 1 0	25 1 2	.....
Total,	29	35	2978	8545	...	8895	20,418	14.5	41.8	...	43.5	253 9 10	531 12 8	.....	312 5 11	63 14 5½	1161 2 10½	15 10 0
BUTESHIRE.																		
1 Cumbraes,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Kilbride (Kintyre),	4	5	472	...	366	1918	2756	17.1	...	13.2	69.6	39 1 11	.....	20 0 0	54 5 4	6 0 7	119 7 10	.....
3 Kilmory,	3	2	366	...	..	1464	1830	20.0	...	...	80.0	31 13 6	.....	.....	35 3 4	0 1 6	66 18 4	.....
4 Kingarth,	2	...	...	...	290	366	656	...	...	44.2	55.7	.....	.....	14 9 1	10 8 0	0 10 0	25 7 1	0 5 4
5 North Bute	1	3	366	...	366	732	1464	25.0	...	25.0	50.0	28 7 4	.....	19 11 6	10 8 0	2 4 10	60 11 8	.....
6 Rothesay,	9	10	4555	...	366	...	4921	92.5	...	7.4	...	332 18 1	.....	20 0 0	.....	5 10 6	358 8 7	.....
Total,	19	20	5759	...	1388	4480	11,627	49.5	...	11.9	38.5	432 0 10	.....	74 0 7	110 4 8	14 7 5	630 13 6	0 5 4

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
CAITHNESS.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Bower, . .	2	...	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	25 0 0	.....	.....	10 16 0	.....	35 16 0	.....
2 Canisby, . .	3	4	80	548	...	1642	2270	3.5	24.1	...	72.3	6 5 0	34 6 7	.....	25 14 3½	6 0 0	72 5 10½	.....
3 Dunnet, . .	4	3	459	...	...	1830	2289	20.0	...	...	79.9	31 5 0	.....	.....	43 1 0	. ....	74 6 0	.....
4 Halkirk, . .	4	2	469	...	...	1464	1933	24.2	...	...	75.7	34 9 6	.....	.....	30 18 9½	7 18 6	73 6 9½	.....
5 Latheron, . .	14	16	1913	435	...	8179	10,527	18.1	4.1	...	77.7	142 5 8	20 16 8	.....	156 7 10	55 9 1	374 19 3	.....
6 Olrick, . .	...	1	249	...	...	...	249	100.0	...	...	...	9 13 6	. ....	.....	.....	4 11 0	14 4 6	.....
7 Reay, . .	3	5	810	288	...	1830	2928	27.6	9.8	...	62.5	55 7 0	18 17 6	.....	24 1 0	8 2 5	106 7 11	.....
8 Thurso, . .	4	7	1500	1830	...	366	3696	40.5	49.5	...	9.9	98 1 6	121 0 0	.....	7 17 1	32 14 9	259 13 4	10 0 0
9 Watten, . .	2	...	...	...	...	732	732	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	8 0 0	0 6 9	8 6 9	.....
10 Wick, . .	10	20	3635	1262	...	5266	10,163	35.7	12.4	...	51.8	249 5 3	82 15 1	.....	99 16 0½	22 6 0	454 2 4½	.....
Total,	46	58	9481	4363	...	21,675	35,519	26.7	12.2	...	61.0	651 12 5	277 15 10	.....	406 12 0½	137 8 6	1473 8 9½	10 0 0
CLACKMANNAN.																		
1 Alloa & Tillybody,	4	9	215	2928	366	732	4241	5.0	69.0	8.6	17.3	12 10 0	189 0 0	22 0 0	20 0 6	6 16 0	250 6 6	.....
2 Clackmannan, .	1	4	...	...	1642	...	1642	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	75 7 0	.....	4 19 0	80 6 0	.....
3 Dollar, . .	...	2	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	29 10 0	.....	.....	8 9 5½	.....	37 19 5½	.....
4 Logie, . .	3	2	1098	366	...	366	1830	60.0	20.0	...	20.0	75 0 0	24 0 0	.....	13 0 0	.....	112 0 0	.....
5 Tillycoultry, .	1	4	732	...	...	1098	1830	40.0	...	...	60.0	50 2 4	.....	.....	26 1 10	.....	76 4 2	.....
Total,	9	21	2411	3294	2008	2562	10,275	23.4	32.1	19.5	24.9	167 2 4	213 0 0	97 7 0	67 11 9½	11 15 0	556 16 1½	.....

DUMBARTON.

1 Arrochar,	1	...	139	...	...	...	139	100.0	..	...	...	13 17 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 17 8	.....
2 Bonhill,	4	7	1927	...	...	1592	3519	54.7	...	...	45.2	130 2 2	.....	.....	42 4 0	2 3 3	174 9 5	2 17 1
3 Cardross,	6	9	2401	..	435	1098	3934	61.0	...	11.0	27.9	187 13 5	.....	39 3 0	34 15 3	27 13 0	289 4 8	8 0 0
4 Cumbernauld,	7	3	...	1002	...	2139	3141	...	31.9	..	68.0	.....	71 6 9	.....	57 3 8	16 6 6	144 16 11	.....
5 Dumbarton,	3	1	1036	...	...	...	1036	100.0	...	...	...	85 9 0	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0	86 9 0	.....
6 Kilmaronock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Kilpatrick, New,	4	3	1098	...	600	366	2064	53.2	...	29.0	17.7	120 0 0	.....	40 17 0	6 4 0	.....	167 1 0	.....
8 Kilpatrick, Old,	2	11	...	1916	1529	476	3921	...	48.8	38.9	12.2	.....	133 3 0	101 15 6	16 8 0	.....	251 6 6	.....
9 Kirkintilloch,	9	7	3079	366	305	1538	5288	58.2	6.9	5.7	29.1	237 19 8¾	24 0 0	12 4 9	52 11 0	.....	326 15 5¾	.....
10 Luss,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 Roseneath,	3	1	81	732	...	...	813	9.9	90.0	...	...	5 14 6	53 4 6	.....	.....	4 0 6	62 19 6	0 12 6
12 Row,	6	1	1579	366	366	...	2311	68.3	15.8	15.8	...	116 7 3	27 6 0	24 14 0	.....	27 4 1	195 11 4	.....
Total,	45	43	11,340	4382	3235	7209	26,166	43.3	16.7	12.4	27.5	897 3 8¾	309 0 3	218 14 3	209 5 11	78 7 4	1712 11 5¾	11 9 1

DUMFRIES.

1 Annan,	7	5	3400	...	...	797	4197	81.0	...	...	18.9	191 16 10	.....	.....	19 3 6	7 7 6	218 7 10	.....
2 Applegarth,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Caerlaverock,	...	2	291	...	...	97	388	75.0	...	...	25.0	18 7 0	.....	.....	2 10 0	3 8 0	24 5 0	.....
4 Canonbie,	4	3	1464	...	...	776	2240	65.3	...	...	34.6	80 0 0	.....	.....	13 4 4	4 16 0	98 0 4	.....
5 Closeburn,	3	3	1277	...	...	732	2009	63.5	...	...	36.4	70 0 0	.....	.....	12 0 0	4 5 0	86 5 0	.....
6 Cummertrees,	1	2	330	...	...	366	696	47.4	...	...	52.5	21 8 6	.....	.....	7 16 0	4 13 1	33 17 7	.....
7 Dalton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Dornock,	1	2	366	...	...	732	1098	33.3	...	...	66.6	20 0 0	.....	.....	19 16 0	.....	39 16 0	3 16 0
9 Dryfesdale,	4	...	1310	...	...	...	1310	100.0	...	..	...	71 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	71 12 0	.....
10 Dumfries,	20	16	9598	...	...	2196	11,794	81.3	...	...	18.6	536 15 1	.....	.....	53 12 7	20 7 0	610 14 8	19 17 3
11 Dunscore,	2	4	1464	...	...	732	2196	66.6	...	...	33.3	80 0 0	.....	.....	27 1 0	.....	107 1 0	.....
12 Durrisdeer,	3	1	366	...	...	666	1032	35.4	...	...	64.5	20 0 0	.....	.....	21 4 0	10 6 9	51 10 9	.....
13 Eskdalemuir,	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	6 0 0	.....	6 0 0	.....
14 Ewes,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 Glencairn,	2	2	946	...	...	366	1312	72.1	...	...	27.8	50 13 3	.....	.....	7 16 0	0 12 10	59 2 1	2 10 0
16 Graitney,	1	1	732	...	..	...	732	100.0	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....
17 Half-Morton,	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 Hoddam,	...	1	56	...	...	...	56	100.0	...	...	...	5 14 4	.....	.....	.....	1 0 7	6 14 11	.....
19 Holywood,	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Hutton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carry forward,	48	43	21,600	...	...	7826	29,426	...	...	...	...	1206 7 0	.....	.....	190 3 5	56 16 9	1453 7 2	26 3 3

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	48	43	21,600	...	...	7826	29,426	...	...	...	...	1206 7 0	.....	.....	190 3 5	56 16 9	1453 7 2	26 3 6
21 Johnston, . .	1	3	732	...	...	401	1133	64.6	...	...	35.3	40 0 0	.....	.....	8 3 0	1 0 0	49 3 0	.....
22 Keir, . .	2	1	657	...	...	...	657	100.0	...	...	...	35 3 4	.....	.....	... ..	2 5 10	37 9 2	.....
23 Kirkconnell, .	...	3	732	...	...	366	1098	66.6	...	...	33.3	40 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....
24 Kirkmahoe, .	1	1	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	16 0 0	.....	36 0 0	.....
25 Kirkmichael, .	3	2	1098	...	...	732	1830	80.0	...	...	20.0	60 0 0	.....	.....	18 10 9	.....	78 10 9	.....
26 Kirkpatrick-Fleming,	...	1	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
27 Kirkpatrick-Juxta,	1	...	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	0 2 4	20 2 4	.....
28 Langholm, .	4	...	945	...	...	366	1311	72.0	...	...	27.9	51 13 4	.....	.....	6 10 0	0 7 0	58 10 4	.....
29 Lochmaben, .	1	1	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	10 8 0	2 17 6	33 5 6	.....
30 Middlebie, .	2	..	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	11 14 0	2 11 6	34 5 6	.....
31 Moffat, . .	5	2	765	...	...	1098	1863	41.0	...	...	58.9	48 16 6	.....	.....	22 14 10	23 6 0	94 17 4	.....
32 Morton, .	2	8	2308	...	...	818	3126	73.8	...	...	26.1	124 0 0	.....	.....	18 6 4	2 19 0	145 5 4	12 10 0
33 Mousewald, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34 Penpont, . .	1	...	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	... ..	.....	.....	7 16 0	.....	7 16 0	.....
35 Ruthwell, . .	1	1	732	...	...	...	732	100.0	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....
36 St. Mungo, .	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	14 8 3	.....	14 8 3	.....
37 Sanquhar, . .	2	2	1243	...	...	...	1243	100.0	...	...	...	67 5 1	.....	.....	.....	4 8 8	71 13 9	.....
38 Tinwald, . .	3	...	732	...	...	366	1098	66.6	...	...	33.3	40 0 0	.....	.....	9 0 0	.....	49 0 0	.....
39 Torthorwald, .	1	1	732	...	...	...	732	100.0	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....
40 Tundergarth, .	1	...	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
41 Tynron, . .	1	...	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
42 Wamphray, .	1	1	...	..	...	732	732	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	25 3 4	1 0 0	26 3 4	0 12 8
43 Westerkirk, .	1	2	1098	...	...	...	1098	100.0	...	...	...	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	... ..
Total,	82	73	35,936	...	...	14,535	50,471	71.2	...	...	28.7	1993 5 3	.....	.....	368 17 11	97 14 7	2459 17 9	39 5 11

EDINBURGH.																							
1 Borthwick, .	1	2	366	732	...	...	1,098	33·3	66·6	...	...	28 0 0	48 0 0	.....	.....	.....	76 0 0	.....
2 Calder, Mid, .	1	3	. .	...	...	1,229	1,229	...	...	...	100·0	.....	.....	.....	40 17 1	.....	40 17 1	2 5 2
3 Calder, West, .	3	1	623	468	...	...	1,091	57·1	42·8	...	. .	47 15 0	24 0 0	. ....	.....	12 2 6	83 17 6	2 10 0
4 Canongate, .	11	6	4,600	...	366	366	5,332	86·3	...	6·8	6·8	301 15 9	.....	13 14 6	14 8 6	6 15 6	336 14 3	40 17 8
5 Carrington, .	1	...	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100·0	.....	.....	.....	16 18 0	.....	16 18 0	.....
6 Cockpen, . .	5	4	732	1,369	...	732	2,833	25·8	48·3	...	25·8	48 0 0	86 0 0	.....	16 10 0	.....	150 10 0	2 0 0
7 Colinton, . .	5	3	732	1,801	...	...	2,533	28·9	71·0	...	...	52 0 0	117 16 6	.....	.....	.....	169 16 6	.....
8 Corstorphine, .	3	1	420	...	...	446	866	48·4	...	...	51·5	29 3 6	.....	.....	11 16 0	4 3 0	45 2 6	.....
9 Cramond, . .	2	...	...	732	...	...	732	...	100·0	...	...	48 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 0 0	.....
10 Cranston, . .	...	2	732	...	...	...	732	100·0	...	...	...	52 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....
11 Crichton, . .	1	6	366	671	...	1,057	2,094	17·5	32·0	...	50·4	24 0 0	36 17 2	.....	35 17 9	9 12 10	106 7 9	.....
12 Currie, . .	1	3	1,098	...	...	...	1,098	100·0	...	...	...	84 0 0	.....	.....	.....	0 12 6	84 12 6	.....
13 Dalkeith, . .	9	5	2,205	1,541	...	...	3,746	58·8	41·1	...	...	160 13 9	101 1 6	.....	.....	3 12 6	265 7 9	43 0 2
14 Duddingstone, .	2	2	766	...	...	366	1,132	67·6	...	...	32·3	50 2 6	.....	.....	10 16 6	2 3 6	63 2 6	.....
15 Edinburgh, .	79	142	31,957	...	24,433	12,133	68,523	46·6	...	35·6	17·7	2103 14 3	.....	1221 13 0	388 16 6	40 6 0	3754 9 9	67 9 0
16 Fala and Soutra,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Glencorse, .	...	1	...	366	...	...	366	...	100·0	...	. .	.....	24 0 0	.....	.....	0 1 7	24 1 7	.....
18 Heriot, . .	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100·0	.....	.....	.....	13 16 0	1 5 0	15 1 0	.....
19 Inveresk, . .	13	17	...	6,159	...	3,294	9,453	...	65·1	...	34·8	.....	373 15 6	.....	93 3 0	3 18 6	470 17 0	4 16 0
20 Kirknewton, .	3	4	1,464	...	...	1,098	2,562	57·1	...	...	42·8	112 16 0	.....	.....	43 18 4	.....	156 14 4	12 0 0
21 Lasswade, .	6	2	...	1,939	...	732	2,671	...	72·5	...	27·4	.....	128 6 0	.....	12 0 0	3 7 0	143 13 0	.... .
22 Leith, North, .	12	8	5,430	366	...	732	6,528	83·1	5·6	...	11·2	356 3 0	24 0 0	.....	26 14 7	2 12 0	409 9 7	.....
23 Leith, South, .	34	41	14,996	1,312	6,049	1,098	23,455	63·9	5·5	25·8	4·7	1010 17 10	56 19 0	201 12 8	30 19 0	12 15 1	1313 3 7	24 0 0
24 Liberton, . .	8	10	3,660	1,223	...	877	5,760	63·5	21·2	...	15·2	276 0 0	86 16 9	.....	15 8 8	1 0 0	379 5 5	5 0 0
25 Newbattle, .	3	3	201	732	...	1,098	2,031	9·9	36·0	...	54·0	15 7 11	48 0 0	.....	32 10 0	8 4 6	104 2 5	.....
26 Newton, . .	1	4	472	732	...	366	1,570	30·0	46·6	...	23·3	31 19 11	50 0 0	.....	11 14 0	4 13 6	98 7 5	.....
27 Pennycuick, .	1	6	366	2,116	...	...	2,482	14·7	85·2	...	...	28 0 0	127 4 6	.....	.....	2 2 0	157 6 6	6 10 0
28 Ratho, . .	2	3	638	1,192	...	...	1,830	34·8	65·1	...	...	45 0 0	71 10 0	.....	.....	0 12 0	117 2 0	14 12 0
29 St. Cuthbert's, .	102	131	48,172	1,420	13,733	5,487	68,812	70·0	2·0	19·9	8·0	3165 19 8	98 1 0	809 9 0	61 9 0	38 7 0	4173 5 8	68 16 0
30 Stow, . .	2	2	732	...	...	732	1,464	50·0	...	...	50·0	52 0 0	.....	.....	21 16 4	.....	73 16 4	.....
31 Temple, . .	2	1	421	...	...	366	787	53·4	...	...	46·5	31 0 0	.....	.....	5 4 0	0 5 6	36 9 6	.....
Total,	313	374	121,149	24,871	44,581	32,941	223,542	54·2	11·1	19·9	14·7	8154 9 1	1502 7 11	2246 9 2	904 13 3	158 12 0	12,966 11 5	293 16 0

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
ELGIN.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Abernethy, .	2	1	510	...	...	521	1031	49.4	...	...	50.5	31 14 0	.....	.....	14 5 10	4 18 6	50 18 4	.....
2 Alves, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Bellie, . .	1	3	853	...	...	366	1219	69.9	...	...	30.0	42 14 6	.....	.....	18 4 0	5 5 9	66 4 3	.....
4 Birnie, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Dallas, . .	1	3	817	...	...	302	1119	73.0	...	...	26.9	40 3 11	.....	.....	11 12 7½	1 5 0	53 1 6½	.....
6 Drainy, . .	1	1	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	18 0 0	.....	.....	9 2 0	.....	27 2 0	10 12 11
7 Duffus, . .	2	4	1781	...	...	207	1988	89.5	...	...	10.4	109 3 7	.....	.....	5 16 0	12 15 11	127 15 6	.....
8 Duthill, . .	...	6	366	...	...	1830	2196	16.6	...	...	83.3	18 0 0	.....	.....	35 6 8½	.....	53 6 8½	.....
9 Dyke and Moy,	1	1	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	18 0 0	.....	.....	10 8 0	.....	28 8 0	.....
10 Edinkillie, .	...	1	201	...	...	...	201	100.0	...	...	...	13 17 2	.....	.....	.....	1 12 3	15 9 5	3 4 2
11 Elgin, . .	12	19	7295	...	...	3238	10,533	69.2	...	...	30.7	366 17 0	.....	.....	88 7 0	17 5 2	472 9 2	.....
12 Forres, . .	7	4	2769	...	...	930	3699	74.8	...	...	25.1	139 4 5	.....	.....	14 6 0	5 18 3	159 8 8	.....
13 Kinloss, . .	1	3	774	...	...	689	1463	52.9	...	...	47.0	38 2 0	.....	.....	13 14 3	.....	51 16 3	.....
14 Knockando, .	3	3	904	...	...	791	1695	53.3	...	...	46.6	45 10 0	.....	.....	19 15 0	.....	65 5 0	.....
15 New Spynie, .	1	2	745	...	...	...	745	100.0	...	...	...	45 3 4	.....	.....	.....	5 14 0	50 17 4	.....
16 Rafford, . .	1	2	292	...	...	732	1024	28.5	...	...	71.4	15 9 10	.....	.....	25 16 0	.....	41 5 10	5 0 0
17 Rothes, . .	4	...	802	...	...	366	1168	68.6	...	...	31.3	35 16 10	.....	.....	13 10 1½	4 2 1	53 9 0½	.....
18 St. Andrews, .	2	1	732	...	...	366	1098	66.6	...	...	33.3	36 0 0	.....	.....	4 16 0	.....	40 16 0	6 0 0
19 Speymouth, .	1	...	92	...	...	...	92	100.0	...	...	...	9 18 0	.....	.....	.....	4 3 11	14 1 11	.....
20 Urquhart, .	2	3	...	...	...	1644	1644	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	44 19 11½	.....	44 19 11½	.....
Total,	42	57	19,665	...	...	12,714	32,379	60.7	...	...	39.2	1023 14 7	.....	.....	329 19 6	63 0 10	1416 14 11	24 17 1

FIFE.

1 Abbotshall,	3	2	...	1464	366	...	1830	...	80.0	20.0	...	.....	90 0 0	19 14 4	.....	0 10 6	110 4 10	.....
2 Abdie	...	3	...	366	366	366	1098	...	33.3	33.3	33.3	.....	22 0 0	18 7 0	14 0 0	1 1 0	55 8 0	6 0 0
3 Aberdour,	1	2	...	732	...	366	1098	...	66.6	...	33.3	.....	44 0 0	.....	7 19 0	1 15 6	53 14 6	.....
4 Anstruther, Easter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Anstruther, Wester	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Arngask,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Auchterderran,	5	1	...	732	366	1065	2163	...	33.8	16.9	49.2	.....	48 0 0	19 12 6	27 15 6	.....	95 8 0	.....
8 Auchtermuchty,	5	4	1580	366	366	1098	3410	46.3	10.7	10.7	32.2	107 19 6	23 0 0	22 0 0	22 7 0	4 11 8	179 18 2	.....
9 Auchtertool,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Ballingry,	4	...	999	...	...	366	1365	73.1	...	...	26.8	62 0 0	.....	.....	9 5 4	4 3 9	75 9 1	.....
11 Balmerino,	1	...	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0	.....
12 Beath,	2	...	...	366	...	366	732	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	24 0 0	.....	9 2 6	1 3 0½	34 5 6½	.....
13 Burntisland,	3	5	...	1380	...	559	1939	...	71.1	...	28.8	.....	82 17 0	.....	14 5 0	3 0 0	100 2 0	8 8 0
14 Cameron,	3	1	732	366	...	366	1464	50.0	25.0	...	25.0	60 0 0	24 0 0	.....	11 15 11	.....	95 15 11	.....
15 Carnbee,	1	...	...	366	...	...	366	...	100.0	...	...	.....	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	.....
16 Carnock,	4	3	366	101	366	1098	1931	18.9	5.2	18.9	56.8	25 3 9	6 13 7	19 15 5	29 8 0	5 17 9	86 18 6	.....
17 Ceres,	3	1	366	1098	...	...	1464	25.0	75.0	...	...	25 0 0	72 0 0	.....	.....	12 9 0	109 9 0	.....
18 Collessie,	2	1	...	293	...	732	1025	...	28.5	...	71.4	.....	18 10 6	.....	12 2 0	2 0 0	32 12 6	1 9 0
19 Crail,	2	4	732	1098	...	366	2196	33.3	50.0	...	16.6	55 0 0	72 0 0	.....	13 0 0	5 10 1	145 10 1	12 0 0
20 Criech,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21 Cults,	2	1	...	607	...	...	607	...	100.0	...	...	.....	38 13 4	.....	.....	.....	38 13 4	5 9 0
22 Cupar,	6	8	1098	3299	...	366	4763	23.0	69.3	...	7.6	75 0 0	216 10 8	.....	7 5 0	3 19 6	302 15 2	.....
23 Dairsie,	1	1	...	483	...	249	732	...	65.9	...	34.0	.....	36 2 10	.....	8 2 9	2 12 1	46 17 8	.....
24 Dalgety,	2	1	366	60	366	...	792	46.2	7.5	46.2	...	30 0 0	4 10 6	19 15 5	.....	5 3 4	59 9 3	1 0 0
25 Denino,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 Dunbog,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 Dunfermline,	32	20	2043	6100	5670	1464	15,277	13.4	39.9	37.1	9.5	166 8 3	396 9 0	232 9 4	26 13 0	35 16 0	875 15 7	40 18 9
28 Dysart,	8	5	242	1830	...	2196	4268	5.6	42.8	...	51.4	16 11 5	120 0 0	.....	24 10 0	44 18 11	206 0 4	.....
29 Elie,	...	4	366	121	...	366	853	42.9	14.1	...	42.9	24 0 0	10 14 4	.....	6 12 6	3 5 7½	44 12 5½	.....
30 Falkland,	6	3	2208	64	...	610	2882	76.6	2.2	...	21.1	150 17 11	4 6 0	.....	30 9 3½	9 16 8	195 9 10½	4 14 5
31 Ferry-Port-on-Craig	2	5	1098	1098	...	366	2562	42.8	42.8	...	14.3	79 18 2	72 0 0	.....	9 2 0	.....	161 0 2	7 0 0
32 Flisk,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33 Forgan,	3	1	165	...	...	1069	1234	13.3	...	...	86.6	12 13 2	.....	.....	27 7 0	2 2 0	42 2 2	2 6 0
34 Inverkeithing,	5	3	1040	458	366	...	1864	55.8	24.5	19.6	...	68 16 4	30 0 0	18 0 0	.....	10 1 7	126 17 11	12 0 0
35 Kemback,	1	...	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	12 10 0
36 Kennoway,	3	1	...	732	...	522	1254	...	58.3	...	41.6	.....	44 0 0	.....	20 16 9	4 12 3	69 9 0	10 0 0
37 Kettle,	2	7	540	1029	...	1307	2876	18.7	35.8	...	45.4	36 8 8	66 8 6	.....	44 15 2	13 1 0	160 13 4	46 16 10½
38 Kilconquhar,	2	1	28	...	...	732	760	3.6	...	...	96.3	2 11 1	.....	.....	17 5 0	.....	19 16 1	.....
Carry forward,	114	88	14,335	24,609	8,232	16,331	63,537	...	...	...	...	1023 8 3	1590 16 3	369 14 0	408 18 8½	177 11 3	3570 8 5½	170 12 0½

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	114	88	14,335	24,609	8232	16,361	63,537	...	...	...	...	1023 8 3	1590 16 3	369 14 0	408 18 8½	177 11 3	3570 8 5½	170 12 0½
39 Kilmany, . .	...	1	61	...	...	...	61	100.0	...	...	...	4 3 7	.....	.....	.....	3 6 0	7 9 7	.....
40 Kilrenny, . .	1	3	...	1154	...	...	1154	...	100.0	...	...	.....	75 14 0	.....	.....	3 1 0	78 15 0	.....
41 Kinghorn, .	1	1	...	732	...	...	732	...	100.0	...	...	.....	48 0 0	.....	.....	.....	48 0 0	.....
42 Kinglassie, .	2	1	639	..	...	366	1005	63.5	...	...	36.4	47 10 0	.....	.....	8 2 0	.....	55 12 0	.....
43 Kingsbarns, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44 Kirkcaldy, .	3	9	732	1407	...	1464	3603	20.3	39.0	...	40.6	59 2 4	91 5 4	.....	45 10 0	6 11 8	202 9 4	.....
45 Largo . .	3	6	1098	1830	...	366	3294	33.3	55.5	...	11.1	90 0 0	120 0 0	.....	9 2 0	1 18 0	221 0 0	.....
46 Leslie, . .	2	5	...	773	...	1139	1912	...	40.4	...	59.5	.....	49 9 10	.....	26 18 9½	1 5 6	77 14 1½	.....
47 Leuchars, . .	...	1	...	176	...	...	176	...	100.0	...	...	.....	12 0 0	.....	.....	3 0 7	15 0 7	.....
48 Logie, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49 Markinch, .	5	2	366	2194	...	...	2560	14.2	85.7	...	...	30 0 0	136 0 0	.....	.....	4 16 0	170 16 0	.....
50 Monimail . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51 Moonzie, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52 Newburgh, .	2	4	1203	...	...	584	1787	67.3	...	...	32.6	82 10 0	.....	.....	17 8 2	8 11 1	108 9 3	.....
53 Newburn, . .	1	...	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	16 14 8	.....	16 14 8	.....
54 Pittenweem, .	1	...	...	366	...	...	366	...	100.0	...	...	.....	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	.....
55 St. Andrews, .	4	12	2430	888	...	734	4052	59.9	21.9	...	18.1	153 4 3	48 11 4½	.....	20 9 3½	8 17 3½	231 2 2½	12 10 0
56 St. Leonards, .	1	...	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	19 11 10	.....	19 11 10	.....
57 St. Monance, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58 Saline, . .	...	1	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	30 2 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 2 4	.....
59 Scoonie, . .	3	1	953	...	...	366	1319	72.2	...	...	27.7	67 0 0	.....	.....	15 12 0	4 13 5	87 5 5	.....
60 Strathmiglo, .	...	2	184	92	...	...	276	66.6	33.3	...	...	14 4 5	6 0 0	.....	.....	6 10 3	26 14 8	.....
61 Torryburn, .	3	1	396	732	...	...	1128	35.0	64.9	..	...	32 12 4	48 4 8	.....	.....	6 15 10	87 12 10	.....
62 Wemyss, . .	5	4	43	1464	...	1464	2971	1.5	49.2	...	49.2	3 15 0	92 0 0	.....	31 14 0	17 17 5	144 16 5	20 6 1
Total,	151	142	22,806	36,417	8232	23,576	91,031	25.0	40.0	9.0	25.9	1637 12 6	2342 1 5½	369 14 0	619 11 5½	254 15 3½	5223 14 8½	203 8 1½

FORFARSHIRE.																				
1 Aberlemno,	2	6	366	...	366	2020	2752	13.3	...	13.3	73.4	11 0 0	.....	18 11 6	45 10 5½	.....	75 1 11½	.....
2 Airlie,	1	3	999	...	...	465	1464	68.2	...	...	31.7	57 13 0	.....	.....	17 16 5	.....	75 9 5	.....
3 Arbirlot,	1	4	1194	..	...	366	1560	76.5	...	...	23.4	71 15 8	.....	.....	10 7 4	.....	82 3 0	10 15 8
4 Arbroath,	12	17	8671	...	...	1163	9834	88.1	...	...	11.8	511 8 1	.....	.....	27 1 0	5 5 0	543 14 1	26 0 10
5 Auchterhouse,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Barry,	2	2	1027	...	...	366	1393	73.7	...	...	26.2	65 10 6	.....	.....	10 12 0	2 5 6	78 8 0	.....
7 Brechin,	6	4	3437	...	...	...	3437	100.0	...	...	...	209 5 7	.....	.....	.....	11 19 7	221 5 2	9 16 4
8 Caraldstone,	1	...	...	...	...	364	364	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	9 18 9	.....	9 18 9	.....
9 Carmylie,	1	3	732	...	...	732	1464	50.0	...	...	50.0	44 0 0	.....	.....	22 13 6	.....	66 13 6	.....
10 Cortachy,	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	11 14 8	.....	11 14 8	.....
11 Craig,	4	3	1771	...	...	366	2137	82.8	...	...	17.1	112 13 6	.....	.....	10 7 10	1 17 9	124 19 1	42 4 9
12 Dun,	..	1	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	22 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 10 0	.....
13 Dundee,	74	79	47,514	232	...	1193	48,939	97.1	0.4	...	2.4	2748 17 8	16 14 3	.....	79 8 0	14 9 1	2859 9 0	99 17 11
14 Dunnichen,	1	3	1225	...	...	...	1225	100.0	...	...	...	73 13 1	.....	.....	.....	2 7 1	76 0 2	.....
15 Edzell,	3	1	1221	...	...	366	1587	76.9	...	...	23.0	62 9 2	.....	.....	13 0 0	1 11 3	77 0 5	.....
16 Essie and Nevy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Farnell,	..	1	76	...	...	...	76	100.0	...	...	...	4 12 0	.....	.....	.....	0 15 8	5 7 8	.....
18 Fearn,	...	2	732	...	...	...	732	100.0	...	...	...	44 0 0	.....	... ..	.....	.....	44 0 0	.....
19 Forfar,	13	14	7100	...	...	1522	8622	82.3	...	...	17.6	415 7 0	.....	.....	32 16 0	4 18 4	453 1 4	29 6 3
20 Glammis,	...	2	732	...	...	...	732	100.0	...	...	...	44 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 0 0	.....
21 Glenisla,	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	3 18 0	.....	3 18 0	.....
22 Guthrie,	1	...	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	3 18 0	.....	3 18 0	.....
23 Inverarity,	...	2	732	...	...	...	732	100.0	...	...	...	44 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 0 0	.....
24 Inverkeillor,	2	1	366	...	...	732	1098	33.3	...	...	66.6	22 0 0	.....	.....	29 13 7½	.....	51 13 7½	.....
25 Kettins,	...	3	366	...	...	732	1098	33.3	...	...	66.6	20 16 0	.....	.....	12 0 0	2 1 0	34 17 0	.....
26 Kingoldrum,	1	1	732	...	...	...	732	100.0	...	...	...	44 0 0	.....	.....	.....	33 5 6	77 5 6	5 18 3
27 Kinnell,	1	...	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.. ...	.....	.....	9 10 3	.....	9 10 3	.....
28 Kinnettles,	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....	13 0 0	.....
29 Kirkden,	1	...	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	..	...	...	22 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 0 0	.....
30 Kirriemuir,	12	19	7603	...	...	3294	10,897	69.7	...	...	30.2	450 1 8	.....	.....	79 2 0	8 8 9	537 12 5	.....
31 Lethnot,	1	...	282	...	...	...	282	100.0	...	...	...	16 19 4	.....	.....	.....	2 9 8	19 9 0	.....
32 Liff and Benvie,	18	31	14,711	366	366	732	16,175	91.0	2.2	2.2	4.5	849 17 3	21 3 8	16 18 0	18 16 6	13 7 6	920 2 11	17 13 6
33 Lintrathen,	2	...	366	133	...	...	499	73.3	26.6	...	...	22 0 0	7 14 6	.....	.....	0 2 7	29 17 1	1 10 0
34 Lochlee,	1	...	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	14 7 0	0 13 8	15 0 8	0 7 6
35 Logie-Pert,	1	3	1098	...	...	366	1464	75.0	...	...	25.0	66 0 0	.....	.....	12 6 6½	.....	78 6 6½	8 0 0
36 Lunan,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carry forward,	162	208	103785	731	732	16,975	122223	...	...	...	...	6056 9 6	45 12 5	35 9 6	487 17 10½	105 17 11	6731 7 2½	251 11 0

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, .	162	208	103785	731	732	16,975	122223	...	...	...	...	6056 9 6	45 12 5	35 9 6	487 17 10½	105 17 11	6731 7 2½	251 11 0
37 Lundie and Fowlis, E.	1	1	...	...	...	732	732	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	20 15 7	.....	20 15 7	.....
38 Mains & Strathmartin,	1	1	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	20 16 0	.....	.....	11 4 0	.....	32 0 0	.....
39 Marytoun, .	1	1	732	...	...	...	732	100.0	...	...	...	44 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 0 0	11 0 0
40 Menmuir, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41 Monifieth, .	4	4	2376	...	...	366	2742	86.6	...	...	13.3	139 8 0	.....	.....	17 0 0	.....	156 8 0	.....
42 Monikie, . .	...	2	435	...	...	...	435	100.0	...	...	...	23 3 9	.....	.....	.....	1 2 0	24 5 9	2 5 9
43 Montrose, . .	20	35	14,121	366	...	1979	16,466	85.7	2.2	...	12.0	733 5 2	22 0 0	.....	34 16 0	11 19 8	802 0 10	22 1 6
44 Murroes, . .	...	1	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	22 3 0	.....	.....	. ....	.....	22 3 0	9 0 0
45 Newtyle, . .	...	1	174	...	...	...	174	100.0	...	...	...	9 17 8	.....	.....	.....	2 10 4	12 8 0	.....
46 Oathlaw, . .	1	1	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	22 0 0	.....	.....	5 4 0	.....	27 4 0	.....
47 Panbride, . .	2	...	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	22 0 0	.....	.....	10 8 0	1 1 0	33 9 0	.....
48 Rescobie, . .	2	2	366	...	366	732	1464	25.0	...	25.0	50.0	22 0 0	.....	18 4 6	22 2 0	.....	62 6 6	18 4 6
49 Ruthven, . .	...	1	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	22 0 0	... ..	.....	.....	0 7 6	22 7 6	2 19 0
50 St. Vigeans, .	8	18	6115	732	...	1098	7945	76.9	9.2	...	13.8	363 14 6	28 10 0	.....	22 2 0	24 16 6	439 3 0	9 9 0
51 Strickathrow, .	1	...	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	22 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 0 0	.....
52 Tannadice, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53 Tealing, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,	203	276	130300	1829	1098	22,980	156207	83.4	1.1	0.7	14.7	7522 17 7	96 2 5	53 14 0	631 9 5½	147 14 11	8451 18 4½	326 10 9
HADDINGTON.																		
1 Aberlady, . .	1	2	142	...	...	732	874	16.2	...	...	83.7	14 18 4	.....	.....	23 0 0½	2 11 0	40 9 4½	.....
2 Athelstaneford, .	1	3	...	639	366	366	1371	...	46.6	26.6	26.6	.....	42 0 0	22 0 0	11 7 6	0 19 1½	76 6 7½	.....
3 Bolton, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Dirleton, . .	2	3	995	732	...	...	1727	57.6	42.3	...	...	59 3 10	54 0 0	.....	.....	1 14 0	114 17 10	5 0 0

5 Dunbar,	4	4	...	2106	...	366	2472	...	85.1	...	14.8	.....	132 6 5	.....	9 17 3	.....	142 3 8	.....
6 Garvald,	...	3	...	366	...	732	1098	...	33.3	...	66.6	.....	24 0 0	.....	25 9 2	.....	49 9 2	.....
7 Gladsmuir,	3	2	123	1098	...	366	1587	7.7	69.1	...	23.1	10 1 0	74 3 0	.....	16 3 6	3 0 0	103 7 6	15 1 10
8 Haddington,	7	10	425	3419	...	1098	4942	8.6	69.1	...	22.2	29 1 0	209 11 2	.....	39 10 0	20 11 6	298 13 8	.....
9 Humbie,	3	3	...	1848	...	...	1848	...	100.0	...	...	.....	106 7 0	.....	.....	2 8 6	108 15 6	.....
10 Innerwick,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 Moreham,	...	1	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	.....
12 North Berwick,	1	2	...	732	...	366	1098	...	66.6	...	33.3	.....	46 0 0	.....	12 0 0	.....	58 0 0	.....
13 Oldhamstocks,	1	...	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	1 0 0	14 0 0	.....
14 Ormiston,	...	1	...	231	...	...	231	...	100.0	...	...	.....	18 0 0	.....	... ..	1 13 0	19 13 0	.....
15 Pencaitland,	2	1	...	370	...	366	736	...	50.2	...	49.7	.....	24 0 0	.....	... ..	.....	43 16 4½	.....
16 Prestonkirk,	...	4	...	732	...	732	1464	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	46 4 5	.....	19 16 4½	.....	67 9 5	.....
17 Prestonpans,	4	5	657	732	366	1464	3219	20.4	22.7	11.4	45.4	52 12 9	52 15 6	22 0 0	20 4 0	1 1 0	170 18 11	4 0 0
18 Salton,	1	1	366	366	...	...	732	50.0	50.0	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	.....	42 11 8	0 19 0	48 0 0	.....
19 Spott,	1	...	...	366	...	...	366	...	100.0	...	...	.....	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	.....
20 Stenton,	1	1	...	...	...	732	732	...	...	...	100.0	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
21 Tranent,	9	4	1114	732	...	2201	4047	27.5	18.1	...	54.3	79 5 0	48 0 0	.....	26 0 0	.....	199 7 0	.....
22 Whitekirk,	2	...	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	30 0 0	.....	.....	69 2 0	3 0 0	41 8 6	.....
23 Whittingham,	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	11 8 6	.....	9 16 8	1 0 0
24 Yester,	...	1	...	248	...	...	248	...	100.0	...	...	.....	16 3 5	.....	9 16 8	.....	16 3 5	.....
Total,	43	52	4554	14,717	732	10,619	30,622	14.8	48.0	2.4	34.7	323 1 11	941 10 11	44 0 0	349 6 8	38 17 1½	1696 16 7½	25 1 10
INVERNESS-SHIRE.																		
1 Alvie,	1	2	366	...	...	691	1057	34.6	...	...	65.3	23 5 0	.....	.....	15 3 0	14 9 0	52 17 0	9 10 0
2 Ardersier,	2	2	427	...	...	669	1096	38.9	...	...	61.0	35 19 6	.....	.....	14 0 6	6 3 0	56 3 0	30 11 3
3 Barra,	...	3	366	...	...	732	1098	33.3	...	...	66.6	25 0 0	.....	.....	6 10 0	2 0 0	33 10 0	.....
4 Boleskine & Abertarff,	7	3	706	758	...	1861	3325	21.2	22.8	...	55.9	35 11 2	49 0 0	.....	32 10 0	12 4 9	129 5 11	.....
5 Bracadale,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Cromdale,	2	7	732	...	...	2562	3294	22.2	...	...	77.7	43 3 6	.....	.....	57 10 7	.....	100 14 1	.....
7 Croy,	...	3	...	...	..	1098	1098	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	22 7 0	1 6 6	23 13 6	... ..
8 Daviot,	1	2	578	...	..	366	944	61.2	...	...	38.7	37 5 8	.....	.....	5 15 0	9 3 0	52 3 8	.....
9 Dores,	1	1	...	...	...	732	732	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	12 7 0	.....	12 7 0	.....
10 Duirnish,	5	3	923	175	...	1830	2928	31.5	5.9	...	62.5	65 0 0	13 0 0	.....	37 7 0	18 12 0	133 19 0	.....
11 Glenelg,	3	2	366	...	226	1098	1690	21.7	...	13.3	64.9	24 0 0	.....	13 18 2½	29 8 5	6 11 8	73 18 3½	.....
12 Harris,	5	1	60	306	...	1769	2135	2.8	14.3	...	82.8	5 0 0	23 0 0	.....	33 15 0	... ..	61 15 0	.....
13 Inverness,	25	25	8130	3969	...	4758	16,857	48.2	23.5	...	28.2	520 7 4	257 15 0	.....	155 18 0	65 15 10	999 16 2	.....
Carry forward,	52	54	12,654	5208	226	18,166	36,254	...	...	...	...	814 12 2	342 15 0	13 18 2½	422 11 6	136 5 9	1730 2 7½	40 1 3

APPENDIX C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	52	54	12,654	5208	226	18,166	36,254	...	...	...	...	814 12 2	342 15 0	13 18 2½	422 11 6	136 5 9	1730 2 7½	40 1 3
14 Kilmallie, . .	5	8	956	...	...	3583	4539	21.0	...	...	78.9	63 0 2	.....	.....	106 2 9	33 12 4	202 15 3	.....
15 Kilmonivaig, .	3	3	174	...	...	1406	1580	11.0	...	...	88.9	11 9 0	.....	.....	36 5 9	29 10 8	77 5 5	.....
16 Kilmorack, .	3	2	...	...	...	1830	1830	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	18 13 4	.....	18 13 4	.....
17 Kilmuir, . .	4	6	492	808	...	2360	3660	13.4	22.0	...	64.5	30 17 0	52 17 4	.....	39 4 0	9 0 0	131 18 4	.....
18 Kiltarlity, .	3	6	780	698	...	1238	2716	28.7	25.7	...	45.5	51 18 5	47 13 8	.....	18 18 4	12 13 0	131 3 5	.....
19 Kingussie, .	3	...	...	...	...	1098	1098	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	57 1 9	.....	57 1 9	.....
20 Kirkhill, . .	1	3	364	368	...	732	1464	24.8	25.1	...	50.0	21 6 8	20 0 0	.....	12 1 4	4 0 0	57 8 0	.....
21 Laggan, . .	2	1	518	...	...	99	617	83.9	...	...	16.0	38 8 8	.....	.....	7 2 7½	7 13 10	53 5 1½	1 10 0
22 Moy & Dalarossie,	..	4	368	364	...	732	1464	25.1	24.8	...	50.0	23 0 0	25 0 0	.....	26 4 0	2 10 0	76 14 0	.....
23 Petty, . .	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	6 9 4	.....	6 9 4	.....
24 Portree, . .	3	4	1464	...	...	1098	2562	57.1	...	...	42.8	92 0 0	.....	.....	18 15 0	17 4 0	127 19 0	.....
25 Sleat, . .	2	3	...	732	...	1098	1830	...	40.0	...	60.0	.....	48 0 0	.....	15 17 0	.....	63 17 0	.....
26 Small Isles, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 Snizort, . .	3	...	328	404	...	166	898	36.5	44.9	...	18.5	23 0 0	25 11 8	.....	6 2 0	.....	54 13 8	.....
28 Strath, . .	1	2	252	...	...	366	618	40.7	...	...	59.2	23 17 6	.....	.....	9 2 0	19 19 9	52 19 3	.....
29 Uist, North, .	2	4	...	...	...	2196	2196	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	45 0 0	.....	45 0 0	.....
30 Uist, South, .	5	6	1098	...	...	2928	4026	27.2	...	...	72.7	88 11 3	.....	.....	43 13 6	.....	132 4 9	.....
31 Urquhart, . .	1	8	688	317	...	1830	2835	24.2	11.1	...	64.6	45 4 11	21 14 5	.....	47 0 0	13 0 6	126 19 10	.....
Total,	93	115	20,136	8,899	226	41,292	70,553	28.5	12.6	0.3	58.5	1327 5 9	583 12 1	13 18 2½	936 4 2½	285 9 10	3146 10 1	41 11 3
KINCARDINE.																		
1 Arbuthnot, .	2	3	828	...	..	732	1560	53.0	...	...	46.9	47 18 6	.....	.....	12 2 0	3 0 6	63 1 0	.....
2 Banchory-Devenick,	1	5	1098	...	...	383	1481	74.1	...	...	25.8	74 0 0	.....	.....	13 5 0	2 9 9	89 14 9	.....
3 Banchory-Ternan,	4	3	1098	...	366	1098	2562	42.8	...	14.3	42.8	66 0 0	.....	18 0 0	20 2 9	... ..	104 2 9	.....

4 Benholm,	1	3	732	...	...	732	1464	50.0	...	...	50.0	44 0 0	.....	.....	18 8 6	.....	62 8 6	.....
5 Bervie,	1	1	453	...	...	...	453	100.0	...	...	...	27 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 0 0	6 0 0
6 Dunottar,	...	2	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	22 10 0	.....	.....	9 7 6	.....	31 17 6	.....
7 Durris,	2	3	794	...	366	366	1526	52.0	...	23.9	23.9	48 13 6	.....	19 10 0	10 7 10	2 7 6	80 18 10	.....
8 Fettercairn,	3	3	1830	...	...	366	2196	83.3	...	...	16.6	110 0 0	.....	.....	10 8 0	.....	120 8 0	.....
9 Fetteresso,	9	5	3590	...	732	732	5054	71.0	...	14.4	14.4	219 18 6	.....	36 0 0	16 18 0	4 9 6	277 6 0	.....
10 Fordoun,	1	3	505	...	...	732	1237	40.8	...	...	59.1	33 0 0	.....	.....	27 0 6½	.....	60 0 6½	.....
11 Garvock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 Glenbervie,	2	1	732	...	84	...	816	89.7	...	10.2	...	44 0 0	.....	4 10 0	.....	0 7 0	48 17 0	.....
13 Kinneff & Catarline	1	3	303	...	...	732	1035	29.2	...	...	70.7	18 12 6	.....	.....	15 18 4½	1 13 10	36 4 8½	6 0 0
14 Laurencekirk,	4	3	1830	...	...	732	2562	71.4	...	...	28.5	110 0 0	.....	.....	16 4 9	.....	126 4 9	.....
15 Maryculter,	1	...	...	...	366	...	366	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	18 9 6	.....	.....	18 9 6	.....
16 Marykirk,	5	3	1098	...	...	1733	2831	38.7	...	...	61.2	66 0 0	.....	.....	42 3 10	.....	108 3 10	.....
17 Nigg,	1	1	732	...	...	...	732	100.0	...	...	...	44 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 0 0	.....
18 St. Cyrus,	3	3	1098	...	...	1098	2196	50.0	...	...	50.0	66 0 0	.....	.....	22 8 9	.....	88 8 9	.....
19 Strachan,	1	3	1317	...	...	...	1317	100.0	...	...	...	84 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 15 0	.....
Total,	42	48	18,404	...	1914	9802	30,120	61.1	...	6.3	32.5	1126 8 0	.....	96 9 6	234 15 10	14 8 1	1472 1 5	12 0 0
KINROSS.																		
1 Cleish,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Kinross,	1	2	732	366	...	...	1098	66.6	33.3	...	...	56 0 0	20 13 4	.....	.....	.....	76 13 4	.....
3 Orwell,	6	1	...	732	732	1098	2562	...	28.5	28.5	42.8	.....	48 0 0	39 10 10	23 8 0	4 2 9	115 1 7	.....
Portmoak,	1	3	...	366	366	732	1464	...	25.0	25.0	50.0	.....	23 18 9	22 5 6	14 14 6½	1 17 6	62 15 3½	1 5 4½
Total,	8	6	732	1464	1098	1830	5124	14.3	28.5	21.4	35.7	56 0 0	92 12 1	61 16 4	38 2 6½	6 0 3	254 11 2½	1 5 4½
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.																		
1 Anwoth,	...	1	44	...	...	48	92	47.8	...	...	52.1	5 0 0	.....	.....	1 8 6	4 2 0	10 10 6	.....
2 Balmaclellan,	2	2	366	...	...	1098	1464	25.0	...	...	75.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	22 4 0	3 8 3½	45 12 3½	.....
3 Balmaghie,	1	3	366	...	...	1098	1464	25.0	...	...	75.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	31 5 1	.....	51 5 1	.....
4 Borgue,	...	1	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
Carry forward,	3	7	1142	...	...	2244	3386	...	...	...	...	65 0 0	.....	.....	54 17 7	7 10 3½	127 7 10½	.....

APPENDIX C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	3	7	1142	..	...	2244	3386	...	...	...	...	65 0 0	.....	.....	54 17 7	7 10 3½	127 7 10½	.....
5 Buittle, . .	1	1	695	...	...	37	732	94.9	...	...	5.0	38 12 5	.....	.....	1 12 0	3 0 9	43 5 2	.....
6 Carsphairn, .	...	1	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
7 Colvend, . .	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Crossmichael, .	2	1	796	...	...	...	796	100.0	...	...	...	44 16 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 16 7	.....
9 Dalry, . .	2	...	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	8 0 0	.....	28 0 0	.....
10 Girthon, . .	2	3	1441	...	...	...	1441	100.0	...	...	...	78 15 10	.....	.....	.....	2 8 1	81 3 11	.....
11 Kells, . .	1	3	366	...	...	1098	1464	25.0	...	...	75.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	28 12 0	.....	48 12 0	.....
12 Kelton, . .	2	7	1837	...	...	1247	3084	59.5	...	...	40.4	101 3 6	.....	.....	44 9 5	3 2 0	148 14 11	.....
13 Kirkbean, .	1	3	1249	...	...	...	1249	100.0	...	...	...	68 5 5½	.....	.....	.....	.....	68 5 5½	12 0 0
14 Kirkcudbright, .	9	6	3108	...	...	1830	4938	62.9	...	...	37.0	172 1 0	.....	.....	58 10 0	2 1 0	232 12 0	14 2 0
15 Kirkgunzeon, .	1	3	1294	...	...	...	1294	100.0	...	...	...	72 6 2	.....	.....	.....	1 10 0	73 16 2	.....
16 Kirkmabreck, .	2	1	366	...	...	732	1098	33.3	...	...	66.6	20 0 0	.....	.....	18 18 0	.....	38 18 0	.....
17 Kirkpatrick-Durham,	1	1	732	...	...	...	732	100.0	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	0 2 0	40 2 0	.....
18 Kirkpatrick-Irongray,	2	1	823	...	...	...	823	100.0	...	...	...	45 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 0 0	3 10 0
19 Lochrutton, .	1	...	..	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	11 1 10	.....	11 1 10	.....
20 Minnigaff, .	1	3	945	...	...	366	1311	72.0	..	...	27.9	50 0 0	.....	.....	8 12 0	3 11 5	62 3 5	.....
21 New Abbey, .	...	2	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	10 8 0	.....	30 8 0	.....
22 Parton, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 Rerrick, . .	2	1	198	...	...	679	877	22.5	..	...	77.4	12 11 7	.....	.....	15 9 6	3 13 3	31 14 4	.....
24 Terregles, .	...	1	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
25 Tongland, .	...	1	...	...	...	220	220	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	6 8 0	.....	6 8 0	.....
26 Troqueer, . .	4	10	4002	...	...	768	4770	83.8	...	...	16.1	221 0 0	.....	.....	18 2 0	2 2 0	241 4 0	.....
27 Twynholm .	3	1	732	...	...	732	1464	50.0	...	...	50.0	40 0 0	.....	.....	17 1 7	.....	57 1 7	.....
28 Urr, . . .	6	3	1402	...	...	1464	2866	48.9	...	...	51.0	77 1 9	.....	.....	40 14 0	2 5 6	120 1 3	.....
Total,	46	60	22,592	...	...	12,515	35,107	64.3	...	...	35.6	1246 14 3½	.....	.....	342 15 11	31 6 3½	1620 16 6	29 12 0

LANARK.

1	Avondale,	10	1	732	2251	...	732	3715	19.7	60.5	...	19.7	60 4 10	166 2 9	.....	26 0 0	2 12 6	255 0 1	.....
2	Barony,	122	111	2067	877	49,949	6588	59,481	3·5	1·4	83·9	11·1	144 3 9	51 10 5	2277 10 8	149 9 0	838 17 6	3461 11 4	46 11 0
3	Biggar,	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Blantyre,	2	...	...	366	...	366	732	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	25 0 0	.....	11 14 0	3 11 4	40 5 4	.....
5	Bothwell,	8	5	...	2443	...	1621	4064	...	60.1	...	39.8	.....	185 18 0	.....	45 10 0	4 10 7	235 18 7	7 7 11
6	Cadder,	4	3	366	1509	...	86	1961	18.7	76.9	...	4.3	29 12 3	229 7 6	.....	2 5 6	5 12 5	266 17 8	.....
7	Cambuslang,	1	3	238	...	512	228	978	24.3	...	52.3	23.3	19 6 8	.....	32 13 5	4 17 0	3 17 6	60 14 7	0 3 6
8	Cambusnethan,	9	8	4340	702	...	366	5408	80.2	12.9	...	6.8	365 2 5	46 5 0	.....	29 12 0	13 16 3	454 15 8	.... .
9	Carluke,	9	6	2582	...	1026	1464	5072	50.9	...	20.2	28.8	210 1 1	.....	67 7 5	41 6 8	10 6 4½	329 1 6½	.....
10	Carmichael,	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 7 8	.....	13 7 8	.....
11	Carmunnock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Carnwath,	5	2	...	1461	...	1009	2473	...	59.1	...	40.8	.....	91 6 0	.....	29 10 7	.....	120 16 7	.....
13	Carstairs,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Covington,	1	...	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	8 12 6	.....	8 12 6	... ..
15	Crawford,	3	3	1280	366	...	366	2012	63.6	18.1	...	18.1	92 0 7	22 0 0	.....	7 5 8	.....	121 6 3	.....
16	Crawfordjohn,	3	2	366	...	...	1464	1830	20.0	...	...	80.0	26 9 8	.....	.....	41 7 2½	.....	67 16 10½	.....
17	Culter,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....
18	Dalserf,	...	1	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	27 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 10 0	.....
19	Dalziel,	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	12 2 0	0 10 6	12 12 6	.....
20	Dolphington,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... .	.....
21	Douglas,	...	3	...	454	...	366	820	...	55.3	...	44.6	.....	30 0 0	.....	11 9 0	3 9 0	44 18 0	.....
22	Dunsyre,	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	9 12 0	.....	9 12 0	3 15 0
23	Glasgow,	181	240	50,137	366	53,447	12,976	116926	42.8	0.3	45.7	11.1	3314 18 8	24 14 0	2673 0 8	300 6 6	106 3 1	6419 2 11	108 17 1
24	Glassford,	1	2	366	580	...	...	946	38.6	61.3	...	...	30 0 0	40 15 0	.....	.....	1 11 0	72 6 0	.....
25	Gorbals,	4	6	366	375	2562	...	3303	11.0	11.3	77.6	...	24 15 2	28 1 0	155 10 11	.....	1 11 0	209 18 1	.....
26	Govan,	35	48	5722	...	14,686	365	20,773	27.5	...	70.7	1.7	434 17 9	.....	882 15 6	10 8 0	48 16 1	1376 17 4	52 2 6
27	Hamilton,	9	9	732	2829	809	1098	5468	13.4	51.7	14.8	20.0	59 14 4	201 10 0	51 15 0	42 0 0	.....	354 19 4	.....
28	Kilbride, East,	2	2	366	732	...	366	1464	25.0	50.0	...	25.0	27 4 11	51 0 0	.....	9 15 9½	.....	80 0 8½	13 0 0
29	Lamington & Wandell,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Lanark,	9	6	458	3169	...	366	3993	11.4	79.3	...	9.2	37 10 0	216 9 9	.....	13 0 0	4 2 6	271 2 3	.....
31	Lesmahagow,	3	6	...	2315	...	732	3047	...	75.9	...	24.0	.....	155 1 0	.....	22 18 0	3 1 10	181 0 10	2 0 0
32	Libberton,	1	2	...	648	...	450	1098	...	59.0	...	40.9	.....	42 9 7	.....	14 3 0	1 1 0	57 13 7	.....
33	Monkland, Old, *	17	20	3137	313	5594	1325	10,369	30.2	3.0	53.9	12.8	254 9 0	21 17 7	338 13 7	23 17 6	21 18 7	660 16 3	19 4 4
34	Monkland, New,	24	11	1299	6202	517	3690	11,708	11.1	52.9	4.4	31.5	87 17 0	404 15 4	27 0 2	71 13 0	3 9 6	594 15 0	3 0 0
35	Pittenain,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Rutherglen,	10	7	...	1058	1729	1258	4045	...	26.1	42.7	31.1	.....	72 19 2	92 12 0	31 6 0	4 13 0	201 10 2	.....
37	Shotts,	1	3	732	...	...	732	1464	50.0	...	...	50.0	58 0 0	.....	.....	24 10 11	.....	82 10 11	.....
38	Stonehouse,	1	...	...	..	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	8 14 0	.....	8 14 0	.....
39	Symington,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Walston,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Wiston and Roberton,	...	2	...	732	...	...	732	...	100.0	..	...	.....	48 2 0	.....	.....	.....	48 2 0	.....
	Total,	475	515	75,652	29,751	130831	39,844	276078	27.4	10.8	47.3	14.4	5303 18 1	2155 4 1	6598 19 4	1016 13 6	1083 11 6½	16,158 6 6½	256 1 4

* For two days spent in a Police-office, 1s. 4d.

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LINLITHGOW.																		
1 Abercorn,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Bathgate,	5	2	719	...	1230	549	2498	28.8	...	49.2	21.9	58 18 4	.....	51 18 11½	12 6 3½	3 4 9	126 8 4	.....
3 Borrowstounness,	4	3	366	982	848	366	2562	14.2	38.3	33.1	14.2	24 0 0	61 0 0	37 0 0	10 15 0	1 12 0	134 7 0	.....
4 Carriden,	2	5	...	496	1098	366	1960	...	25.3	56.0	18.6	.....	31 5 11	34 0 0	9 16 0	0 13 0	75 14 11	1 10 0
5 Dalmeny,	1	1	732	...	...	...	732	100.0	...	...	...	58 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 0 0	.....
6 Ecclesmachen,	...	1	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	.....
7 Kirkliston,	5	5	1777	732	732	...	3241	54.8	22.5	22.5	...	128 1 9	29 0 0	36 8 0	.....	4 18 6	198 8 3	.....
8 Linlithgow,	7	4	1231	366	1464	366	3427	35.9	10.6	42.7	10.6	99 12 6	24 0 0	78 0 0	6 10 0	6 2 6	214 5 0	.....
9 Livingstone,	2	2	...	1098	...	366	1464	...	75.0	...	25.0	.....	76 5 6	.....	6 3 6	.....	82 9 0	.....
10 Queensferry,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 Torphichen,	2	...	143	...	366	...	509	28.0	...	71.9	...	12 0 0	.....	19 10 0	.....	.....	31 10 0	.....
12 Uphall,	1	...	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	15 10 0	.....	15 10 0	.....
13 Whitburn,	7	2	343	52	461	1464	2320	14.8	2.2	19.9	63.0	31 11 5	6 14 0	22 16 1	30 11 6	5 17 0	97 10 0	.....
Total,	36	25	5677	3726	6199	3843	19,445	29.2	19.1	31.9	19.7	442 4 0	228 5 5	279 13 0½	91 12 3½	22 7 9	1064 2 6	1 10 0
NAIRN.																		
1 Ardclach,	...	5	530	202	...	763	1495	35.4	13.5	...	51.0	33 15 4	12 8 0	.....	22 6 0	11 5 3	79 14 7	.....
2 Auldearn,	2	3	732	...	...	1098	1830	40.0	...	...	60.0	52 5 7	.....	.....	31 12 2½	6 13 8	90 11 5½	1 10 0
3 Cawdor,	2	2	732	...	...	477	1209	60.5	...	...	39.4	53 18 6	.....	.....	18 16 0	9 16 9	82 11 3	.....
4 Nairn,	9	3	2041	787	...	366	3194	63.9	24.6	...	11.4	123 10 3	74 10 3	.....	7 16 0	38 18 5	244 14 11	.....
Total,	13	13	4035	989	...	2704	7728	52.2	12.8	...	34.9	263 9 8	86 18 3	.....	80 10 2½	66 14 1	497 12 2½	1 10 0

ORKNEY.

1 Birsay & Harray,	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....		.....		.....	8 0 0		.....	8 0 0		....	
2 Cross & Burness,	1	6	366	...	...	2150	2516	14.5	...	...	85.4	24 0 0		.....		.....	61 7 0		7 12 4	92 19 4		.....	
3 Eday, . .	2	...	732	...	...	...	732	100.0	...	...	...	48 0 0		.....		.....			0 4 2	48 4 2		.....	
4 Evie & Rendall,	2	...	...	...	...	732	732	...	...	...	100.0	.....		.....		.....	10 0 0		12 0 0	22 0 0		6 0 0	
5 Firth, . .	1	...	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....		.....		.....	6 0 5		4 10 0	10 10 5		.....	
6 Holm, . .	1	1	366	366	...	...	732	50.0	50.0	...	...	24 0 0		24 0 0		.....			.....	48 0 0		.....	
7 Hoy & Græmsay,	...	2	...	...	...	732	732	...	...	...	100.0	.....		.....		.....	5 10 0		.....	5 10 0		.....	
8 Kirkwall, . .	1	5	2176	...	...	...	2176	100.0	...	...	...	144 0 0		.....		.....			1 15 0	145 15 0		.....	
9 Lady, . .	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....		.....		.....	3 10 0		4 0 0	7 10 0		.....	
10 Orphir, . .	2	3	732	...	...	1098	1830	40.0	...	...	60.0	48 0 0		.....		.....	17 7 6		0 5 4	65 12 10		.....	
11 Ronaldshay, South,	2	5	...	...	...	2562	2562	...	...	...	100.0	.....		.....		.....	50 10 0		0 18 3	51 8 3		.....	
12 Rousay & Egilshay,	3	1	366	...	...	1098	1464	25.0	...	...	75.0	24 0 0		.....		.....	8 9 11½		10 10 0	42 19 11½		.....	
13 St Andrews & Deerness,	1	2	993	...	...	...	993	100.0	...	...	...	64 12 7		.....		.....			10 18 10	75 11 5		10 16 0	
14 Sandwick, .	2	...	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 0 0		.....		.....	5 8 0		.....	29 8 0		.....	
15 Shapinshay .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		.....		.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	
16 Stennis, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		.....		.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	
17 Stromness, .	4	1	581	151	...	1098	1830	31.7	8.2	...	60.0	35 18 0		5 0 0		.....	18 6 11		5 6 0	64 10 11		.....	
18 Stronsay, . .	2	1	883	...	...	...	883	100.0	...	...	...	57 15 3		.....		.....	.....		7 16 6	65 11 9		.....	
19 Walls & Flotta,	1	...	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....		.....		.....	5 8 0		.....	5 8 0		.....	
20 Westray & Papa W.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		.....		.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	
Total,	25	29	7561	517	...	11,300	19,378	39.0	2.6	...	58.3	494 5 10		29 0 0		.....	199 17 9½		65 16 5	789 0 0½		16 16 0	

PEEBLES.

1 Broughton, .	1	1	344	...	...	...	344	100.0	...	...	...	26 7 0½		.....		.....	.....		4 19 11	31 6 11½		.....	
2 Drumelzier, .	...	1	...	243	...	...	243	...	100.0	...	...	.....		16 1 4		.....	.....		4 1 0	20 2 4		.....	
3 Eddlestone, .	2	1	1088	...	...	...	1088	100.0	...	...	...	83 2 8		.....		.....	.....		3 2 7	86 5 3		.....	
4 Innerleithen, .	1	3	68	328	...	366	762	8.9	43,0	...	48.0	7 0 7		22 2 4		.....	13 0 0		7 5 3	49 8 2		0 15 0	
5 Kirkurd, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		.....		.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	
6 Linton, West, .	1	1	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 0 0		.....		.....	6 11 0		1 10 9	32 1 9		.....	
7 Lyne & Megget,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		.....		.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	
8 Manor, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		.....		.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	
9 Newlands, .	2	1	562	88	...	...	650	86.4	13.5	...	...	41 19 8		6 0 0		.....	.....		5 4 9	53 4 5		.....	
10 Peebles, . .	1	5	1830	...	...	366	2196	83.3	...	...	16.6	110 0 0		.....		.....	12 0 0		. ....	122 0 0		8 5 0	
11 Skirling, . .	1	1	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 0 0		.....		.....	14 6 0		.....	38 6 0		.....	
12 Stobo, . .	...	1	218	...	...	...	218	100.0	...	...	...	16 10 5		.....		.....	.....		3 9 0	19 19 5		.....	
13 Traquair, . .	1	...	...	366	...	...	366	...	100.0	...	...	.....		24 2 4		.....	.....		.....	24 2 4		.....	
14 Tweedsmuir, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		.....		.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	
Total,	10	15	4842	1025	...	1464	7331	66.0	14.0	...	19.9	333 0 4½		68 6 0		.....	45 17 0		29 13 3	476 16 7½		9 0 0	

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PERTHSHIRE.																		
1 Aberdalgie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....
2 Aberfoyle,	1	...	211	151	...	...	362	58.2	41.7	...	...	12 14 0	13 13 0	.....	.....	3 13 10	30 0 10	.....
3 Abernethy,	2	2	1098	91	91	...	1280	85.7	7.1	7·1	...	66 10 0	6 0 0	4 17 6	.....	8 8 5	85 15 11	.....
4 Abernyte,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Alyth,	4	3	2196	...	...	366	2562	85.7	...	...	14.2	132 9 0	.....	.....	9 0 0	9 4 6	150 13 6	.....
6 Auchterarder,	1	4	1255	...	...	366	1621	77.4	...	...	22.5	81 15 0	.....	.....	17 0 0	4 16 3	103 11 3	.....
7 Auchtergaven,	7	4	2001	109	...	1389	3499	57.1	3.1	...	39.7	124 7 7	7 2 6	.....	51 14 6	21 2 2	204 6 9	0 8 0
8 Balquhidder,	2	2	214	204	...	732	1150	18.6	17·7	...	63.6	12 13 9	13 12 0	.....	20 16 0	10 13 8	57 15 5	.....
9 Bendochy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Blackford,	4	...	722	...	...	505	1227	58.8	...	...	41.1	32 13 6	.....	.....	18 6 3	4 1 4	55 1 1	2 12 0
11 Blair-Athol,	8	3	2196	...	...	1830	4026	54.5	...	...	45.4	132 0 0	.....	.....	52 12 4	.....	184 12 4	.....
12 Blairgowrie,	...	3	732	...	...	366	1098	66.6	...	...	33.3	46 0 0	.....	.....	6 10 0	2 0 4	54 10 4	.....
13 Callander,	2	2	696	275	...	...	971	71.6	28.3	...	...	48 5 6	18 0 0	.....	.....	11 5 11	77 11 5	.....
14 Caputh,	2	5	634	...	399	1165	2198	28.8	...	18.1	53.0	32 13 10	.....	23 0 3	36 6 4	11 8 1	103 8 6	.....
15 Cargill,	...	1	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 2 9	25 2 9	.....
16 Clunie,	...	3	366	...	...	732	1098	33.3	...	...	66.6	23 10 0	.....	.....	16 6 6	.....	39 16 6	.....
17 Collace,	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	5 8 0	0 10 6	5 18 6	.....
18 Comrie,	5	1	781	182	...	963	1926	40.5	9.4	...	50.0	46 18 1	12 0 0	.....	22 16 0	12 12 10	94 6 11	.....
19 Coupar-Angus,	4	6	2219	270	...	641	3130	70.8	8.6	...	20.5	139 11 6	18 0 0	.....	30 12 3	9 4 2	197 7 11	6 0 0
20 Crieff,	3	9	2365	590	...	1098	4053	58.3	14.5	...	27.1	152 4 7½	43 16 9	.....	28 5 8	25 6 5	249 13 5½	14 0 0
21 Culross,	...	2	15	25	...	...	40	37.5	...	...	62.5	0 18 0	1 12 10	.....	.....	7 9 11	10 0 9	.....
22 Dowally,	1	...	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	23 15 0	.....	.....	.....	1 16 3	25 11 3	.....
23 Dron,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 Dull,	7	5	1782	...	...	2382	4164	42.7	...	...	57.2	112 19 6	.....	.....	67 12 6	11 2 0	191 14 0	.....
25 Dunbarney,	1	1	183	...	...	366	549	33.3	...	...	66.6	11 5 3	.....	.....	8 8 0	.....	19 13 3	.....
26 Dunblane,	3	2	1488	...	24	...	1512	98.4	...	1.5	...	89 7 0	.....	1 10 4	.....	13 10 2	104 7 6	.....
27 Dunkeld,	1	...	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0	.....

28	Dunkeld, Little,	6	6	1394	360	...	2295	4049	34.4	8.8	...	56.7	88 9 1	15 9 0	.....	87 16 3	10 1 5	201 15 9	24 12 7
29	Dunning, . .	2	2	366	...	...	1098	1464	25.0	...	...	75.0	22 0 7	.....	.....	23 8 0	... ..	45 8 7	.....
30	Errol, . .	11	3	3753	457	182	732	5124	73.2	8.9	3.5	14.2	239 16 1	22 8 1	15 6 5	23 5 8	16 13 8	317 9 11	9 8 4
31	Forgandenny, .	1	2	915	...	...	...	915	100.0	...	.	...	55 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 0 0	5 0 0
32	Forteviot, . .	2	...	345	...	...	...	345	100.0	...	...	...	21 3 9	.....	.....	.....	2 11 4	23 15 1	. ....
33	Fortingall, .	2	3	550	...	...	1098	1648	33.3	...	...	66.6	44 0 0	.....	.....	21 4 0	3 9 9	68 13 9	.....
34	Fossaway, .	4	1	348	732	...	371	1451	23.9	50.4	...	25.6	23 5 1	73 2 3	.....	16 8 0	3 14 0	116 9 4*	.....
35	Fowlis Wester, .	6	3	938	...	...	2196	3134	29.9	...	...	70.0	60 10 0	.....	.....	81 19 8	.....	142 9 8	11 11 8
36	Gask, . .	1	...	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 0 0	.....	7 0 0	... ..
37	Glendevon, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..
38	Inchture, . .	1	4	1252	...	366	212	1830	68.4	...	20.0	11.5	83 16 0	.....	11 10 9	6 0 0	4 18 10	106 5 7	.....
39	Kenmore, . .	7	9	1655	...	...	3508	5163	32.0	...	...	67.9	99 10 0	.....	.....	78 4 6	6 2 6	183 17 0	11 0 0
40	Killin, . .	4	5	655	92	366	1838	2951	22.2	3.1	12.4	62.2	39 17 0	6 0 0	19 10 0	52 18 0	17 19 0	136 4 0	7 11 6
41	Kilmadock, .	3	1	730	368	...	153	1251	58.3	29.4	...	12.2	47 3 0	23 3 0	.....	5 18 6	6 13 6	82 18 0	... ..
42	Kilspindie, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Kincardine, .	3	3	636	182	...	1098	1916	33.1	9.5	...	57.3	42 15 0	10 0 0	.....	28 8 0	28 1 9	109 4 9	24 10 6
44	Kinclaven, . .	...	2	732	..	...	...	732	100.0	...	...	...	44 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 0 0	.....
45	Kinfauns, . .	2	2	1095	276	...	...	1371	79.8	20.1	...	...	66 0 0	19 15 9	.....	.....	7 6 10	93 2 7	.....
46	Kinloch, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..
47	Kinnaird, . .	...	1	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	22 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1 7 0	23 17 0	.....
48	Kinnoul, . .	5	4	1490	...	...	1464	2954	50.4	...	...	49.5	93 11 2	.....	.....	38 13 10	4 16 4	137 1 4	. ....
49	Kirkmichael, .	...	4	366	...	...	1098	1464	25.0	...	...	75.0	23 5 9	.....	.....	31 2 10½	2 9 0	56 17 7½	.....
50	Lethendy, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Logierait, . .	9	4	2352	...	...	2043	4395	53.5	...	...	46.4	148 0 0	.....	.....	41 9 0	8 8 5	197 17 5	.....
52	Longforgan, .	...	2	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	22 0 0	.....	.....	20 16 0	.....	42 16 0	.....
53	Madderty, .	...	1	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	22 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 0 0	.....
54	Meigle, . .	...	2	732	...	...	...	732	100.0	...	...	...	44 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 9 9	46 9 9	.....
55	Methven, . .	4	3	645	...	...	1641	2286	28.2	...	...	71.7	40 15 0	.....	.....	57 11 6	10 6 0	108 12 6	0 12 0
56	Moneydie, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Monievaird, .	2	1	846	91	...	...	937	90.2	9.7	...	...	51 7 9	6 0 0	.....	.....	6 13 3	64 1 0	.....
58	Monzie, . .	1	...	366	...	. .	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	23 4 3	.... .	.....	.....	.....	23 4 3	.....
59	Moulin, . .	1	2	365	91	...	642	1098	33.2	8.3	...	58.4	22 10 0	4 9 10	.....	23 3 0	3 11 3	53 14 1	.....
60	Muckhart, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	Muthill, . .	3	5	1464	...	...	1464	2928	50.0	...	...	50.0	90 14 0	... ..	.....	36 14 3	1 6 6	128 14 9	.....
62	Perth, . .	31	29	2174	185	12,926	3256	18,541	11.7	0.9	69.7	17.5	132 11 0	12 5 0	752 6 0	105 7 0	19 9 0	1021 18 0	21 6 0
63	Port of Monteith,	...	2	137	...	...	366	503	27.2	...	...	72.7	8 0 1	.....	.....	14 14 8	2 18 6	25 13 3	.....
64	Rattray, . .	3	3	1830	...	...	366	2196	83.3	...	...	16.6	102 8 4	.....	.....	13 13 3½	9 5 7	125 7 2½	.....
65	Redgorton, .	1	4	727	...	...	1009	1736	41.8	...	...	58.1	45 11 0	.....	.....	33 3 0	2 3 6	80 17 6	.....
66	Rhynd, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	Scone, . .	8	8	3984	...	152	1373	5509	72.3	...	2.7	24.9	251 8 0	.....	7 17 6	38 7 0	8 1 6	305 14 0	6 0 0
68	St. Madoes, .	1	1	151	...	...	366	517	29.2	...	...	70.7	9 10 1	.....	.....	18 17 1	7 9 6	35 16 8	.....
	Carry forward,	182	181	55,977	4731	14,506	44,052	119266	...	...	...	...	3477 3 1½	326 10 0	835 18 9	1312 17 5	367 17 2	6320 6 5½	144 12 7

* Part of this sum applicable to former year.

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	182	181	55,977	4731	14,506	44,052	119266	...	...	...	...	3477 3 1½	326 10 0	835 18 9	1312 17 5	367 17 2	6320 6 5½	144 12 7
69 St. Martins, .	...	3	...	...	...	1098	1098	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	29 18 0	0 14 0	30 12 0	.....
70 Tibbermuir, .	5	3	2012	...	...	732	2744	73.3	...	...	26.6	124 0 0	.....	.....	17 10 1	6 9 6	147 19 7	.....
71 Trinity-Gask, .	1	3	608	91	...	399	1098	55.3	8.3	...	36.3	35 6 6	7 3 10	.....	13 16 6	3 5 2	59 12 0	.....
72 Tulliallan, .	2	4	972	...	...	732	1704	57.0	...	...	42.9	63 2 0	.....	.....	13 0 0	9 1 6	85 3 6	.....
73 Weem, . .	1	1	641	91	...	...	732	87.5	12.4	...	...	43 15 1	6 0 0	.....	.....	4 1 9	53 16 10	.....
Total,	191	195	60,210	4913	14,506	47,013	126642	47.5	3.9	11.4	37.1	3743 6 8½	339 13 10	835 18 9	1387 2 0	391 9 1	6697 10 4½	144 12 7
RENFREW.																		
1 Abbey, . .	17	29	...	95	1 1,421	732	12,248	...	0.8	93.2	5.9	.....	6 19 5	690 6 11	23 8 0	23 7 5	744 1 9	2 16 9
2 Cathcart, . .	3	3	1419	...	...	366	1785	79.4	...	...	20.5	104 15 3	.....	.....	15 18 9	3 0 8	123 14 8	8 17 0
3 Eaglesham, .	2	3	...	...	910	171	1081	...	...	84.1	15.8	.....	.....	53 16 6	3 7 6	1 14 10	58 18 10	.....
4 Eastwood, .	9	8	442	366	2287	1030	4125	10.7	8.9	55.4	24.9	35 0 5	24 14 0	153 0 1	16 14 0	7 17 11	237 6 5	32 5 9
5 Erskine, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Greenock, . .	35	52	67	499	19,354	732	20,652	0.3	2.4	93.5	3.6	4 13 5	43 17 0	1062 6 8½	15 16 0	27 0 0	1153 13 1½	84 5 10
7 Houstoun, .	2	...	...	...	275	366	641	...	...	42.9	57.0	.....	.....	20 15 10	17 8 0	1 18 4	40 2 2	.....
8 Inchinnan, .	1	...	...	...	366	...	366	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	22 2 0	.....	8 8 5	30 10 5	.....
9 Innerkip, . .	1	2	291	732	347	...	1370	21.2	53.4	25.3	...	10 2 0	54 12 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	84 14 0	.....
10 Kilbarchan, .	6	2	...	...	2397	366	2763	...	...	86.7	13.2	.....	.....	157 2 10	10 8 0	3 9 0	170 19 10	9 9 4
11 Kilmalcolm, .	2	1	366	366	...	299	1031	35.4	35.4	...	29.0	30 0 0	27 16 0	.....	8 11 0	.....	66 7 0	5 0 0
12 Lochwinnoch, .	6	4	...	...	1129	1830	2959	...	...	38.1	61.8	.....	.....	74 18 7	60 2 0	22 11 0½	157 11 7½	.....
13 Mearns, . .	3	1	...	...	757	366	1123	...	...	67.4	32.5	.....	.....	32 16 7	6 4 3	1 12 2	40 13 0	1 4 0
14 Neilston, . .	8	9	46	...	3395	1098	4539	1.0	...	74.8	24.1	5 15 3	.....	224 18 0	35 8 0	1 9 0	267 10 3	15 14 0
15 Paisley, . .	6	16	...	...	6090	...	6090	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	352 0 0	.....	.....	352 0 0	18 11 6
16 Port-Glasgow, .	7	6	...	...	2391	1830	4221	...	...	56.6	43.3	.....	.....	131 1 0	58 9 8	0 2 6	189 13 2	.....
17 Renfrew, . .	2	2	...	...	732	732	1464	...	...	50.0	50.0	.....	.....	35 17 5	22 3 3	.....	58 0 8	.....
Total,	110	138	2631	2058	51,851	9918	66,458	3.9	3.1	78.0	14.9	190 6 4	157 18 5	3031 2 5½	293 18 5	102 11 3½	3775 16 11	178 4 2

| ROSS & CROMARTY. | | |

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
ROXBURGH.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Ancrum,	...	4	97	366	...	732	1195	8.1	30.6	...	61.2	9 11 8	25 0 0	.....	21 5 0	.....	55 16 8	4 10 0
2 Ashkirk,	2	...	...	362	...	369	731	...	49.5	...	50.4	.....	25 0 0	.....	14 6 0	1 11 6	40 17 6	.....
3 Bedrule,	...	1	...	366	...	...	366	...	100.0	...	...	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	1 1 0	26 1 0	.....
4 Bowden,	1	3	...	...	...	1113	1113	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	36 10 0	.....	36 10 0	.....
5 Castleton,	2	3	275	277	...	732	1284	21.4	21.5	...	57.0	22 10 0	19 0 6	.....	17 0 11	15 10 11½	74 2 4½	13 3 5½
6 Cavers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Crailing,	...	1	280	...	...	86	366	76.5	...	...	23.4	18 8 0	.....	.....	2 8 0	3 6 8	24 2 8	.....
8 Eckford,	2	...	...	31	...	366	397	...	7.8	...	92.1	.....	2 4 6	.....	7 11 8	16 10 11	26 7 1	.....
9 Ednam,	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	1 11 0	14 11 0	.....
10 Hawick,	11	7	849	1840	...	2972	5661	15.0	32.5	...	52.4	63 15 0	155 15 3	.....	91 18 5½	8 8 8½	319 17 5	.....
11 Hopekirk,	1	1	...	42	...	366	408	...	10.2	...	89.7	.....	2 18 8	.....	8 6 11	1 4 6	12 10 1	.....
12 Hownam,	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	11 14 0	.....	11 14 0	.....
13 Jedburgh,	6	8	292	1538	...	2871	4701	6.2	32.7	...	61.0	18 17 1	109 5 0	.....	80 10 1	5 9 10	214 2 0	6 10 0
14 Kelso,	8	14	...	5118	...	1400	6518	...	78.5	...	21.4	.....	336 6 10	.....	61 1 10	25 7 6½	422 16 2½	5 8 0
15 Kirkton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 Lilliesleaf,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Linton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 Mackerston,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 Maxton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Melrose,	4	14	1347	2672	...	732	4751	28.3	56.2	...	15.4	103 18 6	176 13 8	.....	26 7 6	26 18 8	333 18 4	4 0 0
21 Minto,	4	1	...	...	...	1830	1830	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	6 5 0	36 5 0	.....
22 Morebattle,	2	1	...	...	...	1098	1098	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	41 0 10½	.....	41 0 10½	.....
23 Oxnam,	2	1	...	...	...	852	852	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	34 8 5	4 1 0	38 9 5	.....
24 Roberton,	1	2	...	661	...	59	720	...	91.8	...	8.1	.....	45 9 6	.....	1 18 6	8 12 6	56 0 6	.....
25 Roxburgh,	...	2	274	264	...	...	538	50.9	49.0	...	...	22 10 0	18 0 5	.....	.....	10 16 1	51 6 6	.....
26 St. Boswells,	2	...	...	...	...	732	732	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	22 11 0	1 0 0	23 11 0	.....

27 Smailholm, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 Southdean, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 Sprouston, .	3	4	...	1098	...	1464	2562	...	42.8	...	57.1	.....	73 10 0	.....	48 2 0	3 10 0	125 2 0	.....	.....
30 Stitchel, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31 Wilton, . .	2	1	...	1004	...	...	1004	...	100.0	...	...	.....	67 0 0	.....	.....	0 10 6	67 10 6	.....	.....
32 Yetholm, . .	1	...	...	366	...	...	366	...	100.0	...	...	.....	24 5 0	.....	.....	0 10 0	24 15 0	... ..	.....
Total,	54	70	3414	16,005	..	18,506	37,925	9.0	42.2	..	48.8	259 10 3	1105 9 4	.....	570 1 2	142 6 4½	2077 7 1½	33 11 5½	
SELKIRK.																			
1 Ettrick, . .	...	2	...	...	...	732	732	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	20 16 0	5 5 0	26 1 0	.....	
2 Galashiels, .	1	...	...	366	...	...	366	...	100.0	...	...	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....	
3 Kirkhope, .	2	...	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 0 0	.....	.....	9 2 0	2 0 0	35 2 0	1 0 0	
4 Selkirk, . .	2	4	...	1285	...	366	1651	...	77.8	...	22.1	.....	85 4 2	.....	15 19 7	3 5 10½	104 9 7½	3 18 0	
5 Yarrow, . .	2	1	...	366	...	732	1098	...	33.3	...	66.6	.....	25 0 0	.....	24 14 0	.....	49 14 0	.....	
Total,	7	7	366	2017	...	2196	4579	8.0	44.0	...	47.9	24 0 0	135 4 2	.....	70 11 7	10 10 10½	240 6 7½	4 18 0	
SHETLAND.																			
1 Bressa, Burray, Quarff,	1	...	91	...	...	...	91	100.0	...	...	...	8 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 5 0	.....	
2 Delting, . .	3	1	...	...	366	1098	1464	...	...	25.0	75.0	.....	.....	19 16 1	29 16 8	.....	49 12 9	.....	
3 Dunrossness, .	3	3	...	668	...	1345	2013	...	33.1	...	66.8	.....	50 16 7½	.....	35 9 7½	16 4 6	102 10 9	.....	
4 Fetlar & North Yell,	2	1	190	...	...	732	922	20.6	...	...	79.3	17 17 7	.....	.....	10 10 1	0 4 7	28 12 3	.....	
5 Lerwick, . .	6	2	954	366	...	1328	2648	36.0	13.8	...	50.1	71 18 0	24 0 0	.....	23 11 0	8 2 7	127 11 7	.....	
6 Nesting, . .	2	1	366	...	...	732	1098	33.3	...	...	66.6	25 0 0	.....	.....	11 2 0	0 10 6	36 12 6	.....	
7 North Mavine, .	4	3	...	366	366	1819	2551	...	14.3	14.3	71.3	.....	28 1 10	19 10 0	22 11 4	.... .	70 3 2	.... .	
8 Sandsting, .	2	4	366	...	...	1830	2196	16.6	...	...	83.3	25 0 0	.....	.....	25 9 2	.....	50 9 2	.....	
9 Tingwall, . .	1	2	569	366	...	...	935	60.8	39.1	...	...	38 18 0	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	62 18 0	.....	
10 Unst, . . .	2	4	1464	...	...	449	1913	76.5	...	...	23.4	110 0 0	.....	.....	6 4 6	17 9 0	133 13 6	.....	
11 Walls & Sandness,	3	3	517	...	...	1464	1981	26.1	73.8	...	...	35 8 4	.....	.....	16 14 0	3 14 6	55 16 10	.....	
12 Yell (Mid & South),	1	1	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	30 0 0	.....	.....	12 0 0	.....	42 0 0	.....	
Total,	30	25	4883	1766	732	11,163	18,544	26.3	9.5	3.9	60.2	362 6 11	126 18 5½	39 6 1	193 8 4½	46 5 8	768 5 6	.....	

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
STIRLING.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Airth,	1	1	...	...	...	433	433	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	8 10 8½	... ..	8 10 8½	.....
2 Alva,	3	2	354	1098	366	...	1818	19.4	60.4	20.1	...	30 0 0	72 0 0	26 9 6	.....	.....	128 9 6	.....
3 Baldernock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Balfron,	1	1	336	...	...	356	692	48.5	...	...	51.4	24 18 0	.....	.....	9 4 6	2 5 6	36 8 0	.....
5 Bothkennar,	1	1	...	366	366	...	732	...	50.0	50.0	...	.....	26 0 0	17 13 0	.....	2 2 0	45 15 0	17 13 0
6 Buchanan,	...	3	..	366	...	732	1098	...	33.3	...	66.6	.....	23 0 0	.....	26 0 0	.....	49 0 0	.....
7 Campsie,	9	6	2637	...	610	732	3979	66.2	...	15.3	18.4	212 6 8	.....	32 19 11	24 12 2	4 6 10	274 5 7	20 10 0
8 Denny,	3	3	740	...	732	366	1838	40.2	...	39.8	19.9	50 0 0	.....	39 10 0	9 10 0	.....	99 0 0	.....
9 Drymen,	2	..	...	...	366	366	732	...	...	50.0	50.0	.....	.....	20 18 6	9 0 9	.....	29 19 3	... ..
10 Dunipace,	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	.....	3 0 0	.....
11 Falkirk,	10	6	420	366	3584	...	4370	9.6	8.3	82.0	...	29 4 9	24 0 0	166 3 3	.....	4 7 10	223 15 10	1 10 7
12 Fintry,	1	1	...	366	...	366	732	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	24 0 0	.....	8 16 0	.... .	32 16 0	.....
13 Gargunnock,	...	1	...	366	...	...	366	...	100.0	...	...	.....	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	.....
14 Killearn,	...	1	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	25 7 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 7 11	.....
15 Kilsyth,	10	7	3394	...	...	2562	5956	56.9	...	...	43.0	243 11 11	.....	.....	56 6 4	.....	299 18 3	.....
16 Kippen,	2	3	366	366	...	1098	1830	20.0	20.0	...	60.0	26 16 4	24 0 0	.....	40 17 9	.....	91 14 1	7 12 1
17 Larbert,	8	7	593	...	1948	1830	4371	13.6	...	44.5	41.8	37 9 3	.....	95 6 11	46 5 0	1 9 8	180 10 10	23 12 4
18 Lecropt,	2	...	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	28 18 5	.....	.....	10 10 0	.....	39 8 5	.....
19 Muiravonside,	1	...	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	12 7 0	.....	12 7 0	.....
20 Polmont,	2	4	366	1453	...	366	2185	16.7	66.5	...	16.7	24 0 0	103 5 0	.....	9 19 6	.....	137 4 6	.....
21 St. Ninians,	6	7	1098	1342	...	2077	4517	24.3	29.7	...	45.9	75 0 0	87 6 11	.....	63 8 5	5 10 2	231 5 6	9 4 0
22 Slamannan,	...	4	...	366	...	1098	1464	...	33.3	...	66.6	.....	24 0 0	.....	4 16 0	.....	28 16 0	.....
23 Stirling,	9	13	1867	1751	3294	...	6912	27.0	25.3	47.6	...	160 8 8	96 11 4	152 2 0	.....	14 9 6	423 11 6	.....
24 Strathblane,	3	1	366	...	366	732	1464	25.0	...	25.0	50.0	30 3 11	.....	22 2 0	29 7 6	.....	81 13 5	.....
Total,	74	73	13,269	8206	11,632	14,212	47,319	28.0	17.3	24.6	30.0	998 5 10	528 3 3	573 5 1	372 11 7½	34 11 6	2506 17 3½	80 2 0

SUTHERLAND.

1 Assynt,	3	4	261	194	...	1910	2365	11.0	8.2	...	80.7	27 16 9	13 8 4	.....	28 1 6	11 5 10	80 12 5	.....
2 Clyne,	2	3	656	368	196	366	1586	41.3	23.2	12.3	23.1	44 17 2	24 0 0	13 13 10	16 5 6	13 8 6	112 5 0	.....
3 Creich,	4	3	618	562	...	732	1912	32.3	29.4	...	38.2	37 4 0	41 14 0	.....	14 6 0	18 11 7	111 15 7	.....
4 Dornoch,	1	3	364	368	...	732	1464	24.8	25.1	...	50.0	29 3 7	37 11 2	.....	9 15 0	1 8 0	77 17 9	.....
5 Duirness,	3	2	366	...	...	1464	1830	20.0	...	...	80.0	31 16 4	.....	.....	22 6 5	5 0 8	59 3 5	.....
6 Eddrachillis,	2	1	171	195	...	518	884	19.3	22.0	...	58.6	15 19 10	13 8 4	.....	11 10 8	1 4 6	42 3 4	.....
7 Farr,	1	4	396	...	...	1251	1647	24.0	...	...	75.9	30 14 6	.....	.....	58 17 4	39 1 0	128 12 10	3 18 0
8 Golspie,	2	4	1249	458	...	457	2164	57.7	21.1	...	21.1	88 10 0	30 0 0	.....	8 18 0	19 17 0	147 5 0	.....
9 Kildonan,	1	...	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	5 4 0	.....	5 4 0	.....
10 Lairg,	4	...	549	183	...	732	1464	37.5	12.5	...	50.0	36 7 8	12 9 3	.....	9 2 0	4 15 0	62 13 11	.....
11 Loth,	1	2	366	...	...	732	1098	33.3	...	...	66.6	25 0 0	.....	.....	8 1 6	4 15 8	37 17 2	10 0 0
12 Rogart,	...	4	...	161	...	1111	1272	...	12.6	...	87.3	.....	12 10 0	.....	22 11 1	2 12 11	37 14 0	.....
13 Tongue,	2	1	...	...	...	1098	1098	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 13 0	2 7 0	16 0 0	.....
Total,	26	31	4996	2489	196	11,469	19,150	26.1	13.0	1.0	59.8	367 9 10	185 1 1	13 13 10	228 12 0	124 7 8	919 4 5	13 18 0

WIGTOWN.

1 Glasserton,	4	...	815	...	...	366	1181	69.0	...	...	30.9	50 14 1	.....	.....	14 7 6	9 1 0	74 2 7	.....
2 Inch,	2	1	366	...	366	366	1098	33.3	...	33.3	33.3	20 0 0	.....	12 7 6	8 0 0	.....	40 7 6	.....
3 Kirkcolm,	3	2	812	...	...	732	1544	52.5	...	...	47.4	47 10 0	.....	.....	19 2 4	1 7 0	67 19 4	.....
4 Kirkinner,	...	1	...	...	...	364	364	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	5 4 0	.....	5 4 0	.....
5 Kirkmaiden,	4	...	366	...	..	1098	1464	33.3	...	...	66.6	20 0 0	.....	... ..	28 14 9	.....	48 14 9	.....
6 Kirkcowan,	3	1	366	...	...	1098	1464	25.0	...	...	75.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	25 18 8	.. ...	45 18 8	.....
7 Leswalt,	4	4	1464	...	42	1098	2604	56.2	...	1.6	42.1	80 0 0	.....	0 14 10	19 6 0	.....	100 0 10	5 7 4
8 Luce, New,	2	1	732	...	...	366	1098	66.6	...	...	33.3	40 0 0	.....	.....	2 12 0	.....	42 12 0	.....
9 Luce, Old,	5	2	484	...	...	1660	2144	22.5	...	...	77.4	27 0 0	.....	.....	55 0 3	2 16 2	84 16 5½	.....
10 Mochrum,	1	2	732	...	...	366	1098	66.6	...	...	33.3	40 0 0	.....	.....	13 13 4	.....	53 13 4	.....
11 Penninghame,	8	10	3699	186	...	1830	5715	64.7	3.2	...	32.0	215 6 5	14 0 2	.....	41 12 0	21 4 10½	292 3 5½	63 18 8
12 Portpatrick,	4	4	266	...	195	2096	2557	10.4	...	7.6	81.9	14 15 6	.....	6 16 11	32 18 8	7 19 4½	62 10 5½	.....
13 Sorby,	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 18 0	0 5 0	8 3 0	.....
14 Stoneykirk,	5	8	1098	...	...	3660	4758	23.0	...	...	76.9	60 0 0	.....	.....	95 4 0	.....	155 4 0	.....
15 Stranraer,	...	3	...	...	732	366	1098	...	...	66.6	33.3	.....	.....	13 6 10	5 4 0	2 0 0	20 10 10	.....
16 Whithorn,	3	2	1464	...	...	366	1830	80.0	...	...	20.0	80 0 0	.....	.....	2 12 0	.....	82 12 0	.....
17 Wigtown,	3	4	1691	...	...	820	2511	67.3	...	...	32.6	97 13 3	.....	.....	25 11 4	4 10 7	127 15 2	20 13 1
Total,	51	46	14,355	186	1335	17,018	32,894	43.6	0.6	4.0	51.7	812 19 3	14 0 2	33 6 1	402 18 10½	49 4 0	1312 8 4½	89 19 1

Abstract of the Return of Expenditure on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the Year 1864.

COUNTIES.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days for which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.					Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amoun of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.		In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Aberdeen,	206	267	89,075	326	18,616	39,770	147,787	60·2	0·2	12·6	26·9		6,036 15 10	22 0 1	842 2 11	956 18 10½	192 11 6½	8,050 9 3	190 4 4
2 Argyle,	114	124	38,095	208	54	38,784	77,141	49·4	0·2	0·1	50·3		2,893 4 2	22 9 7	5 10 0	981 11 3	179 16 10½	4,082 11 10½	100 11 10½
3 Ayr,	123	159	10,037	19,363	23,970	33,433	86,803	11·5	22·3	27·6	38·5		729 16 8	1,412 2 7	1,224 17 3½	889 13 0	167 18 0	4,424 7 6⅔	230 9 2⅔
4 Banff,	38	60	13,509	2,196	..	16,185	31,890	42·3	6·8	..	50·7		946 7 7	146 7 3	....	477 19 2	38 8 10	1,609 2 10	1 5 8
5 Berwick,	29	35	2,978	8,545	..	8,895	20,418	14·5	41 8	..	43·5		253 9 10	531 12 8	....	312 5 11	63 14 5½	1,161 2 10½	15 10 0
6 Bute,	19	20	5,759	..	1,388	4,480	11,627	49·5	..	11·9	38·5		432 0 10	....	74 0 7	110 4 8	14 7 5	630 13 6	0 5 4
7 Caithness,	46	58	9,481	4,363	..	21,675	35,519	26·7	12·2	..	61·0		651 12 5	277 15 10	....	406 12 0½	137 8 6	1,473 8 9½	10 0 0
8 Clackmannan,	9	21	2,411	3,294	2,008	2,562	10,275	23·4	32·1	19·5	24·9		167 2 4	213 0 0	97 7 0	67 11 9½	11 15 0	556 16 1½	....
9 Dumbarton,	45	43	11,340	4,382	3,235	7,209	26,166	43·3	16 7	12·4	27·5		897 3 8⅔	309 0 3	218 14 3	209 5 11	78 7 4	1,712 11 5⅔	11 9 1
10 Dumfries,	82	73	35,936	..	..	14,535	50,471	71·2	..	..	28·7		1,993 5 3	....	....	368 17 11	97 14 7	2,459 17 9	39 5 11
11 Edinburgh,	313	374	121,149	24,871	44,581	32,941	223,542	54·2	11·1	19·9	14·7		8,154 9 1	1,502 7 11	2,246 9 2	904 13 3	158 12 0	12,966 11 5	293 16 0
12 Elgin,	42	57	19,665	..	..	12,714	32,379	60·7	..	..	39·2		1,023 14 7	....	....	329 19 6	63 0 10	1,416 14 11	24 17 1
13 Fife,	151	142	22,806	36,417	8,232	23,576	91,031	25 0	40·0	9·0	25·9		1,637 12 6	2,342 1 5½	369 14 0	619 11 5½	254 15 3½	5,223 14 8½	203 8 1½
14 Forfar,	203	276	130,300	1,829	1,098	22,980	156,207	83·4	1·1	0·7	14·7		7,522 17 7	96 2 5	53 14 0	631 9 5½	147 14 11	8,451 18 4½	326 10 9
15 Haddington,	43	52	4,554	14,717	732	10,619	30,622	14·8	48·0	2·4	34·7		323 1 11	941 10 11	44 0 0	349 6 8	38 17 1½	1,696 16 7½	25 1 10
16 Inverness,	93	115	20,136	8,899	226	41,292	70,553	28 5	12·6	0·3	58·5		1,327 5 9	583 12 1	13 18 2½	936 4 2½	285 9 10	3,146 10 1	41 11 3
17 Kincardine,	42	48	18,404	..	1,914	9,802	30,120	61·1	. . .	6·3	32·5		1,126 8 0	....	96 9 6	234 15 10	14 8 1	1,472 1 5	12 0 0
18 Kinross,	8	6	732	1,464	1,098	1,830	5,124	14·3	28·5	21·4	35·7		56 0 0	92 12 1	61 16 4	38 2 6½	6 0 3	254 11 2½	1 5 4½
19 Kirkcudbright,	46	60	22,592	..	..	12,515	35,107	64·3	..	..	35·6		1,246 14 3½	....	....	342 15 11	31 6 3½	1,620 16 6	29 12 0
20 Lanark,	475	515	75,652	29,751	130,831	39,844	276,078	27·4	10·8	47 3	14·4		5,303 18 1	2,155 4 1	6,598 19 4	1,016 13 6	1,083 11 6½	16,158 6 6½	256 1 4
21 Linlithgow,	36	25	5,677	3,726	6,199	3,843	19,445	29·2	19 1	31·9	19·7		442 4 0	228 5 5	279 13 0½	91 12 3½	22 7 9	1,064 2 6	1 10 0
22 Nairn,	13	13	4,035	989	..	2,704	7,728	52 2	12·8	..	34·9		263 9 8	86 18 3	....	80 10 2½	66 14 1	497 12 2½	1 10 0
23 Orkney,	25	29	7,561	517	..	11,300	19,378	39 0	2 6	..	58 3		494 5 10	29 0 0	....	199 17 9½	65 16 5	789 0 0½	16 16 0
24 Peebles,	10	15	4,842	1,025	..	1,464	7,331	66·0	14·0	..	19·9		333 0 4½	68 6 0	....	45 17 0	29 13 3	476 16 7½	9 0 0
25 Perth,	191	195	60,210	4,913	14,506	47,013	126,642	47·5	3·9	11·4	37·1		3,743 6 8½	339 13 10	835 18 9	1,387 2 0	391 9 1	6,697 10 4½	144 12 7
26 Renfrew,	110	138	2,631	2,058	51,851	9,918	66,458	3·9	3·1	78·0	14·9		190 6 4	157 18 5	3,031 2 5½	293 18 5	102 11 3½	3,775 16 11	178 4 2
27 Ross,	88	98	15,938	10,317	732	37,864	64,851	24·5	15 9	1·1	58·4		1,117 1 2½	703 10 7¾	43 1 1	770 15 7	353 8 4½	2,987 16 10½	4 10 0
28 Roxburgh,	54	70	3,414	16,005	..	18,506	37,925	9·0	42·2	..	48·8		259 10 3	1,105 9 4	....	570 1 2	142 6 4½	2,077 7 1½	33 11 5½
29 Selkirk,	7	7	366	2,017	..	2,196	4,579	8·0	44 0	..	47 9		24 0 0	135 4 2	....	70 11 7	10 10 10½	240 6 7½	4 18 0
30 Shetland,	30	25	4,883	1,766	732	11,163	18,544	26·3	9 5	3 9	60 2		362 6 11	126 18 5½	39 6 1	193 8 4½	46 5 8	768 5 6	....
31 Stirling,	74	73	13,269	8,206	11,632	14,212	47,319	28 0	17·3	24·6	30·0		998 5 10	528 3 3	573 5 1	372 11 7½	34 11 6	2,506 17 3½	80 2 0
32 Sutherland,	26	31	4,996	2,489	196	11,469	19,150	26·1	13·0	1·0	59 8		367 9 10	185 1 1	13 13 10	228 12 0	124 7 8	919 4 5	13 18 0
33 Wigtown,	51	46	14,355	186	1,335	17,018	32,894	43·6	0·6	4·0	51·7		812 19 3	14 0 2	33 6 1	402 18 10½	49 4 0	1,312 8 4½	89 19 1
Totals & Averages,	2842	3270	796,788	214,839	325,166	584,311	1,921,104	41·4	11·2	16·9	30·4		52,131 6 7½	14,356 8 2¾	16,796 19 0	14,892 9 9½	4,505 5 0½	102,682 8 8	2,391 16 5½

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

APPENDIX D.

Statistical Tables.—No. I.

Table showing the Numbers of the Insane admitted into Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses; the Numbers discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered; and the Numbers which Died therein in each quarter and each month of the year 1865, and distinguishing the Private from the Pauper Patients.

MONTHS.	Numbers.															
	Admitted.				Discharged.								Died.			
					Recovered.				Not Recovered.							
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January,	13	13	48	63	6	5	8	18	3	8	14	27	4	6	16	13
February,	8	17	34	51	4	6	20	15	4	5	6	8	2	2	11	16
March,	12	20	52	52	7	4	24	15	7	7	14	13	2	2	16	10
Total in 1st Quarter,	33	50	134	166	17	15	52	48	14	20	34	48	8	10	43	39
April,	16	21	58	43	4	8	24	25	9	3	15	3	1	1	19	12
May,	19	19	62	68	4	9	10	27	7	6	23	23	6	2	19	13
June,	18	27	80	82	4	9	18	25	11	8	38	51	...	7	7	11
Total in 2d Quarter,	53	67	200	193	12	26	52	77	27	17	76	77	7	10	45	36
July,	15	22	39	66	12	8	15	13	5	9	13	14	1	4	10	14
August,	17	16	37	64	8	9	18	23	2	7	13	17	2	2	10	15
September,	24	22	46	54	8	5	17	25	8	6	10	11	3	1	13	12
Total in 3d Quarter,	56	60	122	184	28	22	50	61	15	22	36	42	6	7	33	41
October,	23	16	46	59	9	3	23	24	4	5	10	21	1	6	11	12
November,	23	19	44	47	3	9	12	12	6	9	9	14	4	2	10	12
December,	24	18	57	68	8	14	25	26	12	9	9	15	3	...	6	11
Total in 4th Quarter,	70	53	147	174	20	26	60	62	22	23	28	50	8	8	27	35
General Totals,	212	230	603	717	77	89	214	248	78	82	174	217	29	35	148	151

Of the patients discharged not recovered, 14 private and 119 pauper males, and 9 private and 158 pauper females, were transferred to other establishments, and are here included in the numbers of admissions.

Appendix D.—*continued.*

No. II.

Table showing the Length of Residence in Public Asylums, Licensed Houses, Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1865.

Asylums.	Number Admitted.		Discharges.				Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.																		Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered.											
			Recovered.		Not Recovered.		Under 1 Month.		From 1-3 Months.		From 3-6 Months.		From 6-9 Months.		From 9-12 Months.		From 12-18 Months.		From 18 Months to 2 Years.		From 2-3 Years.		From 3-5 Years.		Above 5 Years.		Under 3 Months.		Under 6 Months		From 6-12 Months		From 1-2 Years.		From 2-5 Years.		Above 5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Public Asylums, ...	540	586	198	215	174	207	4	5	58	57	55	57	33	36	11	21	16	16	7	7	7	6	2	6	5	4	25	23	32	31	19	24	19	25	31	41	48	63
Licensed Houses, ...	123	161	47	58	38	48	...	3	14	10	14	14	10	18	5	7	2	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	10	13	5	9	6	6	2	9	5	5	10	6
Parochial Asylums, ...	93	117	46	59	25	33	12	8	14	19	3	13	6	5	3	6	3	5	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	13	15	3	7	5	5	2	3	1	1	1	2
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,.....	59	83	...	5	15	11	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	1	4	4	6	3	1	1
Totals,.....	815	947	291	337	252	299	16	16	86	89	72	86	49	59	19	34	21	26	11	8	9	8	2	6	6	5	50	53	40	47	32	36	27	41	43	50	60	72

Appendix D.—*continued.*

No. III.

Table showing the Length of Residence in Public and District Asylums, Licensed Houses, Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, of Patients who died therein in 1865, and the Average Age at Death.

Asylums.	Average number Resident.		Months.												Years.												Total Deaths.		Average Age at Death.	
			Under 1.		From 1-3		From 3-6		From 6-9		From 9-12		From 12-18		From 1½-2		From 2-3		From 3-5		From 5-10		From 10-20		Above 20.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Public Asylums,	1575·0	1700·5	10	15	16	14	11	8	4	4	14	5	13	21	7	11	8	7	9	8	7	17	5	6	3	3	107	119	47·5	49·1
Licensed Houses,	342·5	422·5	1	...	5	6	4	4	4	2	2	3	3	6	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	6	4	3	1	1	32	35	50·5	53·7
Parochial Asylums	219·0	276·5	2	6	2	1	4	1	2	...	1	...	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	...	3	3	2	5	...	...	22	20	45·2	46·7
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	204·5	297·5	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	3	3	...	...	3	4	1	2	...	...	16	12	44·6	63·0
Totals, ...	2341·0	2697·0	15	21	23	21	21	14	11	6	18	9	19	29	14	14	15	13	11	9	14	30	12	16	4	4	177	186	46·9	53·1

Appendix D.—*continued.*

No. IV.

Table showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Public and District Asylums, Licensed Houses, Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, in 1865.

Asylums.	Average Number Resident.		Cerebral and Spinal Disease.										Thoracic Disease.						Abdominal Disease.						Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &c.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicide and Accidents.	
			Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, &c.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Public and District Asylums, ...	1575·0	1700·5	14	14	4	6	19	6	5	2	16	4	10	28	14	16	8	6	3	1	1	3	1	8	3	6	8	17	1	2
Licensed Houses, ...	342·5	422·5	5	2	1	2	3	2	1	1	3	4	5	9	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	...	3	3	1	1	3	5	1	...
Parochial Asylums,	219·0	276·5	2	1	4	...	2	...	1	2	4	4	1	4	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	...
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, ...	204·5	297·5	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	1	4	5	...	...
Totals, ...	2341·0	2697·0	21	17	10	8	26	8	7	5	24	12	17	43	23	25	10	9	4	2	2	4	8	14	6	9	17	28	2	2

Appendix D.—*continued.*

No. V.

Table showing the Manner in which Pauper Lunatics intimated during 1864 were disposed of, and the Changes in the disposal of those previously intimated.

Counties.	No. of Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1864.				Number intimated during the Year 1864.		A. Disposal of Asylum Patients.										B. Disposal of Single Patients.									
	In Asylums.		As Single Patients.				Placed in Asylums.				Discharged from Asylums.				Died.		Exempted from Removal of Patients intimated in 1864.		Transferred from Asylums.		Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.				Died.	
							Of Patients intimated during 1864.		Of Single Patients transferred.		Recovered.		Not Recovered.								By Recovery.		By Friends.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen,	131	172	46	58	42	46	40	40	...	...	20	19	5	6	11	14	2	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	5
2. Argyll,	54	46	48	67	24	19	21	14	...	...	6	2	...	4	6	1	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	5
3. Ayr,	63	77	37	60	30	33	27	27	...	1	8	8	6	3	15	6	3	6	...	2	...	3	1	3	2	7
4. Banff,	18	29	15	28	9	3	7	2	...	1	1	3	2	...	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
5. Berwick,	14	16	14	15	4	6	4	5	1	...	...	1	...	1	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
6. Bute,	10	10	5	9	4	4	4	4	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Caithness,	17	22	28	34	4	4	3	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1
8. Clackmannan,	8	13	...	8	2	3	2	3	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Dumbarton,	30	21	6	13	11	7	10	7	...	...	1	4	2	3	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
10. Dumfries,	59	38	11	26	6	17	6	16	1	...	2	5	1	2	7	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
11. Edinburgh,	231	306	36	50	63	78	61	76	...	2	28	29	10	14	21	23	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5
12. Elgin or Moray,	28	30	8	23	10	6	9	5	1	1	4	3	1	2	...	4	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...
13. Fife,	95	90	42	25	24	39	21	34	1	1	9	11		1	14	7	3	5	...	...	1	...	1	1	5	3
14. Forfar,	160	198	23	37	27	47	25	41	...	1	10	14	5	4	12	8	2	6	...	...	...	..	1	1	1	2
15. Haddington,	27	29	16	16	5	9	4	9	...	...	1	4	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
16. Inverness,	36	42	53	67	10	11	9	9	1	3	2	2	2	...	2	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	7
17. Kincardine,	30	30	8	16	5	2	4	2	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Kinross,	6	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright,	29	37	15	14	6	11	5	8	1	...	2	4	1	1	...	1	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
20. Lanark,	312	346	50	67	123	139	119	133	3	1	62	55	16	25	33	42	4	6	...	5	...	1	1	1	2	2

21. Linlithgow, ...	25	15	6	5	11	4	10	4	...	...	5	2	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
22. Nairn, ...	7	6	3	6	3	1	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
23. Orkney, ...	10	12	16	17	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
24. Peebles, ...	7	5	2	3	1	7	1	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth, ...	108	118	63	68	33	23	28	17	1	1	11	6	7	16	7	11	5	6	4	8	...	1	...	1	2	4
26. Renfrew, ...	60	99	11	16	47	30	44	29	...	...	11	17	14	8	10	14	3	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	1
27. Ross and Cromarty,...	37	35	50	62	3	7	3	4	2	2	1	1	3	1	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	..	2	2	2	3
28. Roxburgh, ...	23	28	23	32	13	14	10	12	...	1	...	5	3	1	3	4	3	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1
29. Selkirk, ...	4	3	3	4	3	...	2	..	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
30. Shetland, ...	12	8	16	15	2	1	2	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
31. Stirling, ...	45	45	17	23	15	10	15	9	...	...	6	4	2	3	3	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
32. Sutherland, ...	10	8	14	17	3	6	3	4	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
33. Wigton, ...	25	15	20	21	6	9	6	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Totals,.....	1731	1952	712	925	550	597	509	531	15	17	197	220	88	100	170	165	41	66	9	25	2	10	11	13	43	61

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NOTE.—This Table does not afford the means of determining the number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to individual Parishes or Counties on any given day in the year. The intimations are generally made by the Parish of Residence, but many Patients are immediately thereafter, or in the course of a few weeks, transferred to the charge of other Parishes discovered to be liable for their maintenance; hence the numbers intimated by a parish by no means represent the numbers which remain chargeable to it.

I.—PUBLIC ASYLUMS.

PUBLIC ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.
Year 1858,	1253·5	1167·5	449	498	151	201	149	140	109	94	35·8	42·6	33·6	40·3	8·6	8·0
,, 1859,	1307·0	1242·5	463	455	149	186	126	109	107	93	35·9	36·6	32·1	40·8	8·1	7·4
,, 1860,	1351·0	1319·0	442	518	167	208	124	130	139	99	32·7	39·2	37·7	40·1	10·2	7·5
,, 1861,	1374·0	1388·0	489	532	195	219	121	152	120	103	35·6	38·4	39·8	41·1	8·7	7·2
,, 1862,	1405 0	1418·0	435	464	155	197	124	149	147	107	30·9	32·7	35·9	42·4	10·4	7·5
,, 1863,	1458·5	1460·0	497	526	163	215	168	162	129	98	34·1	36·0	32·8	40·8	8·8	6·7
,, 1864,	1585·3	1616·9	628	630	192	201	212	211	127	106	39·6	38·9	30·5	31·9	8·1	6·6
,, 1865,	1575·0	1700·5	540	586	193	215	174	207	107	119	34·2	34·4	36·6	36·6	6·7	6·9
Average of the 8 Years,	1413·6	1414·0	492·8	526·1	171·2	205·2	149·7	157·5	123·1	102·3	34·8	37·2	34·7	39·0	8·7	7·2

II.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Year 1858,	355·0	462·0	125	222	48	86	21	35	30	35	35·2	48·0	38·4	38 7	8·4	7·5
,, 1859,	351·5	490·0	113	168	44	66	27	39	38	30	32·1	34·3	38·9	39·3	10·8	6·1
,, 1860,	363·0	515·5	128	177	43	66	36	42	20	42	35·2	34·3	33·6	37·3	5·5	8·1
,, 1861,	388·5	524·0	112	176	30	66	29	76	28	39	28·9	33·5	26·8	37·5	7·2	7·4
,, 1862,	405·0	518·0	117	156	27	56	37	53	42	45	28·8	30·1	23·1	35·9	10·3	8·6
,, 1863,	406·5	500·5	113	145	30	64	71	73	28	45	27·7	28·9	26·5	44·1	6·8	8·9
,, 1864,	366·5	449·5	192	212	31	51	158	154	34	34	52·3	47·1	15·8	23·7	8·8	7·3
,, 1865,	342·5	422·5	123	161	47	58	38	48	32	35	35·9	38·1	38.2	36·0	9·3	8·2
Average of the 8 Years,	372·5	485·2	127·8	177·1	37·5	64·1	52·1	65·0	31·5	38·1	34·3	36·7	29·3	36·1	8·4	7·8

III.—PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Year 1858,	187·0	245·0	110	166	45	89	16	18	37	37	58·8	67·7	40·9	52·4	19·7	15·1
„ 1859,	199·5	268·5	131	162	57	95	22	22	37	23	65·8	60·4	43·5	58·6	18·5	8·5
„ 1860,	199·5	283·5	128	144	69	80	26	27	54	32	64·3	50·8	53·9	55·5	27·1	11 3
„ 1861,	191·0	281·0	112	136	63	93	24	34	30	21	58·6	48·3	56·2	68·3	15·7	7·4
„ 1862,	193·5	277·5	133	139	68	66	29	34	25	34	68·9	50·1	51·1	47·4	12·0	12·2
„ 1863,	205·5	280·5	126	131	62	67	26	40	26	22	61·4	46·7	50·8	51·1	12·6	7·8
„ 1864,	230·5	277·5	119	113	46	53	35	34	31	33	51·6	40·7	38·6	46·9	13·4	11·8
„ 1865,	219·0	276·5	93	117	46	59	25	33	22	20	42·4	42·3	49·4	50·4	10·0	7·2
Average of the 8 Years,	203·1	273·7	119·0	138·5	57·0	75·2	25·3	30·2	32·7	27·7	58·5	50·6	47·8	54·3	16·1	10·1

IV.—LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Year 1858,	121·0	193·5	21	35	...	5	12	23	12	16	17·3	18·0	...	14·3	9·9	8·2
„ 1859,	129·5	225·0	51	60	1	4	12	15	19	13	39·3	26·6	1·9	6·6	14·7	5·7
„ 1860,	137·0	215·0	37	30	3	14	5	16	9	17	27·0	13·9	8·1	46·6	6·5	7·9
„ 1861,	148·0	214·0	40	53	2	1	7	6	24	24	27·0	24·7	5·0	1·8	16·2	11·2
„ 1862,	151·0	228·0	41	53	3	7	19	13	13	25	27·8	23·2	7·3	13·2	8·6	10·9
„ 1863,	158·0	241·5	35	66	5	7	14	25	13	22	22·1	27·3	14·3	10·6	8·2	9·1
„ 1864,	175·5	250·0	40	43	3	3	12	20	14	19	22·7	17·2	7·5	6·9	7·9	7·6
„ 1865,	204·5	297·5	59	83	...	5	15	11	16	12	28·8	27·8	...	6·0	5·9	4·0
Average of the 8 Years,	153·0	233·0	40·5	52·8	2·1	5·7	12·0	16·1	15·0	18·5	26·4	22·6	5·1	10·7	9·8	7·9

APPENDIX E.

APPENDIX E.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Public and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Asylum.

ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, ABERDEEN, 21*st March* 1865.

An additional water-closet has been placed in the West Wing, and two in the front House ; and a number of bedrooms in the ladies' and gentlemen's flat have been rendered much more cheerful by papering. These constitute the only materialistic changes in the original building since last report—25th July 1864.

The changes in the population consist in 87 admissions. Of these, 63 were paupers, several of whom belonged to the district of Elgin, having been sent here in consequence of the non-completion of the alterations in the Asylum upon which they have a claim. The physical health of these patients has not been registered in the column set apart for that purpose ; but the mental malady is described as amentia in 4 ; dementia in 15, in one case complicated with paralysis ; as mania in 23 ; as melancholia in 21, 7 of these exhibiting suicidal tendencies ; as monomania in 7, 2 of which were characterized by suspicion ; and in 6 the diagnosis is not recorded.

Forty-eight discharges, of which 28 were paupers. Thirty-four were recovered, 9 relieved, and 5 left the establishment unimproved. Among the latter was A. R., who effected his escape, was retaken by the inspector of his parish, Inverness, and placed in Englishtown Asylum.

Nine deaths, 6 occurring in paupers. The cause, which was not, however, determined by *post mortem* examination, is given as paralysis in 2, as cerebral disease in 2, as phthisis in 2, as emphysema of the lungs in 1, as bronchitis in 1, and as the decay of old age in 1. The duration of the fatal malady is not stated ; but it appears that of the deceased, 1 entered the Asylum in 1841, 1 in 1858, 2 in 1861, 3 in 1863, and 1 in 1865. The average age at death appears to have been 52 years.

The present inmates amount to 167 males and 201 females ; there being thus an increase of 30 in the gross population since last statutory visit.

The house was found clean, well arranged, and comfortable. As evening advanced, parts and passages in the extremities of the building, which were cold during the day, acquired a genial temperature, showing that the heating apparatus works efficiently. Four pairs of blankets are supplied to every bed, hot bottles are given to the sick and infirm, and open fires were burning wherever there were grates.

Except where individuals were confined by illness or other causes to single rooms, the ventilation was good ; but the oppressive and offensive smell at these parts demands attention in connexion with health as well as comfort. The large number of 19 patients was found in bed ; certain of these suffered from indisposition, others were recovering from the effects of epileptic attacks, but several had been allowed to retire merely to indulge in repose, a practice which may occasionally be expedient, but which is open to great abuse by dements, melancholics, etc.

The dress of the pauper patients was, upon the whole, good and suitable ; but a number of the females had no covering for the head, and yet were roaming about in the airing-yards. Several were noticed on the floor in the East Wing halls on the female side ; but here the population amounts to 93, appears crowded, and is committed to the charge of four guardians ; so that, considering the class of patients, supervision must be too much diffused to embrace the difficulties occurring, or to prove effectual. The separation of the

inmates into smaller groups, or an increase of the staff, would prove beneficial.

The personal appearance of the majority of the patients was satisfactory, except where special contrivances are considered necessary to meet unseemly or injurious habits. They are bathed once a week, and encouraged to bestow care upon their dress. Dinner was taken in the North Hall in the presence of the Reporter. It consisted of broth, beef, potatoes, bread (oaten cakes), and beer; was ample in quantity, and neatly served; but the absence of knives and forks lessened the comfort and enjoyment of the meal. It is understood that a change in this respect has been introduced into certain galleries on the male side.

The small communities in the separate houses have, in all respects, realized the expectations formed as to the beneficial effects of the experiment. In an establishment where not above one-seventh of the inmates is regarded as curable, and where not more than one-third engages in any industrial employment, it is much to be desired that this arrangement could be carried out still further; and although the present laundry is, as has repeatedly been observed, altogether unsuited to its present purpose, and unworthy so splendid and increasing an institution, it might be converted into dwellings for distinct societies, where particular capacities might be better developed and utilized than in the crowded halls of a large hospital. A similar object, that of diminishing the tendency to chronicity, lethargy, and dementia, engendered by massing the insane in large numbers, and treating them in classes, might be partially accomplished by greater recourse to active exertion, by the introduction of attractive and health-giving recreations, in which patients personally participate, by the ornamentation of the interior, and by the formation of work-rooms, reading-rooms, etc.

The intractable nature of many of the cases under observation may be gathered from the following statistics:—

	M.	F.
Under treatment for mental disease,	29	21
Under treatment for bodily disease,	5	4
Epileptic,	15	6
Paralytic,	7	4
Of dirty habits (only 7 beds wet last night),	21	20
Raised by night-watchers,	22	20
Wearing strong locked dresses,	2	1
Wearing strong ordinarily fastened dresses,	1	2
Confined to airing-courts,	93	190

Although the numbers of patients given as confined are not constantly confined to the airing-courts, yet there is, at all times, a large body of the most degraded class pent up there, and for whom the provision of privies at present existing must be held to be altogether insufficient and inappropriate. Water should be introduced into all; and comfort, cleanliness, as well as privacy, secured.

Such and similar defects require to be remedied in order to place the different parts of this establishment in keeping and harmony; for it is obvious that the admirable arrangements at Elmhill afford abiding evidence of what can be accomplished, although upon a humbler scale; and that the skill, experience, and kindness displayed in the general treatment and management of the inmates will speedily embrace those matters specified as scarcely inferior in importance to attention to the ordinary laws of health, if they be not comprehended in these.

Elmhill now contains about 30 boarders, and presents all the characteristics of a well-appointed, well-regulated sanatorium.

The books and orders were examined.

Seclusion has been used 29, the shower-bath 10 times.

An accident book is kept.

Provision has been made in the event of fire, and it is understood that the supply of water is ample; but it is suggested that a corps of patients and their guardians should be trained to use the fire-engine.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Public and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Asylum.

ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, ABERDEEN, 3*d August* 1865.

At the visit of 21st March the patients in the Asylum were 167 males and 201 females. The present numbers are 168 males and 188 females, who are thus located :—

	M.	F.
In Main Asylum,	139	151
In Gate Cottage,	...	15
In Barkmill Cottage,	...	8
In Clarkseat House.	18	...
In Elmhill Asylum,	11	14

The following are the changes since last visit :—

	Private.		Pauper.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	6	5	15	8	35
Discharges,	6	10	9	14	39
Deaths,	1	0	2	4	7

Of the patients admitted, 4 had formerly been in the Asylum. The mental affection is registered as melancholia in 9 cases, dementia in 10, monomania in 5, mania in 5, and in 6 no entry has been made. Of the patients discharged, 29 had recovered. Of those not recovered, 7 were private and 3 pauper ; and of the latter, 2 were transferred to other asylums. The years of admission in the recovered cases were, 1861 in 3, 1863 in 1, 1864 in 12, and 1865 in 13. Of the deaths, 2 were assigned to exhaustion from maniacal excitement, 1 to cerebral congestion with paralysis, 1 to chronic gastritis, 1 to disease of heart, 1 to general paralysis, and 1 to phthisis. The years of admission in these cases were, 1858 in 1, 1861 in 1, 1863 in 2, 1864 in 2, and 1865 in 1. The average age at death was nearly 57 years. The structural arrangements of the house have undergone no material modification since last visit, and the deficiency formerly commented on of adequate lavatory accommodation in the basement floor still exists. In papering and painting, slow but steady progress continues to be made ; but here, as well as in more important departments, the necessity of bearing in mind the financial position of the Institution, supplies good grounds for proceeding cautiously. The most pressing want undoubtedly is that of a proper laundry. Since last visit the old and inconvenient building has been destroyed by fire, and the present temporary arrangement can be regarded only as an expedient which should cease at the earliest possible opportunity. In the airing-courts the condition of the privies still calls for attention. There are still some which are not supplied with water, and occasionally where water is laid on, it is not changed with sufficient frequency. The various houses were found in excellent order, clean, and well ventilated. The bedding was generally in good condition, and the beds, as a rule, neatly and tidily made. Occasionally, however, especially in the basement floor of the main house, the making was confined to arranging the pillows and coverings, leaving the under bedding undisturbed. For wet patients straw bags are used ; but it would be proper to change the straw and bag on every occasion when they have been wet, and not to be satisfied with merely drying them. Both males and females were neatly and comfortably clothed, and only one canvas dress was observed in use among the men. The sanitary condition of both sexes since last visit may be described as good. The mortality has been moderate, and the average age at death high. The numbers found in bed were 2 males and 15 females ; but of the whole, only 2 were in the sick rooms. The remainder were suffering from debility or excitement, or were simply indisposed to rise. The numbers returned as secluded were 2 females ; and the entries of this nature in the register since last visit are 13, relating to 8 patients. The period of seclusion rarely exceeded a day ; and the cause of resorting to this mode of repression was, in one case, violence, and in the others, maniacal or epileptic excitement. The shower-bath was used as a means of discipline on five occasions ; in 2 cases for attacks on patients, in 1 for destructiveness, in 1 for fighting, and in 1 for escape. Quilted bed-coverings are used by 1 male and 2 females. Dinner

was served during the visit. It consisted of broth and hash, oatcake and potatoes. The meal was well cooked and abundant, and comfortably served. In occupation and recreation some extension has taken place, but there is room for much further development in this direction. The numbers industrially occupied are between 50 and 60 men, and 60 and 70 women. Of the former, about 40 are employed in the grounds. From the limited extent of the land in possession, and the cultivated ground being chiefly garden, there is a difficulty in finding work on which the more demented patients can be advantageously employed; but there can be no obstacle of an insurmountable nature to diminishing the numbers of both sexes habitually confined to the airing-courts. These numbers are registered at about 100 males and 160 females. It is not meant that there are patients to this amount never beyond the airing-courts, but that these are the average numbers thus restricted in their exercise. It is suggested that daily walking parties should be instituted in the general grounds, which should comprehend every patient not incapacitated by bodily infirmity, or engaged in active or industrial employment. Walks and excursions beyond the Asylum bounds might also with great propriety be extended, and more opportunities taken to keep up association with the outer world. Of the whole community, only 30 males and 18 females are deemed curable, so that a large share of the exertions of those directing the management of the Institution should tend towards alleviating the lot of the incurable; and this can most efficiently be done in the direction indicated. With increased exertions the numbers engaged in active amusements might also be greatly increased, and, there can be no doubt, with most beneficial results. The propriety of introducing more ornamentation, of furnishing the windows with valances, of providing more objects of interest within doors, etc., is again adverted to. Great tranquillity prevailed in every department, with the exception of one or two of the female wards, where the presence of the Commissioner gave rise to noisy demonstrations. The accommodation of the smaller houses partakes a good deal of the domestic character, which could be farther increased by the removal of walls, more especially at the Gate and Barkmill Cottages. The experience of Clarkseat House shows that for certain patients no enclosures are necessary. Elmhill Asylum affords accommodation which, for comfort and cheerfulness, can scarcely be surpassed. A billiard table has been placed in one of the rooms, and further means of amusement will be provided as the number of patients increases. Only one patient is here restricted to the airing-courts.

The various registers were found carefully kept. Only one accident has taken place, a wound of scalp by an accidental fall. The materials for the register of attendants have been collected, but they have not yet been scheduled. About 500 visits to female patients, and about 300 to males, have been recorded. Fire-hose has been provided for Elmhill.

ARGYLL DISTRICT ASYLUM, 31*st May* 1865.

The numbers at present on the register are 59 males and 54 females, but of the former 6 are absent on probation.

The changes since the visit of September 8th consist of 24 admissions, 8 discharges, and 6 deaths, making an increase of 10 in the registered numbers; but deducting those absent on probation, of only 4 in the numbers resident.

Of the patients admitted, 14 were males and 10 females; 7 were transferred from other establishments, and 17 were brought directly from their parishes. The mental malady was mania in 12 cases, dementia in 5, acute mania in 2, imbecility in 2, epileptic mania in 1, delusions in 1, and in 1 case the entry in the register was not yet made. These figures indicate the reception of a large proportion of chronic lunatics, and point to the necessity of adopting persistent measures, as was suggested in last report, for the removal of those patients who may reasonably be deemed incurable and harmless. The discharges on probation afford evidence that this suggestion has received due attention; and if the proposal to apply for licenses to receive patients of the class referred to into lunatic wards in the poorhouses of the Lochgilp and Lorn Combinations be acted on, there will be no difficulty, between private

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Public and District Asylums.

Argyll District Asylum.

dwellings and these establishments, of providing for their suitable accommodation for at least a considerable period.

Of the patients discharged, 5 had recovered—they were all of recent admission.

Of those who died, 3 were males and 3 females. The causes of death were phthisis in 3 cases, apoplexy in 2, and cerebral disease in 1. The mortality is low, and is due to influences unconnected with the asylum. The average age at death was 49 years.

The general condition of the asylum corroborates the favourable impressions received at last visit. The various wards were thoroughly clean, well ventilated, and cheerful. The furniture is appropriate, and is being gradually increased by the addition of articles not strictly necessary, but which are calculated to add to the comforts of the patients, and to exercise a salutary influence over their mental condition and powers of self-control. Light valances to the windows, pictures on the walls, and other objects of interest and decoration are also being gradually provided as occasion offers. The bedding was all clean and in excellent condition, and the beds of the wet patients are kept in a very satisfactory state by the arrangements and precautions adopted, although no special night-nursing has been introduced.

The manner of serving the meals continues to be very satisfactory, and the physical aspect of the patients is indicative of an abundant and appropriate diet.

Great tranquillity prevailed among the patients of both sexes, and all were comfortably clothed, and neat and orderly in person and dress. Combs and brushes are supplied in sufficient numbers, and personal cleanliness is well attended to. No patient was found in seclusion, and it appears from the register that on only ten occasions, in the cases of 5 individuals, has this mode of repression been used since last visit, for periods rarely exceeding a day. No strong dresses were in use, nor any special contrivances in clothing or bedding beyond locked boots for 1 male and 3 females, and the adaptations necessary for protecting the mattresses against wet.

It appears from the register that, on an average, somewhat less than 20 men are employed industrially. This proportion is low, and might, with perseverance, be considerably increased. It must be observed, however, that there are no workshops for any handicraft, and should there be any tailor or shoemaker among the patients, which at present is not the case, it would be difficult to set him to work. With the view of providing for this contingency, and also of supplying a suitable place for repairing and making up mattresses, it is suggested that a workshop should be erected in the male airing-court adjoining the dead-house. This could be done at a very small outlay, and without diminishing the useful area of the court. Other changes of a trifling character, which it is desirable to effect, are the erection of wooden porches to the front entrances, which would contain a place of depôt for shoes; and some modification of the coal depôt, which would guard against the evils which might arise from male and female patients meeting in this locality without adequate supervision.

The industry of the females keeps all the clothing in repair, and makes the whole of it, with the exception of the coats and trousers of the men. A good deal of rough work remains to be done in the grounds, and especially in the female airing-court, which is still in a very unfinished state. A bowling green has recently been finished in the male court, but it will require further drainage before being fit for use.

Rather more than two acres are under cultivation as garden. The rest of the ground it is proposed to keep in grass, with perhaps the exception of a small portion in turnips. In this case, comparatively little employment will be furnished by the land, and, from this point of view also, it is desirable to increase the sources of industrial occupation.

Extended exercise in the grounds and beyond the bounds of the asylum is regularly taken by a large proportion of both sexes, and very few are restricted to the airing-courts. Indeed, it may be said that only bodily infirmity is accepted as a reason for such restriction.

Laudable attention continues to be paid to the provision of the means of recreation and amusement, and spinning-wheels have lately been introduced

into the female wards. Periodicals are supplied in considerable variety and abundance, and the formation of a library has been begun.

Waste continues to be carefully guarded against, and it was found, on weighing it, that the *débris* of bread from breakfast scarcely exceeded a pound.

The general sanitary condition of the patients is reported to have been favourable during the past winter, and it is stated that the means of heating were found sufficient to insure a comfortable temperature. It is desirable, however, that the temperature of all the wards should be noted by the thermometer, especially in cold weather. The number found in bed from sickness or debility, or in consequence of epileptic attacks, were 6 males and 3 females. On an average, about 40 of each sex dine in the general hall; and nearly 30 of each sex attend chapel.

The various registers were found carefully and accurately kept. That of accidents records only one occurrence of this nature, namely, fracture of the tibia and fibula from an accidental fall. From the register of attendants, it appears that eight of this class and one servant have left the service of the Institution since last visit. The changes since the opening have been 20 in number, 16 of attendants and 4 of servants, and were due to the following causes :—

ATTENDANTS.

Left voluntarily,	6
Left from intoxication,	3
Left from illness,	2
Left from improper conduct, striking a servant, etc.,	1
Left from being unsuitable,	2
Left from want of intelligence,	1
Left from want of education,	1

SERVANTS.

Left voluntarily,	1
Left from striking an attendant, etc.,	1
Left from pregnancy,	1
Left from violent temper and insubordination,	1
	20

The efficient manner in which the asylum is conducted is extremely creditable to the medical superintendent, and all concerned in its management.

ARGYLL DISTRICT ASYLUM, 14*th December* 1865.

There are at present, on the books of this asylum, 62 males and 59 females, of whom, however, 6 males and 1 female were absent on probation. The deportment of all the patients at work, or in idleness, or assembled at the public dinner, was free from excitement; and although the ordinary amount of peculiarities, complaints, etc., were encountered, there was less discontent and fewer reclamations than might fairly be expected. Continued efforts are obviously made to impart contentment and comfort; and it is incumbent to attribute the quiet and industry of what is confessedly an intractable class of patients, to the good food, the attention to cleanliness, and other conditions of health, and the judicious management which are secured for them.

The changes in the community which fall to be noticed since 31st May, are the *admission* of 15 persons, 1 of whom was affected with imbecility, 4 with melancholia, and 10 with mania—four cases presenting the acute form; and 11 of whom are described as possessing average, 3 weakly, and 1 good health. *Discharge* of 5 persons, all being restored to mental health; and the *death* of 4—1 from phthisis, 1 from general paralysis, 1 from hepatic, and 1 from cerebral disease, at the ages respectively of 40, 39, 47, and 45. One of the deceased was admitted to the asylum in 1863, and 3 in 1864.

The changes in the staff, as recorded in the attendants' register, consist in the voluntary resignation of 2 men, one for the purpose of emigrating; of the discharge of 1 woman for insubordination; of the resignation of another; and of 3 who were about to be married.

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The structural changes, either completed or going forward, are the erection of an addition, as suggested in last entry, of a house between the main building and the dead-house, which it is proposed to use as a carpenter's shop and for teasing hair, that process being at present carried on in a sleeping-room; the erection of a house at a little distance from the north airing-yard wall, which is to contain a byre, boiler-room, tool place, straw loft, coal depôt, etc.; the gradual levelling and cultivation of the garden and exercise grounds; the removal of doors from water-closets, which are in many places so dark, badly situate, and incommodious, as to favour the designs of the suicidal and degraded; and the multiplication of the simple amenities and decorations which have added so materially to the healthy cheerfulness of the interior. This activity in supplying obvious wants is praiseworthy. It may be premature to suggest that attention should be directed to the expediency of erecting within the grounds humble but comfortable cottages, similar to those in the surrounding district, and such as are contemplated in similar institutions; in which convalescent patients on probation, or chronic, incurable, but only partially trustworthy cases, might be placed, where they might remain under the supervision and direction of the medical officer, as members of the community; and at present the only urgent matters for consideration are the state of the airing-courts, which are at some points positively dangerous to the infirm and feeble, and which should be finished, or, what would be better, rearranged during the ensuing season, having urinals, etc., provided; and, secondly, the construction of a promenade around the grounds, where, at all seasons, a fair amount of exercise might be obtained. This could, in time, be accomplished by the patients; for it appears, that of 33 men now industrially employed, 12 are gardeners and 8 labourers, and who were seen busily engaged in the sort of occupation now proposed. Four tease hair, 2 attend the cows, and 6 perform domestic services. Of the women, 7 are engaged in sewing or scrubbing, 5 in kitchen, and 6 in laundry work. All the stockings used in the house are knitted by them, and the wheels, alluded to previously, were brought into operation in the preparation of the yarn. Large numbers of both sexes walk beyond the grounds, and it is most creditable that only one individual of each sex is confined to the airing-yards. Three men are on parole within the precincts. The only other restrictions upon personal liberty to be noticed are that 5 wear locked boots, 1 female wore a strong dress, and that seclusion has been resorted to seven times. On four occasions, however, this course was adopted only during meals. Eight persons were confined to bed, but the community is regarded as healthy.

The dormitories and day-rooms were found scrupulously clean and cheerful. The bedding was sufficient; but the thermometer having indicated last night 48° in the division for males, and 46° in that for females, and upon a previous occasion 45° in both divisions, it is strongly recommended that additional means of producing warmth should be sought for, as, during inclement weather, health may, and comfort must, suffer should the temperature fall below the range quoted.

The dinner in the public hall was attended by 38 females and 42 men. The meal consisted of an ample supply of broth and suet pudding dumpling, both of excellent quality; served without bustle or confusion, and partaken of in a quiet and orderly manner.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. The accident book contained no entries. The state of the house is most satisfactory.

Banffshire District Asylum.

BANFFSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 26*th July* 1865.

The first patient was admitted into the Asylum on the 3d May, and the present numbers are 21 males and 23 females. Of these patients, 37 have been transferred from other Asylums, and 7 have been admitted directly from their parishes. As the house is calculated to accommodate 90 inmates, a considerable time must necessarily elapse before it is entirely wanted for pauper lunatics, and it would accordingly be advisable to make use of the spare accommodation, in the meantime, for the reception and treatment of private patients.

The house was carefully examined, and appears well calculated for the pur

pose for which it has been erected. The day-rooms and dormitories are well lighted and well ventilated, and are exceedingly cheerful. The furniture is comfortable and generally appropriate, and the bedding is excellent. No doubt, in the working of the establishment, some minor defects will come to light, but the general result is very satisfactory, and the benefit to the district will be very great.

In the arrangement of the grounds a great deal remains to be done, but this will gradually be accomplished by the labour of the patients.

The only points to which it seems necessary at present to direct attention, are the windows of the front, which open on pivots ; and the means of access to the female workroom. The ventilation which windows opening in this fashion afford is so superior that every effort should be made to retain them ; and the leakage which is complained of would probably be greatly diminished, if not altogether remedied, by ledges of wood which would turn the rain. The inconveniences likely to arise, from the access to the female workroom being from the stair leading to the apartments of the medical officer and steward, were formerly pointed out to the architect, and they are again noticed, as an easy remedy might be provided by opening a door from the passage through the press next the large dormitory, and closing the passage by a door. This arrangement would restrict the patients to the asylum department of the building, and would guard against the risk of their obtaining possession of articles left lying in the apartments of the officers with which mischief might be committed.

The present staff consists of a resident medical officer, a steward and matron, and 3 male and 3 female attendants, a number which will admit of a considerable increase of patients without any addition. There are, besides, two visiting physicians who attend on alternate days, and to whom the patients are allotted in alternate rotation. Each visiting physician thus sees only half the inmates. This arrangement is very unsatisfactory, and, besides, is altogether unnecessary. In the general routine of the establishment, the services of one medical man are amply sufficient ; and should any emergency arise in which additional advice was considered necessary, it would then be easy to call in assistance. But, perhaps, the chief objection to the present arrangement lies in the diffusion of responsibility which it necessarily entails, and in the consequent divergence of opinion in the management.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition, well clothed, clean in person and dress, and free from excitement. No patient has been secluded since the opening of the establishment, and no special contrivances in clothing have been required. The advantages of industrial occupation in treatment are fully recognised, and care will be taken to restrict as much as possible the numbers confined to the airing-courts. In the meantime, however, the rough state of the general grounds places difficulties in the way of extended exercise for certain patients. The means of amusement and recreation receive due consideration, and are being gradually developed. Divine service is conducted every Sunday afternoon by the clergyman of the parish, and is attended by 21 males and 18 females.

Dinner was served in the hall during the visit ; all the patients, with the exception of one female, being present. The food was good and abundant, and the manner of serving it very creditable, but it would be an improvement to introduce knives and forks of a suitable pattern. Experience shows that it is one of the best guarantees against dirty and slovenly habits, to keep up a higher standard of living than that to which the patients have been accustomed, and on this account the orderly serving of the meals is particularly desirable.

There have been no discharges and no deaths since the opening of the Institution. As was to be expected, from the patients having for the most part been already for considerable periods under treatment, very few of the present inmates can be deemed curable, and the advantages of the establishment must therefore at first be sought, more in their improved condition, than in the number of recoveries.

The various registers were examined, and found carefully kept. That of visitors contains 59 entries.

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ROYAL ASYLUM, DUMFRIES, 19*th May* 1865.

According to the last entries in the registers, the numbers at present resident are—

	M.	F.	Total.
In Crichton Institution, . .	71	47	118
In Southern Counties Asylum, .	132	112	244

Since the visit of 8th December, the following changes have taken place in the Crichton Institution :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, ...	10	6	16
Discharges, ...	12	5	17
Deaths, ...	1	2	3

All the admissions were on the Sheriff's order, none being voluntary. Of the patients discharged 9 had recovered, 6 were relieved, and 2 were transferred to the Southern Counties Asylum. Of the recoveries, 1 was a voluntary patient.

Of the deaths, 1 was ascribed to pneumonia, 1 to tetanus, and 1 to general paralysis. The ages at death were 76, 74, and 50 ; and the years of admission 1864, 1864, and 1862.

In the Southern Counties Asylum the following are the changes :—

	Private.		Pauper.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, . .	3	1	6	7	17
Discharges, . .	0	3	6	6	15
Deaths, . . .	1	0	4	4	9

There has likewise been the admission of a voluntary patient.

Of the patients discharged, 14 had recovered. Of the deaths, two are ascribed to phthisis, and one to each of the following maladies :—heart disease, epileptic exhaustion, bronchitis and epilepsy, general paralysis, pulmonary hæmorrhage, and cardiac dropsy. The years of admission were 1857 and 1858, in 1 case each, 1861 in 3 cases, 1863 in 2, and 1864 and 1865 in 1 each. The average age at death was 42 years.

The general condition of both establishments was satisfactory, although in the opinion of the Commissioner the comfort of the patients would be greatly increased by the removal of the stone floors in the lower galleries of the Crichton Institution and corridors of the Southern Counties Asylum, and by the introduction into the latter house of articles of domestic furniture. In the meantime, the flagged floors of the day-rooms in the former house might be more fully covered with carpeting or matting, more especially under the dining tables.

The general arrangements of the Crichton Institution are the same as last reported. Ventilation and cleanliness are well attended to, and the bedding throughout was found in good condition, and the mattresses greatly improved ; when convas stretchers are used thin mattresses are supplied, except in extremely dirty cases. In person and dress the state of the patients was satisfactory, but the means of general bathing are limited and inconvenient, and the appearance of the bath-rooms very uninviting. Papering and painting are being carried out where necessary.

Great tranquillity prevailed over the establishment, and only 1 patient was found in seclusion. It appears from the register that this mode of repression has been used on 41 occasions since last inspection, in the cases of 7 patients. The usual period is for 3 or 4 days, but in one entry it extends to 11. No change has been effected in the manner of serving the meals, and the attendants continue to dine at the same table with their patients. The quality of the food is reported excellent, and that seen by the Commissioner was unexceptionable. The fragments of bread sent daily to the Southern Counties Asylum range from 16 to 24 lbs.

Theatrical performances, balls, concerts, evening-parties, quoits, cricket-matches, football, picnics, fishing parties, etc., afford constantly recurring and varied means of amusement, but no patient appears to be allowed to go beyond the bounds of the Asylum on parole. Several patients, however, are absent at the usual country quarters.

The limited extent of land continues to be an evil which no opportunity should be lost to remedy. It throws difficulties in the way of extended exercise to the patients of both houses, and must lead to the use of seclusion in cases in which it might otherwise have been dispensed with. It is apparent that it must be extremely objectionable in many respects to send excited patients, especially ladies, for exercise in the grounds where they are liable to meet large parties from the Southern Counties Asylum ; and it is an injury to them, if they are thus deprived of the benefits of one of the most approved remedies.

On the male side, the patients in the Southern Counties Asylum were remarkably free from excitement, but several of the females were noisy and demonstrative. To a considerable extent this was no doubt owing to the visit of the Commissioner, but a greater amount of exercise would probably have a beneficial effect in lessening the tendency to excitement. From the register it appears that seclusion has been resorted to on 52 occasions, in the cases of 19 patients, almost all females, since last inspection. The period is generally for a few hours, but occasionally it extends to several days. The house was in excellent order, and well ventilated ; and the bedding, with the exception of one stretcher which had been replaced without being washed, clean and in good order. Several of the mattresses are still, however, uncomfortably hard, and the pillows generally afford insufficient support to the head. Thin mattresses are supplied to several of the stretcher beds.

The quality of the food was found excellent, but no change has yet been introduced in the manner of serving it, and the practice of serving the broken fragments of bread from the Crichton Institution is, to say the least, done in an unseemly fashion. It is, however, intended to introduce various improvements, when the additional buildings are ready for occupation. This will probably be towards the end of autumn. The new accommodation will supply a number of wants which have long been pressingly felt, and cannot fail to influence very favourably the whole condition of the establishment.

The clothing of the patients is sufficient, but the extensive use of moleskin gives them a shabby appearance, which the intended introduction of woollen material will go far to remove. The register records that about 50 men and 45 women are industrially employed. This is a low proportion, and might under favourable circumstances be very considerably increased. Of the men, about 14 are reported as employed in the garden ; the possession of a farm would supply the means of congenial employment for a large number who cannot engage in the more delicate operations of gardening. Rough work for a considerable time will, however, be at the command of the men, in excavating and levelling the ground in connexion with the new buildings ; but it is worthy of consideration whether sufficient inducements are at present held out to engage in work, to those patients who require a stimulus to exertion. The work of the women is almost entirely limited to the household work of their own establishment, and to sewing, knitting, and similar female occupations. From 8 to 10 are engaged in the washing-house and laundry, but these are for the most part inefficient workers, and unlike the class generally found so employed in other asylums. To a certain extent, this is doubtless due to the remote position of the washing-house, and to the bleaching-green being unenclosed, conditions which render the employment of demonstrative patients difficult, if not impossible ; but it is nevertheless probable, that if the suggestion just made of offering remuneration were carried out, there would be no lack of useful and steady patients to undertake a great part of the work. It might farther be considered whether the services of patients from the Southern Counties Asylum could not be introduced into the Crichton Institution, with both useful and economical results ; as, for instance, into the kitchen and scullery. At present all the work of this establishment is performed by paid labour, with the exception of the assistance given in the washing-house and laundry already referred to ; but it is reasonable to expect that if the system adopted in other Institutions, of taking the assistance of pauper patients, were acted on here, the staff of paid servants might be reduced, and in this case the saving effected would afford the means of remuneration to the patients without any additional call on the funds of the establishment. And if it could be arranged that part of the work in the

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wards were performed in this manner, the attendants would be more at leisure to look after the more immediate wants and comforts of their patients.

The supply of water is now reported as sufficient for all the wants of the establishment, with pumping from the river for a few hours on one day in the week. The Southern Counties patients are bathed about once a fortnight, and each patient is supplied with clean water.

The various registers were examined. They show that, of the Crichton patients, 48 males and 25 females attend prayers, and of the Southern Counties Asylum, 54 males and 30 females. In the latter house, 8 males and 7 females use quilted bed coverings, 4 males and 11 females sleep on stretchers, and 7 males and 11 females are raised by the night attendant. Three patients have been discharged on probation since last visit.

On examining the Sheriff's orders, it appears that one has been granted irregularly on medical certificates by the consulting and assistant physicians of the house.

The accidents reported are dislocation of the humerus from a fall, in the Crichton Institution; and fractured humerus from violence by another patient, fractured humerus from muscular contraction on two occasions in the same patient, and two or three slight injuries, in the Southern Counties Asylum. The register of attendants has not yet been instituted.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUMFRIES, 22*d December* 1865.

The gross numbers resident in the asylum are to-day distributed as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
In Crichton Institution, . .	76	49	125
In Southern Counties Asylum, .	146	125	270

Six of the pauper female patients were, however, absent upon probation.

Since the last statutory report, the following changes have taken place in the Crichton Institution:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, ...	17	5	22
Discharges, ...	10	6	16
Deaths, ...	1	0	1

Of those received, one was voluntary, in terms of cl. vi. 25 and 26 Vict.

The mental condition is designated as dipsomania in 4, as dementia in 2, as mania in 9, as melancholia in 6, and as monomania of suspicion in 2.

The physical health is described as good in 2, as exhausted in 4, and as impaired in 17.

Of the 16 dismissed, 9 were recovered, 5 relieved, and 2 unimproved. It is, however, necessary to add that, besides these, there are 3 individuals discharged according to the register; the entries are, however, made in pencil: all are stated to be relieved, 2 are on probation, and 1 has been transferred to another establishment. The death recorded occurred in a male at the age of 65, from bronchitis.

The changes in the Southern Counties Asylum during the same period consist of—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, ...	25	32	57
Discharges, ...	12	13	25
Deaths, ...	1	5	6

An additional discharge is inserted in pencil.

Two of those admitted appear to have been transferred from the Crichton Institution.

All the pauper lunatics, 43 in number, belonged to the district. The mental condition of the entrants is designated as melancholia in 23, as mania in 22, as delusional insanity in 3, as dementia in 7, as general paralysis in 1, and as imbecility in 2.

Thirteen of those dismissed were recovered, 7 relieved, and 5 unimproved. Of the deaths, 1 is attributed to general paralysis, 4 to epilepsy, and 1 to

phthisis. They occurred in individuals, 1 of whom became an inmate in 1860, 2 in 1862, 2 in 1864, and 1 in 1865, and whose average age at death seems to have been 47 years.

The mortality in both departments is remarkably low in whatever light it may be viewed; but when considered in connexion with the facts that no case has been refused, that there are at present 92 cases presenting acute symptoms; 112 under medication for bodily ailments; 31 persons requiring special provisions as entertaining suicidal designs; 22 affected with epilepsy; 12 with paralysis; 75 of degraded, and 75 of dangerous habits or practices, the health of the community is most creditable to the treatment and conservative measures employed.

As a matter intimately connected with this subject, it was announced that in consequence of the ravages made by Rinderpest, the contractor had failed to supply milk, but that hopes were entertained of obtaining this very important article of diet from another source; and that in the meantime the ordinary substitutes were used, as well as an increased quantity of sugar, etc. The quality of the food, as seen and tasted, is excellent in both houses; the joints are carved in certain galleries of the Crichton Institution; more suitable covers have been provided in others; and there is reason to believe that the opening of the public refectory in the Southern Counties Asylum, and the salutary revolution which such a measure must introduce in all arrangements, may effectually remove all that is objectionable in the mode of serving the meals to the paupers.

The day-rooms, many of which were however empty, and the dormitories were clean, well arranged, and well aired. The sewage is believed to be adequate and satisfactory, but at two points, in the smoking or shoe room in the division for males in the Southern Counties Asylum, and in the laundry, the smell was most offensive. Investigation as to the cause is necessary.

The beds appeared in several parts of the Southern Counties Asylum to be crowded; and one of the galleries for day accommodation is now used as a sleeping place. This state of things is temporary, and dependent upon the changes going on, but nearly completed, in the North Wing of the building. These alterations and additions will so materially affect the internal ordering and classification of the inmates, as well as their health and comfort, that reasonable expectations may be formed of signal improvements, although a difference of opinion may exist as to the suitableness of certain of the arrangements. The chapel is a very spacious and handsome apartment; and the dining-hall, although less ample in its dimensions, which is a ground for regret, as it is much more frequently inhabited and for longer periods, is conveniently placed, of easy access to the patients, and when lighted up and nearly filled by an attentive audience, as it was when visited, is cheerful, and appears well adapted for the purposes of recreation. It is understood that still further structural changes are contemplated in this house, which will include the construction of infirmaries. This is a most judicious step, as the rooms at present occupied by the sick and infirm are overcrowded, and, in many respects, unsuitable.

The dress of the inmates generally was substantial and tidy. The use of moleskin for the males is to be gradually discontinued, and the fabric substituted, as now worn by several, will be found preferable, both in respect to warmth and economy. It might be well to provide the material of different colours. Special dresses were observed in six cases.

Although only one individual is allowed to go beyond the grounds unattended, large numbers, amounting to hundreds, have access to the rather limited space within the walls for exercise or occupation, and the disproportion between these two classes, between the idle and the industrious, is still worthy of note, and can only be accounted for by the absence of that kind of work in which members of an agricultural population can engage. It is, however, encouraging to discover that a certain amount of industry prevails even among the affluent classes. In the Crichton Institution, 5 persons are reported as engaged in gardening, 1 in upholstery, 2 in printing, and 10 in household services. Twenty-one female boarders are occupied in sewing or domestic services. A few of the inmates of the Southern Counties Asylum now assist the servants in the Crichton Institution, and otherwise economise

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labour there. Several were seen busied in making mattresses, all of which are now made of hair.

The books, orders, and registers were examined. Those for restraint and seclusion show that the latter has been resorted to 106 times. Upon many occasions, however, it amounted to nothing more than placing the excited patients in a remote or unoccupied gallery, or in enjoining retirement to their own bedroom. What is called the box-bed is in frequent use. One individual has been protected from the effects of her own violence by this contrivance for nearly two years. It is strongly recommended that renewed efforts should be made, by change of attendants, by increasing their number, by the use of stuffed gloves and strong dresses, to render such a measure unnecessary.

The accident book records a third fracture of the humerus in the same patient, and from the same cause, as is mentioned in last report; one cut, and one abrasion, as the only other casualties which have occurred.

No register of attendants was produced.

Dundee Asylum.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUNDEE, 13*th and* 14*th March* 1865.

The population of the asylum consists at present of 97 males and 95 females. Of the total number, 34 are still in the acute stage of mental disease, and 21 are regarded as curable. Sixteen are under treatment for mental, and 5 for bodily ailments. In the general body of patients—

4	males and	4	females	are epileptic.
6	„	0	„	are paralytic.
11	„	8	„	are of dirty habits.
7	„	3	„	are of degraded habits.
5	„	4	„	show suicidal tendencies.
13	„	14	„	show dangerous tendencies.
4	„	2	„	were confined to bed.

The following changes have taken place since last statutory inspection :—

Twenty-one patients have been admitted, of whom 14 were paupers; 7 belonging to the parish of Dundee, 7 to that of Liff and Benvie. The health of 1 is described as frail, of 10 as delicate, and of 10 as good. The mental derangement presented the symptoms of general paralysis in 1, of moral insanity in 1, of puerperal mania in 1, of chronic mania in 1, of acute mania in 3, of mania in 5, of monomania in 2, of monomania of suspicion in 3, of dementia in 4.

Twenty-two patients have been discharged, 7 as recovered, 8 as relieved, and 7 as not improved. Of the unrecovered class, 12 were transferred to the Lunatic Wards in the Liff and Benvie Poorhouse. Eight patients have died. Phthisis is assigned as the cause of death in 1, tubercular pneumonia in 1, marasmus in 1, marasmus and paralysis in 1, bronchitis in 1, paralysis in 1, and general paralysis in 2. The determination of the fatal disease is not founded upon *post mortem* examination in any of the above cases. The duration of the last illness is stated to have been two weeks in 1, three weeks in 1, one month in 1, two months in 1, four months in 1, six months in 1, eight months in 1, and nine months in 1.

One of the deceased was admitted into the asylum in 1835, 1 in 1851, 2 in 1859, 1 in 1863, and 3 in 1864. The average age at the time of death appears to have been 45 years.

Every apartment was visited, and found to be scrupulously clean, but in many a close and heavy smell was perceptible; the result undoubtedly of the difficulty of admitting light and a free current of fresh air. Many of these rooms felt cold, and as they are far removed from any artificial source of heat —any general system of heating being impracticable—the temperature must, at this season, fall very low during the night. The mortality is not high, but it is worthy of notice that a majority of the deaths is due to affections of the chest. The temperature is not ascertained by thermometer.

The bedding was, upon the whole, clean, but the pillows are so small as to afford no adequate support to the head. The body-clothes were sufficient, and the personal appearance of the patients generally satisfactory. The male

pauper patients are bathed once every fortnight in summer, and once in three weeks in winter; and the female patients once a week. Six patients may use the same water. The bathing accommodation is defective, but as there is an unlimited supply of water, more liberal arrangements are suggested. It has not been calculated what quantity of water is consumed by each inmate per day.

Provision has been made against fire, and exercise and occupation have been afforded in practising the use of the engine. The industrial class at present amounts to 42 men and 58 women, who are engaged as follows :—

In gardening,	16 Men.	0 Women.
In weaving,	6 „	5 „
In wright's shop,	2 „	0 „
In tailor's shop,	1 „	0 „
In household work,	16 „	3 „
As clerk,	1 „	0 „
In sewing,	0 „	24 „
In knitting,	0 „	8 „
In winding,	0 „	3 „
In laundry,	0 „	15 „

While 24 males and 11 females are stated to take exercise on parole in the general grounds, 79 individuals are still confined to the airing-courts. A register, extending over a part of 1864, shows that 228 walking excursions beyond the walls had been participated in, less or more, by 65 females, and that 321 similar excursions had been made by groups of males, amounting to 73 individuals.

The walls have been papered, pictures have been hung, and the floors have been covered with matting in certain galleries; and it is proposed that these improvements should be still farther carried out.

Dinner was served twice in the presence of the Reporter. The meal was good and substantial, although on one occasion the animal food for the pauper patients was cold; but it was not placed upon the table in that orderly and attractive manner which is desirable, and which, with the aid of properly trained domestics, is practicable.

This house and its management are open to the same strictures and commendations that have been employed upon former occasions. There is evidently much comfort and kindness secured to the inmates; perhaps, in some instances, with too much homeliness, and with less of that system and arrangement which are valuable parts of discipline. Many of the efforts made by the officers, in themselves judicious and praiseworthy, are frustrated by the vicious and antiquated structure of the building, and by usages which have been suggested by that structure, and which have grown up as part of a system. It is to be feared that this faulty construction cannot be remedied, even by a large outlay; and the Reporter refrains from making any suggestions on the subject, especially as public works are about to be erected in the immediate vicinity, which will render even the site so objectionable as to make it a matter for serious consideration whether such organic alterations as would be necessary should be attempted. The books and orders were examined. Seclusion has been resorted to upon 72 occasions, but invariably as a part of medical treatment. An accident book is kept.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM, *9th August* 1865.

At the visit of 14th March, the population of the Asylum was 97 males and 95 females. At this date it is 69 males and 77 females. The falling off in the numbers is the result, principally, of the opening of the lunatic wards of Dundee Poorhouse.

The following are the changes among the patients since the visit referred to :—

	Private.		Pauper.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	1	4	5	14	24
Discharges,	3	2	30	27	62
Deaths,	1	1	1	5	8

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Of the patients admitted, 2 were transferred from other asylums, and the rest were received from private dwellings. The bodily condition on admission is registered as good in 11 cases, as frail in 10, as weak in 3, as delicate in 1, and as pretty good in 1. The mental affection is stated to have been dementia in 9, as melancholia in 6, as mania in 2, as monomania in 4, and as acute mania, puerperal mania, and general paralysis, in 1 case each. Three of the cases were readmissions,—a large proportion of the patients were already hopelessly insane, and the state of filth and degradation in which many were received was most deplorable. Of the paupers, 13 were chargeable to Dundee, 6 to Liff and Benvie, 1 to Murroes, and 1 to Glammis.

Of the patients discharged, 3 had recovered, 1 was taken home not recovered, 1 was placed in the Manse of Eassie, and 58 were transferred—48 to the lunatic wards of Dundee Poorhouse, 7 to those of Liff and Benvie Poorhouse, 2 to Murray's Royal Asylum, and 1 to Campie Lane Asylum. One patient has been discharged on probation.

The causes of death in the fatal cases are registered as exhaustion in 2 cases, as paralysis in 2, and as phthisis, cancer, disease of heart, and general paralysis, in one case each. The mortality has been principally among patients recently admitted, 6 having been received in 1865. The others were admitted, 1 in 1838, and 1 in 1852. These facts speak favourably for the hygienic treatment of the patients.

The general condition of the asylum was found, in many respects, satisfactory. It was scrupulously clean, and free from offensive smells. The bedding was throughout in good condition, and the use of hair mattresses is being gradually extended. To render the bedsteads more suitable for the improved bedding, the concave bottoms of many of them are being made flat.

No structural alterations have been made since the previous visit, and it appears still to be uncertain whether any attempt will be made to modernize the present house, or whether a new asylum will be erected in a more suitable locality. The main disadvantage under which the existing house labours, is the want of an adequate extent of land for the occupation and exercise of the patients. The attempts to meet this want by walks beyond the bounds of the asylum are praiseworthy, and good so far as they go; but it is impossible that, in the immediate neighbourhood of a populous town, they can ever be carried so far as, with due regard to the interests of the patients, to render the position of the establishment satisfactory. It may, therefore, be very safely assumed, that the provision of a new asylum is merely a question of time, and this fact should be carefully borne in mind in any project for improving the present house. The removal of so many patients to the lunatic wards of the poorhouses may for a time appear to render the future position of the asylum doubtful, but as these wards are now full, the worst may be said to be known, and it remains to be seen, whether, unfortunately, there is not a mass of lunacy existing in the district, ready to fill the vacancies which have been made. The admission of so many chronic cases, already adverted to, certainly points in this direction.

It appears, from the registers, that about 30 males and 50 females are industrially employed. Of these, only 8 males are at present employed on the land. This restricted number is owing partly to the small extent of land possessed by the asylum, and partly to the cultivation being chiefly horticultural, and of too fine a character to furnish employment for many of the patients, who might nevertheless do much good work in trenching, wheeling, and similar laborious occupations, such as would be furnished by an extensive possession.

Both the male and female patients were found substantially and comfortably clothed, and generally clean and orderly in person and dress. The males were entirely free from excitement, but on the female side there was some noisy demonstrations, caused, it would seem, by the inspection. No one was found in seclusion, and the entries of this character in the register are 24 since last visit, referring to 9 patients. The sanitary state of the establishment is at present good. The patients found in bed were 3 males and 2 females, but only one of each sex from sickness. The mental condition of the inmates may be inferred from the fact, that about 14 males and 18

females are deemed curable, and that 5 males and 8 females are under special medical treatment on account of their mental affections. It further appears from the Register that 4 males and 6 females are epileptic, and that about 35 males and 50 females attend chapel. Appendix E. Commissioners' Entries.

Attention is still attracted by the large number of patients habitually confined to the airing-courts, but in the absence of Dr. Rorie, it was found impossible to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, the extent to which they share in exercise in the general grounds, and beyond the asylum bounds. The proximity of the Baxter Park affords valuable and frequent opportunities for recreation, which are taken advantage of for selected patients. Public and District Asylums.

The Registers were found carefully kept. No accident is recorded. Two male and two female attendants have left voluntarily since last inspection, but no one has been discharged. Dundee Asylum.

In Dr. Rorie's absence, which will be only for two or three days, the house will be visited by Dr. Nimmo.

Edinburgh Royal Asylum.

A statutory visit was paid upon 30th and 31st May and 1st June 1865. Progressive improvement was observable throughout, but there are several departments and arrangements in which change appears desirable, and would be calculated, without involving much outlay, to increase the comfort of the inmates and promote the efficient working of the establishment. Although considerable confusion and untidiness existed at certain points, the house may be pronounced scrupulously clean, so far as washing and scrubbing, open windows and fires, could make it so ; yet heavy and offensive exhalations were detectable, especially in the lower parts of the East House, and in the seclusion rooms of the separate buildings. It is probable that this state of things depends, in great measure, upon the vicious construction of these parts ; but as it affects the health of the most degraded and least viable portion of the community, an effort should be made to correct it. Edinburgh Asylum.

The Reporter was assured that the supply of water is ample ; and he assured himself that, although the clothing was, in some cases, neglected and untidy, especially among the males, the personal cleanliness of the patients was well attended to. As a means, however, of promoting this, and the health and comfort of all whose condition permits, a more liberal system of bathing might be pursued. It would appear that, generally speaking, each inmate is bathed once a week ; those of dirty habits much more frequently ; but where 14 use the same water, the process can neither be pleasant nor profitable.

The laundry is an ample structure, well adapted for the purposes in view. Twenty-four patients were found there busily engaged, but there prevailed so much disorder and untidiness, as to defeat some of these purposes. This may proceed from the attendants engaging, personally, in the work going forward, and having their attention distracted from supervision and discipline. In some establishments, where a different course is pursued, the laundry becomes a school for order and cleanliness.

Only five persons were noticed in canvas dresses. These might be rendered less penal in aspect, while affording the same check to destructive tendencies. The inmates of the rooms for refractory patients, in which it is worthy of remark there are no fire-guards, were, upon the whole, tranquil ; but the provision for the exercise of a portion of the class seems inadequate. Their presence in the ill-kept airing yard adjoining the laundry cannot be conducive to their own benefit, nor to that of the industrial class with whom they must, less or more, be brought into contact.

Dinner was served in the presence of the Reporter, upon one day to 79 females in the workroom ; upon another to 53 males in No. 3 gallery ; and upon a third to 31 in No. 1 gallery, where many of the most demented and degraded class are assembled together. The meals were excellent in quality and abundant, and more neatly placed before the patients than formerly ; but in this respect, and in the equipage, there is still room for improvement. The numbers dining together, and their quiet deportment, fully demonstrate, what has been found elsewhere, the practicability and advantage of a general refectory. The increased comfort and attractiveness of the meal, and the

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economy of time and labour in serving it, as well as the facilities for observation and supervision, all point in the same direction. The existence of an apartment of large dimensions and of easy access, and which is rarely used, in the house, leads and justifies the Reporter in strongly recommending that it should be appropriated to this use.

Public and District Asylums.

The numbers now resident are—

East House.		West House.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
33	27	283	296	659

Edinburgh Asylum.

showing an increase of 12 since the statutory visit, 16th December 1864. All of these were seen; with the exception of five discharged on probation, and four absent on pass. This weekly privilege is enjoyed by 19 males. The health of the community may be regarded as satisfactory; for although 19 persons were found in bed, they were not all confined by sickness: the mortality has been slight, and the aspect of the majority affords evidence of sufficient nourishment and frequent exercise in the open air and occupation. The extent of the latter may be estimated by the following list:—

	Males.		Females.
Assisting Attendants,	41	Assisting Attendants,	29
„ Gardener,	41	Darning,	14
„ Storekeeper,	8	Embroidery,	5
Blacksmiths,	2	Knitting,	25
Carpenters,	7	Sewing,	73
Clerks,	5	Laundry,	28
Glazier and Plasterer,	1	Assisting in Kitchen,	13
Mason,	1		
Painters,	2		
Printers,	4		
Shoemakers,	8		
Stokers,	7		
Tailors,	8		
Upholsterer,	1		
Total,	136		187

Nearly the same numbers participate in the weekly ball, and other recreations, which have consisted of cricket, bowls, croquet, excursions, concerts, and lectures. One hundred and sixty-four patients have access to the general grounds under supervision, 35 on parole, and 13 go unattended beyond the precincts. These numbers refer to the West House, as, from the defective state of the Register, it could not be ascertained how many of the boarders take advantage of this privilege.

The changes which have taken place in the population since last entry are as follows:—

1. Ninety-seven admissions; of which 59 were paupers, and all, except 9, were chargeable to the district of which it is desirable this establishment should speedily be recognised as the asylum. The mental diseases under which the entrants laboured are classified as acute mania in 10, senile mania in 3, puerperal mania in 1, mania with delusions in 1, chronic mania in 2, mania a potu in 2, mania in 20, melancholia in 19, dementia in 15, monomania in 4, monomania of suspicion in 1, delusional insanity in 2, dipsomania in 3, general paralysis in 7, and imbecility in 5. It is much to be wished that a simpler and more perspicuous nomenclature could be adopted. The physical health is described as weak in 25 individuals, very weak in 4, average in 11, indifferent in 6, good in 48. One was, when admitted, moribund, 2 laboured under phthisis, 1 under bronchitis and bedsores, and 3 under scabies.

2. Eighty-seven discharges: 60 being of pauper lunatics. Forty-six are recorded as recovered, 21 as relieved, 16 as not improved, and 2 as incurable. Of those unrecovered, 7 were transferred to district, 4 to private asylums, and 5 to the lunatic wards of poorhouses.

3. Twenty-six deaths: 7 of these are attributed to general paralysis, 3 to

phthisis, 3 to gradual decay, 2 to senile decay, 3 to exhaustion, 2 to exhaustion from specific diseases, 1 to spasmodic asthma, 1 to cerebral congestion, 1 to bilious fever, 1 to cancer of the stomach, 1 followed extensive self-inflicted burns in the asylum, and 1 is supposed to have resulted from falling over a cliff while attempting to escape. The duration of the fatal illness was three years in one case, two years in two, one year in one, eight months in one, six months in four, four months in one, three months in five, two months in one, a few weeks in two, a few days in two, and a few minutes in one. In several instances no entry has been made. Of the deceased, 1 entered the asylum in 1856, 1 in 1848, 3 in 1861, 3 in 1862, 2 in 1863, 11 in 1864, and 5 during the current year. The average age at death was 51 years.

Night watching is still attended with beneficial effects. Among the minor benefits is the reduction of the number of wet and soiled beds—last night there were only five—and the correction of degraded habits. It is understood that an attempt has been made to introduce a higher and well educated class of servants into the establishment for boarders. The experiment is most praiseworthy, and although the results have, as yet, been discouraging, should be persevered in.

The suggestions contained in a former report as to the necessity for precautions, in the event of fire, have been acted upon, and are still under consideration.

The books, registers, orders, were examined. An informality was pointed out in the Medical Certificate, No. 1, for A. C. C. It appears that there has been no recourse to physical restraint, and that seclusion has been used 75 times, in 17 cases, for periods varying from one to twenty-four hours. In only four instances was the apartment darkened. The circumstances under which this means of repression or protection has been adopted, appear to have been violence, destructive tendencies, and especially epileptic mania. No 'accident' nor 'attendants' book' were produced; and that for visitors is irregularly kept. No entries for a long period have been made in the weekly register. This oversight has deprived the Commissioner of much important information, and may have occasioned errors in the statistical statements obtained from less authentic sources. The resumption of this record of the condition of the asylum is recommended.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, 28*th December* 1865.

The gross numbers resident amount to—

	M.	F.	Total.
In East House, ...	36	30	66
In West House, ...	299	314	613
	335	344	679

There is, accordingly, an increase of 20 patients under treatment since last statutory examination, 1st June 1865. It is understood that the pressure for the admission of cases from various parts of the country has been considerable of late, and still continues. In consequence of the increase in the numbers of the community, and of its being proportionally greater in the division for females, 25 have been placed in dormitories situate in that for males. Crowding of the bedsteads was observed at several points; and even the patients appeared to be too numerous in certain galleries, especially so in the seclusion corridors for females, and decidedly so in the infirmary public room for males. In connexion with this subject, it may be remarked that in the refractory wards the very unsafe practice still remains of placing two or three individuals in the same apartment. In the department for males, four occupy a dormitory, but are superintended by an attendant, four sleep alone, and in four rooms three patients are associated; in that for females again, eighteen occupy one, and fifteen another large dormitory, but five are placed in each of four rooms, and four in each of fifteen rooms. This arrangement arose rather from the structure of the house than from excess in the number of patients; but it will obviously be encouraged and perpetuated by the crowding of the other parts of the establishment. It is expected that relief

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will be obtained in this respect by the early removal of the paupers belonging to the county of Fife ; but, under any circumstances, an effort should be made to provide separate apartments for dangerous, or doubtful, or suspected patients.

The additions to the community have consisted in the admission of 168 patients. One hundred of these were paupers—chargeable, 31 to St. Cuthbert's, 23 to the City of Edinburgh, 7 to South Leith, 1 to Corstorphine, 1 to Stow, 1 to Peebles, 1 to Penicuik, 1 to Torphichen, 1 to Temple, parishes within the statutory district ; and 5 to Bo'ness, 1 to Linlithgow, 1 to Bathgate, 2 to Greenock, 3 to Largo, 6 to Barony, and 1 to Avondale, Covington, Cardross, Lanark, Dalziel, Beith, Carnock, Wemyss, Kirkaldy, Tranent, Port Glasgow, Melrose, Thurso, and Lesmahagow, parishes beyond the said district.

The physical health of the entrants is pronounced as good in 57, average in 43, indifferent in 3, weak in 57, very feeble in 1, as disturbed by hemiphlegia in 1, and by general paralysis in 1.

The mental disease is distinguished as mania in 69, as melancholia in 28, as dementia in 28, as general paralysis in 7, as mania of suspicion in 7, as alcoholismus in 6, monomania in 6, epileptic insanity in 9, delusional insanity in 5, imbecility in 1, and in several no diagnosis is given.

The population has been diminished by 93 discharges, 51 of the cases being paupers ; 55 left as recovered, 24 as relieved, 12 as unimproved, 1 as incurable ; and by 31 deaths. General paralysis is given as the cause in 5, phthisis in 6, exhaustion in 4, diarrhœa in 2, heart disease in 2, heart and kidney disease in 1, and carbuncle, fatty degeneration of heart, pleurisy, gradual decay, ileus, British cholera, paralysis, pneumonia, apoplexy, valvular disease of heart, gangrene of lungs, in 1 each. The average age at death was 47 years ; and of the deceased, 17 had been admitted during the current year, 6 in 1864, 2 in 1863, 1 in 1862, 1 in 1860, 1 in 1859, 1 in 1857, 1 in 1845, and 1 in 1842. Two of the deaths were sudden, and in several cases the illness was of short duration. In the substitute for an accident register, which consists in a weekly entry of whatever casualty, etc., may have occurred, it appears that 1 patient was scalded, in 1 the humerus was dislocated, and in 2 the legur was fractured. This record is understood to be sanctioned by the Board of Lunacy ; but it does not meet either in scope or in minuteness of detail, what was originally proposed, and presents no evidence to the Visiting Commissioner as to the physical condition of the patient previous to, or at the time of admission.

Twenty-three persons were seen in bed ; but many of these did not labour under any ailment, and several were encouraged to remain recumbent for the economization of strength, etc. The aspect of a vast majority of the inmates indicated robust health. The house was generally well ventilated. The only exception to this was in the vicinity of the water-closets in the galleries for males in the West House, where the smell was most offensive, and in the dayroom for female dements. In the former case a remedy could be found. The dormitories for wet and dirty patients were excellently kept, and had a perfectly pure atmosphere. Except at the inner terminations of the galleries and other points formerly commented upon, there is sufficient light ; but in all the dormitories for females, in the first female back parlour, etc., additional gas-burners are required. The bedding was ample and in good condition ; and the body-clothes, if those of certain classes of males be excepted, were satisfactory. There is, however, a roughness, untidiness, and, in some instances, a negligence observable in the dress of the male dements, which is as much due to the inexperience or inexpertness of attendants, as to the habits of the patients themselves. Meals were seen served and tasted in a number of galleries on three successive days. The diet is excellent and ample, and acknowledged to be so by the inmates. The food is placed upon the table in a better fashion ; but in this improvement is still desirable. In the working saloon 88 females dined together at one table in the presence of the Reporter, and deported themselves most creditably. The service and supervision would be greatly facilitated by using several tables instead of one long one, placed across the room. But the arrangement is so successful and so calculated to do away with what is objectionable in other wards, as to suggest

a similar provision for the men. In the event of such an experiment being tried, the amusement hall could be used, at least for dinner.

The supply of milk has been diminished to the extent of 30 gallons per week, but, as yet, no substitute has been adopted; the other articles of the ordinary diet being increased.

There was a very marked absence of excitement throughout the community. Even in the refractory wards, quiet and comparative order prevailed. No. 5B of the females contains 20 patients, many of whom are now employed as washerwomen and in scrubbing floors. No. 5A of the same section contains likewise 20 patients, *all* of whom are engaged in sewing from 10 to 1, and all take exercise in the grounds in the afternoon. It may legitimately be held that the occupation and increased tranquillity stand in the relation of cause and effect.

It will be seen from the following table that a somewhat greater number of individuals belonging to the general population are now industrially employed than when the topic was last embraced.

Of 134 men and 236 women—

Men.	Women.
35 Domestic Servants.	32 Clean Wards.
48 Gardeners.	72 Sew.
3 Painters.	32 Wash, etc.
5 Stockers.	22 Knit.
2 Upholsterers.	6 Embroider.
7 Shoemakers.	12 Darn.
7 Tailors.	
2 Clerks.	
3 Printers.	
1 Glazier.	
2 Blacksmiths.	
6 Joiners.	
2 Plumbers.	
4 Coopers.	

The approach to the laundry and the surrounding green, as well as the airing-yard for the refractory males, are not in good order; and it is worthy of consideration whether many of the dements, or even of the excited, might not be employed in removing these blemishes, as successfully as the inmates of the division for females in domestic work. What may be called compulsory and systematic exercise has recently been prescribed for members of this class in the shape of military drill; and the experiment should be prosecuted. Forty-six men and 113 women take exercise under supervision within the grounds, 4 men and 4 women beyond the walls, while 46 men are on parole within, and 6 beyond. Notwithstanding, the large number of 110 men and 17 women appear occasionally to be confined to the airing-courts.

Lectures, literary reunions, classes for instruction, and weekly dances still constitute the principal evening occupations during winter. The library has been largely increased.

The changes in the staff of attendants are enumerated as follows:—1 has been discharged as unsuitable, 1 for drunkenness, 1 for rough treatment of a patient, 1 for negligence, involving the escape of a patient, 2 for insubordination or impertinence, 3 have obtained other situations, and 4 have resigned their situations. It is stated that one of the latter has retired with a salary. The minimum wage of the male attendants is £24, and of female attendants £9 per annum.

The register of restraint and seclusion shows that the polka has been applied on 82 occasions, and in 2 cases; and that seclusion has been used 54 times, and in 9 cases. Only two special dresses were noticed, and the other restrictive provisions are very few in number.

The books, registers, orders, were examined. An informality existed in the order for the admission of A. G., but has been corrected. Those for Mrs. N. and D. F. have not, as yet, received the signature of the Sheriff.

The impressions received during this inspection of the general movement of the establishment were very satisfactory.

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Public and District Asylums.

Elgin Asylum.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, 25*th March* 1865.

The alterations and improvements in progress in this Establishment have advanced so far that more than one-half is now occupied; and by using the bath-room as a dormitory, and the public hall as a workroom and refectory for females, all the inmates now sleep and take their meals in the asylum proper. So far as a judgment can be formed from existing circumstances, and from the working of the community during such organic changes, and in the presence of bodies of workmen, the advantages of the alterations will be very great; but a considerable length of time must still elapse before the completion of these, and before the confusion and disturbance at present prevailing may be expected to disappear. Notwithstanding the difficulties created by the existing state of transition, the House was found clean and comfortable, and presenting a cheerful appearance; the patients were neatly dressed, with one exception quiet and contented, and partook of dinner in the presence of the Reporter in a decorous manner. The meal consisted of broth, fresh fish, potatoes and bread, and was, upon the whole, creditably served. All the females dined in association, but, in consequence of the present use of the common hall, the males take their food in their respective day-rooms. The personal aspect of all was clean, and afforded evidence of sufficient nourishment and exercise. They are bathed once a week, but ten individuals are described as using the same water. With this limited allowance no absolute want of water occurred during the past year, but great doubts exist as to whether the supply will ultimately be found to be sufficient. The main and only large cistern contains 1200 gallons of water; and, except that a fire plug exists within the grounds of Gray's Hospital, at a distance of forty yards from the nearest point, and sixty yards from the nearest inhabited part of the asylum, there does not appear to be any provision in the event of fire.

No new land has yet been acquired; but although farming operations have been greatly interrupted by the internal state of the Establishment, three additional acres have been placed under cultivation. Excellent crops were raised, and the same amount of activity and industry in field operations continue. Twenty-five out of 31 men are constantly employed; of 26 women 20 are employed as follows :—

In knitting,	3
In sewing,	4
In washing,	3
In kitchen work,	3
In household work,	5
In carrying food to workers,	2

Six take exercise in the garden, limited and unseemly though it be; and 1 male and 2 females go beyond the grounds on parole. Besides occasional excursions, daily bathing in the River Lossie by the men may be enumerated among the summer recreations of last year.

Only 1 person was found in bed suffering from illness; and the health of the inmates is reported as most satisfactory, and undisturbed by any of the epidemics prevailing in the adjoining town.

The present population consists of 31 males and 26 females, of whom 7 are considered curable. Among the chronic cases are 1 epileptic, 3 of degraded, and 3 of dirty habits.

Two admissions have taken place,—1 from the parish of Duffus, 1 from that of Elgin; 1 suffering under mania, 1 under dementia, since last statutory visit. Eight applications for the admission of pauper, and two for that of private patients, have been refused in consequence of the unfinished state of the house.

Two persons have been discharged on probation. They were uncured, and may be regarded as pauper lunatics resident in private dwellings.

There have been 3 deaths; 1 from cancer, 1 from exhaustion, and 1 from disease of the heart, at the ages of 45, 55, and 41 respectively. No *post mortem* examination was made. The patients were admitted 1 in 1847, 1 in

1862, and 1 in 1863. The books and orders were examined. In one of the latter, the patient F. is designated G. in the petition and statement, and D. in the medical certificate and sanction for transfer.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, 28*th July* 1865.

The alterations in this asylum are now finished, and the result is very satisfactory. The day-room, dormitories, and corridors are cheerful, well lighted, and well ventilated, and the general arrangements have a comfortable and domestic character. The lavatories and water-closets are conveniently placed and appropriately fitted up, and the kitchen, washing-house, laundry, store-rooms, etc., seem well adapted for their respective purposes.

The bedsteads, bedding, and furniture, have been judiciously selected, and with a view to constitute a home as well as an hospital.

The accommodation is calculated for 35 of each sex, besides 2 patients who are placed in the lodge. The present numbers are 30 males and 33 females. There is no one absent on probation. The following are the changes which have taken place since the visit of 25th March :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, . . .	3	10	13
Discharges, . . .	2	2	4
Deaths, ...	1	1	2

Of the patients discharged, 3 had recovered. Of the deaths, 1 was due to bronchitis, at the age of 70 ; and 1 to phthisis, at the age of 66.

The general management of this Asylum must again be noticed with commendation. Great care appears to be taken to avoid falling into mere routine, and general rules applicable to the whole of the patients without discrimination of individual character are carefully avoided.

Great attention continues to be given to industrial occupation and to out-door recreation. For some time past the whole of the male patients have gone daily to the farm, those who are not able to walk being sent in the cart. To the non-workers the change is beneficial and agreeable, but only 2 or 3 belong to this category, the rest showing a zeal and capacity for work which are quite exceptional under their circumstances. Several of the females likewise engage in out-door work, but there is rather a want of fitting employment for them of this kind, which, however, will be remedied by the acquisition of some additional land in the neighbourhood of the Asylum.

During the summer occasional picnics have been made to interesting places in the neighbourhood, and parties of the male patients bathe regularly in the Lossie. One patient was allowed to work at his trade for five weeks for his own advantage before being discharged, and another was sent to look for an engagement at Elgin market before her dismissal. This she obtained and still retains.

Both the males and the females were comfortably clothed, and were clean in person and dress. The bedding on both sides was in excellent condition, and a large proportion of the beds are now supplied with hair mattresses, straw palliasses, and feather pillows. The last, however, scarcely afford sufficient support to the head.

On the male side no patient was in bed, but of the females, 2 were in their rooms from slight ailments with some excitement. The register of seclusion contains only one entry, since last visit, of resort to this mode of repression, for eight hours, on account of obscene talk.

The physical aspect of both sexes was indicative of an adequate diet. The general dining-hall has not yet been used at meals, and, indeed, during the summer it will only be on Saturdays and Sundays that all the patients will dine together, as the males on other days are absent at the farm. The new airing-courts are pleasantly laid out, and are supplied with drinking fountains. Water is likewise always within reach of the patients in the day-rooms and dormitories, but the supply for the baths, lavatories, and water-closets is insufficient, and prompt and energetic measures should be taken to remedy this defect.

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Elgin Asylum.

The staff of attendants comprises 3 males and 3 females, who are favourably spoken of; but a difficulty will be experienced in retaining the services of good attendants without somewhat greater remuneration than is at present accorded. This difficulty, it is thought, would be got over were permission granted to raise the wages of the males, in exceptional cases, to £25, and those of the females to £12. The present limits appear to be £23 and £9.

The various registers were examined, and, on the whole, found carefully kept. One accident, involving fracture of left arm and right clavicle, by falling from an unfinished window, while attempting to escape, is recorded. The following are the numbers:—

	M.	F.
Considered curable,	3	6
Occupied industrially,	28	22
Attending prayers,	26	30
Joining games and picnics, etc.,	23	20
Of wet or dirty habits,	3	1

Glasgow Asylum.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, 25*th May* 1865.

At the visit of December 30, the numbers were 263 males and 239 females; they now amonnt to 272 males and 247 females. The changes in the interval are as follows:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	16	23	48	28	115
Discharges,	17	13	26	25	81
Deaths,	4	3	7	3	17

The admissions include 30 readmissions, and 1 voluntary patient, under the statutory form, who has since left. Of the pauper patients admitted, 36 were chargeable to the City of Glasgow parish, 16 to Govan parish, 1 to Barony parish, and the remainder to various parishes in the landward district of Lanarkshire, and in the adjacent counties. The accommodation of the Asylum is now, however, being reserved for the patients of the Lanarkshire district, in conformity with an agreement which has been approved of by the General Board of Lunacy, and which is regarded by the Asylum authorities as in operation. Of the total number of patients admitted, 81 appear to have been resident in Glasgow; 43 were in reduced condition, and that of the rest is recorded as good, spare, or ordinary. The form of mental malady was mania in 49 cases, monomania in 36, melancholia in 14, dementia in 13, and nymphomania in 1.

Of the patients discharged, 52 had recovered, 13 were transferred to other establishments, principally to make room for patients of the district, and 16 were taken home. Of the last, 8 were paupers. Of the recoveries, 1 was admitted in 1860, 1 in 1862, 3 in 1863, 30 in 1864, and 17 in 1865.

The cause of death is ascribed in 9 cases to organic disease of the brain, in 4 to exhaustion, and in 1 each to disease of heart, epilepsy, pleuro-pneumonia, and general paralysis. Of these cases, 1 was admitted in 1846, 1 in 1856, 1 in 1861, 2 in 1862, 3 in 1863, 4 in 1864, and 5 in 1865.

No marked change has taken place in the condition of the Asylum since last reported on, and it continnes to be distinguished for the great attention paid to cleanliness and ventilation, and for a supervision of a most careful and constant kind. The patients were all comfortably clothed, and clean in person and dress, and the bedding throughout both houses was in excellent order. Only one stretcher is in use, for a patient who cannot with propriety be raised by the night attendant; and it is worthy of note, that although 29 males and 35 females are registered as of wet or dirty habits, night supervision is so effectual that only two or three wet beds occur in each department. The replacement of the straw mattresses by those of hair is being gradually carried out.

The chief evils under which the Asylum labours are dependent on want of space. The patients are too concentrated, and the want of proper workrooms, amusement and dining halls, chapel, etc., by preventing their dispersion, leads

to the use of seclusion in a much greater degree than would be otherwise necessary. Since last visit, 321 entries of this kind occur in the register; many of them, relating to the same patient, are made on successive days, indicating unbroken seclusion for periods occasionally extending to nearly a fortnight. Strong dresses are at present worn by 2 males and 4 females, and locked boots by 5 males and 6 females. Canvas gloves are occasionally in use to prevent denudation, or the destruction of clothing; and quilted bed-coverings are at present required for 2 males and 2 females.

The patients industrially employed are from 120 to 130 men, and from 160 to 170 women. The sources of industrial occupation are, however, capable of considerable extension, and, with proper conveniences, net-making, mat-making, basket-making, etc., might be introduced. Only 3 men are engaged as shoemakers, 2 as smiths, and 1 as joiner. There is at present no one in the tailor's shop. Garden work, household work, and picking cotton are the main occupations of the rest. The washing-house and laundry employ about 20 of the women; and a large number are engaged in sewing and picking cotton. Fancy work on the part of the ladies, and a considerable number of the patients in the East House, might probably be encouraged by providing the means of disposing of it to visitors and others. The meals in the West House are very comfortably and neatly served. In the East House most of the females are supplied with earthenware dishes, and with knives and forks of metal or bone. The use of bone might, however, be greatly restricted. Among the men there is room for more neatness and order, but the tables at this visit were more than usually crowded, from one of the day-rooms being in the hands of the painters. The food was of excellent quality and well cooked.

The sanitary condition of the patients has recently been very good. The mortality has been chiefly from causes beyond the reach of medicine, and has been extremely low among those patients who have been long resident in the Asylum. The patients in bed from disease or debility were 16 males and 20 females, and the numbers under special observation during the night are 48 males and 39 females.

Considerable attention continues to be paid to amusement and recreation, but there is room for material extension in this direction; and it is again suggested that social meetings of both sexes, under the superintendence of the matron, might very properly be tried in the West House. Walks beyond the Asylum bounds are regularly taken.

The numbers attending prayers are registered at 107 males and 163 females. The want of a chapel, or of a proper hall which could be used as such, keeps these numbers much below what they would otherwise attain.

In several of the wards more comfortable furniture, and more objects of decoration have been introduced with excellent results, but in both houses there are still many places in which the general aspect of the accommodation would be greatly improved by valances to the windows, blinds, the addition of small articles of domestic furniture, etc.

The register of accidents contains 19 entries since last inspection. Of these, 9 were in consequence of falls during epileptic seizures, and the rest from falls, blows, and collisions. No accident was followed by serious results, but one patient was admitted with his ear nearly cut off. The injury was self-inflicted, and was said by the patient to have been committed in Govan Poorhouse lunatic wards with a knife picked up when out walking.

The register of attendants does not appear to be yet instituted.

The various other registers are fully and carefully kept.

Only 1 patient is absent on probation.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, GARTNAVEL,
8th and 9th December 1865.

The number of patients resident in the Asylum this day (9th) amount to 270 males and 246 females. Three appear to be voluntary inmates. The mental condition and the prospect of amendment from treatment of these may be gathered from the following details:—95 are recent or acute cases, 122 are regarded as curable, 65 are under medical treatment for mental affections,

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23 for bodily complications, 34 are affected with epilepsy, 25 with paralysis, 33 manifest suicidal, 87 destructive or dangerous, and 118 dirty or degraded tendencies. Thirty-two were found in bed; but a large proportion of these persons, 27, were under treatment, or recovering from the effects of epilepsy, in the infirmaries. These wards are used during the day as receptacles for individuals of quiet demeanour, but entertaining suicidal or other evil propensities, as from the form of the apartments and the number of attendants constantly present, they can be more effectually supervised and guided there than elsewhere.

Since 22d May 1865, 113 persons have been admitted, of whom 58 were paupers. Of these, 22 belonged to the parish of the City of Glasgow, 13 to that of Govan, 5 to that of Old Monkland, 3 to Bonhill, 2 to Rothesay, 2 to Greenock, and 1 to each of the following parishes—Kirkintilloch, Campsie, Loudoun, Shotts, Dumbarton, Walston, Dalry, and Denny. Of the entrants, 50 are classed as maniacs, 34 as monomaniacs, 15 as melancholics, and 13 as dements. The discharges amount to 94, 50 being from the pauper class. Fifty-one are recorded as recovered, and 43 as relieved. Of the latter, 16 were transferred to other asylums.

Twenty-two deaths have occurred. Three are attributed to phthisis, 3 to apoplexy, 3 to epilepsy, 2 to pleuro-pneumonia, 3 to general paralysis, and 1 to each of the following causes: inflammation of the throat, caries of the ribs, valvular disease of heart, rupture of aorta from aneurism, disease of liver and bowels, malignant disease of uterus and ovaries, apnœa (choking by a bone), and injuries received, previous to admission, by leaping from a window. Seven of the deceased were admitted in 1865, 5 in 1864, 1 in 1863, 1 in 1861, 2 in 1860, 1 in 1857, 1 in 1855, 1 in 1854, 1 in 1852, and 2 in 1847. The average age at death was forty-two years. Thirteen were paupers.

The health of the community appears to have been most satisfactory, and the aspect of a large majority indicates a substantial diet and judicious management. Many of the diseases under which individuals succumbed, were of such a nature as to set medical treatment at defiance; and the accident book demonstrates that both previous and subsequent to admission, circumstances occur which greatly modify and limit the results of curative or conservative measures. It appears that, when received, 6 patients bore wounds, 7 abrasions in various parts of the body; that 2 suffered from fracture, 1 from a cut in the throat; that discolorations were observed in 4, cicatrices of scars on 5; that in 1, the tongue, and another, the skull, and in 3, the bones of the arm were injured; that 2 laboured under skin disease, 1 under bedsores, 1 under boils, and that 1 was moribund.

The same register shows that subsequent to admission, 2 individuals sustained fractures, 6 wounds, 3 abrasions, 14 contusions, 1 a scald, 1 a sprain, and that 1 was choked while food was being administered.

The amount of liberty and confidence extended to the inmates may be inferred from the statistics now given.

One hundred and sixteen men and 166 women appear from the register to be industrially employed, and somewhat in the following manner:—

	Males.		Females.
In Gardening,	10	In Laundry,	18
In Labour,	24	In Ward-work,	40
In Indoor work,	28	In Cleaning,	20
In Shoemaking,	2	In Needlework,	46
In Carpentering,	2	In Kitchen,	4
In Hair-teasing,	34	As Upholstress,	1
As Mason,	1		
As Painters,	2		
As Clerk,	1		
As Assistants to Engineer and Smith,	12		

One hundred males and 43 females are, in addition to the above, described as engaged in amusing and other pursuits. Eighty males and 7 females are

confined to the airing-yards, 2 individuals go beyond the grounds, and 15 men and 1 woman take exercise on parole within these. Four excursions, in each of which about 30 patients joined, were made during summer to Strathblane; and cricket was exceedingly popular, attracting about 30 every evening on the slope in front of the asylum. About 24 individuals voluntarily confine themselves to the house, 8 remain in bed, 3 require to wear gloves, 4 strong dresses, 11 locked boots, and quilted blankets are provided for 6.

Upon 402 occasions, and in 64 cases, seclusion has been resorted to, for periods varying from two to four hours.

All parts of the establishment were found clean, comfortable, and well ventilated. The accommodation in No. 4 gallery for males is of as liberal a description as could be desired for paupers. In many of the dormitories, however, the beds appeared to be crowded and to approach too closely, although the amount of air available is, in every instance, larger than what is expected. A very decided improvement has been effected in converting a large dormitory, adjoining the small room formerly used, into a day-room for the refractory. Although this class has been raised to 60 in number by assembling the excitable from other parts of the house, the attendants declare, after an experience of two months' duration, that there is a marked diminution of violence and strife since the change took place. Another beneficial alteration has been carried out by throwing the two laundries into one, and by modifying the drying closets in such a manner as to secure different degrees of temperature as the texture of the article exposed, or the weather, may render desirable. Besides considerable additions to comfort and ornamentation at various points, the interests of the sick have been attended to by providing tables for books, separate dinner trays, bed-chairs, and screens in the infirmary.

The deportment of the inmates was, with scarcely an exception, quiet and orderly. Five demanded private interviews, but 4 of these do so during every official inspection, and afford ample grounds for the course which has been pursued towards them. Dinner was seen served in various parts of the house. That for the male boarders still merits the commendations formerly bestowed, and many of the smaller parties enjoy comfortable meals; but that for the male paupers, although sufficient in quantity, was not served in a neat and orderly manner, nor with those appliances and arrangements which are safe and conducive to comfort and cleanliness. The want of a common dining-hall is an obvious defect in the Institution. Another and even more important defect falls to be pointed out. It appears that there are not more than five baths in use for the males in the East House, and that these are situate in different wards; that every inmate is bathed once a fortnight, but that sometimes the same water is used for 9, sometimes for 5, according to the habits of the individuals. It is concluded that a similar arrangement exists in the department for females. It is strongly recommended, on the ground of health as well as of cleanliness, that, leaving the existing baths where they are for the use of the infirm, etc., a general bath-room should be provided, upon a scale commensurate with the wants of the institution, and in keeping with modern views.

The books, orders, and registers were examined.

The impressions left by the recent inspection were highly favourable.

Inverness District Asylum, *24th and 26th March* 1865.

The present population amounts to 92 males and 93 females. Of these, 14 cases are regarded as acute and curable; 10 being under treatment for mental, 12 for bodily disease. The more intractable classes are enumerated as follows:—

	M.	F.
Congenitally affected,	4	5
Epileptic,	6	2
Paralytic,	1	0
Dirty (6 wet beds last night),	3	4
Raised by attendants,	6	6

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	M.	F.
Degraded,	6	3
Dangerous,	17	11
Confined to airing-courts,	0	0
„ bed,	4	1

Public and District Asylums.

Since 28th July 1864, the changes in the establishment have consisted in (1.) 60 admissions. Forty-three of the entrants are stated to have been in good health, 9 in moderately good health, 2 as weak, 1 as rather weak, and 3 as in indifferent health. The mental disease is described as mania in 16 of these cases, as chronic mania in 4, as homicidal mania in 1, as melancholia in 12, as dementia in 23, and as imbecility in 1.

Inverness Asylum.

(2.) Seven discharges; 6 of the patients had recovered, 1 was relieved. (3.) Eight deaths. The causes of death are recorded as having been fracture of humerus, and debility of old age, phthisis, tubercular peritonitis and pneumonia, paralysis and dysentery, exhaustion and bronchitis, peritonitis, apoplexy and paralysis, but no post mortem examination was made. The duration of the fatal illness was twelve hours in one case, three days in one, nine days in one, two weeks in one, three weeks in one, six weeks in one, and three months in two. All the deceased had been admitted in 1864. The average age at death was 46 years.

The house was found scrupulously clean, well ventilated, and suitably arranged, but the temperature was exceedingly low. Thermometers should be hung in every day-room and gallery, and the degree of heat regulated by a certain standard, and not by the feelings of the attendants or patients. Physical disease may not be generated directly by exposure to cold, but that it acts detrimentally upon those of low and exhausted organization, and diminishes the chance of amelioration in the insane, has been demonstrated. All the inmates wear flannels, but two and a half pair of blankets to each bed is barely sufficient for this climate and season, or for the class of inmates at present under treatment. The personal appearance of the inmates was satisfactory, and the dress, especially of the males, substantial and neat. They are bathed once every week. They are encouraged to attend to neatness and tidiness, but the hair should be more frequently cut, and a much more liberal supply of combs and brushes provided. Greater variety in the colour and form of the clothing, especially in the case of the females, without any change in the fabric, might be resorted to, in order to prevent that assimilation to a prison garb which rigid uniformity suggests. Dinner was taken in presence of the reporter; 163 patients sat down, and although strangers were present, partook of their meal with great decorum, and considering the habits of the class from which they are chiefly drawn, with an adaptation to good arrangements, which speaks favourably of the discipline to which they are subjected. The meal consisted of rice and milk, bread and cheese, and was comfortably served, although farther experience on the part of the servitors will lead to greater order in this respect. The dietary recommended by the Board of Lunacy is in use.

A pleasing feature in the classification of the inmates is the appropriation of a division on the female side for the aged, infirm, and helpless. The room appeared somewhat crowded. The same observation applies to the principal wards of the men, where the number of inmates, swelled during the visit by the presence of the labourers, was such as to lead to confusion, and less supervision than what is essential for quiet and order. It is worthy of consideration whether a sick ward or an infirmary might not be opened in this department, on the same principle as that for the females, to which a portion of what must prove at night, and during tempestuous weather, the redundant population of the public halls, might be transferred. An additional reason for such a measure is found in the vitiated atmosphere of one or two rooms, to which patients are confined who are labouring under chronic ailments.

The industrial class amounts to upwards of a 100, and are thus employed—

	M.		M.	F.
Joiners,	2	Tailor,	1	0
Shoemakers,	3	Household workers,	10	14
Doorkeeper,	1	Field workers,	30	0

	M.		F.
Clerk, . . .	1	Kitchen workers, . .	4
Schoolmaster, .	1	Laundry workers, . .	9
Stokers, . . .	2	Knitters, . . .	10
Upholsterer, . .	1	Sewers, ...	21

The labourers are busied in preparing the garden, making roads, and in reclaiming the land preparatory to cultivation, but less has been effected in the latter particular than was expected, as the labour of all available assistants has been hitherto absorbed in the construction of the waterpond on the top of the hill. This object became paramount to all others, as the supply of water was deficient during summer, when the consumpt was much less than at present, or than it can be in future. The quantity of water used at present per head per day, is supposed to be slightly above 40 gallons. The provision in the event of fire consists of hose which can be readily attached to four fire plugs, near the receding wing of each extremity of the building, through which water is propelled by gravitation to the second storey; but whether the command of water required in such an emergency be adequate, and whether all parts of the house can at present be effectually reached, and other means dispensed with, should meet immediate attention. Parties, amounting in all to 56 persons, who cannot or will not take advantage of any of the means of occupation available, take exercise under supervision in and beyond the grounds; and 6 have the same privilege upon parole. Several attempts to elope have been made, but considering the numbers comparatively at freedom, and the absence of all but moral means of coercion, these have been few in number. The recreations comprehend readings, lectures, concerts, dramatic representations; singing, and other classes, a social reunion of some kind taking place weekly. In these about 100 patients participate.

The house now contains 185 lunatics. Of 60 admissions, 34 were received from private dwellings since last statutory visit. This fact indicates that from the district itself, the prospective increase of the population may be expected to come, and that the cases sent will either be of recent occurrence or unmanageable at home. In order to give the medical superintendent that leisure desiderated in last report, to attend to the new and more important class of duties which he will be called upon to perform, it will be expedient to secure the assistance of a subordinate medical officer, who, besides carrying out the details of professional duty, could undertake the writing out of cases, correspondence, etc., which at present occupy time and attention which might be bestowed upon higher purposes. Somewhat similar considerations, and especially the demented and helpless condition of many of the present inmates, suggest the propriety of the institution of a system of night watching upon both sides of the house. Although these recommendations have been made in contemplation of a fluctuating and increasing population, the community has assumed so many of the characters of an organized society, that the time may have arrived for relieving the interior of its present aspect of bareness, by the introduction of some humble means of ornamentation, or objects of interest and amusement, or even of furniture, which, although not absolutely necessary, might add to comfort.

The books, registers, orders, etc., were seen. There has been no restraint, and only nine acts of seclusion.

The case books afford copious details of each case. An accident book is kept.

Adopting the language of my colleague, it is perhaps "too soon to express a decided opinion on the merits of this Asylum, as a place for the care and treatment of the insane," but although the establishment be still inchoate and progressive, so much has been effected, and so many difficulties and dangers, inseparable from the commencement of such an undertaking, have been judiciously met or avoided, that a favourable augury may be formed of its usefulness and success.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Public and District Asylums.

Inverness Asylum.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 27*th July* 1865.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 26th March are as follows :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, ...	10	15	25
Discharges, ...	0	2	2
Deaths, ...	1	3	4

Of the patients admitted, 7 were transferred from other asylums, and 18 were brought directly from their parishes. Of the latter, a considerable proportion were affected with chronic forms of insanity. Indeed, the whole curable population of the Asylum is at present estimated at only about 10 per cent. of the numbers resident. Of the patients discharged, both had recovered, and both had been admitted since the previous inspection.

Of the deaths, 1 was due to empyema, 1 to apoplexy, 1 to hæmoptysis, and 1 to obstruction of the bowels.

In judging of the condition of the Asylum, it is necessary to bear in mind, 1. the recent opening of the Institution and the unfinished state of the grounds ; 2. the overwhelming proportion of chronic cases ; and 3. the previous habits and surroundings of the patients.

The further experience acquired in working the Establishment shows that the house is well adapted for its purpose. The general arrangements are convenient, and there are abundant means of classification. The unfinished state of the terrace in front, however, deprives the infirm and convalescent patients of facilities for enjoying the open air, and leads to a certain degree of over-crowding in the day-rooms.

Bearing in mind that a large number of the inmates have been brought from asylums where no efficient discipline was exercised, and where no persistent efforts were made to correct their degraded habits ; and further, remembering the condition in which many of them were brought up, it will be easy to see how many difficulties must be overcome to introduce among them habits of order and industry. A very satisfactory beginning has, nevertheless, been made, and there is every indication that the Institution will soon take rank in every department with the highest of its class. Industrial occupation has already received considerable attention, and about 50 males and 80 females are regularly employed. As yet no general female work-room has been instituted, but as the advantages of this arrangement are fully recognised, it is probable that one of the empty rooms will soon be devoted to this purpose.

In the female department a commencement has been made of introducing objects of decoration and ornament. It is to be hoped that this movement will go on steadily, and meet with support from without. The intention is not merely to give the house a pleasing appearance, but to influence the mental condition of the patients, to supply them with subjects of interest, to render them more orderly, more tractable, and more human.

The House was found thoroughly clean in every part, and free from all offensive odours, except a slight smell arising from some of the urinals, which are not altogether judiciously placed. Ventilation is well attended to, but it might be advisable to increase the opening space of some of the windows. The clothing of both sexes was generally in good condition, and the bedding was always clean and in good order.

Considering the class of patients, the numbers raised during the night are exceptionally small, being only 6 of each sex. From this circumstance, and from the satisfactory sanitary condition of the patients generally, it has not been considered necessary to institute night nursing, but the system will be acted on as soon as it appears to be called for. At the inspection, only 2 males and 3 females were found in bed ; 2 from epilepsy, and the others from affections of no serious character.

Among the male patients perfect tranquillity prevailed, but some excitement occurred among the females chiefly in consequence of the inspection. No one was in seclusion, and it appears from the register that this mode of repression has been used on only one occasion since last visit, as a punishment for breaking windows and attempting to escape.

Special contrivances in bedding or dress are scarcely ever used. The wet patients sleep on straw mattresses, which are changed every day; and quilted coverings are required for only 1 male and 1 female. Five patients, all females, sleep on mattresses on the floor, partly from infirmity, and partly because the iron bedsteads are not sufficiently strong to resist their destructive efforts. Modified restraint is used in the case of a female during the night, to prevent degraded practices, which were seriously injuring her health. Appendix E. Commissioners' Entries.

Dinner was served during the visit in a very creditable and orderly manner, about nine-tenths of the patients being present in the hall. The appearance of both sexes was indicative of an adequate and appropriate diet. The furniture is generally appropriate, but it would be advantageous to supply some cushioned seats, and some additional easy chairs for the old, the infirm, and sick. Public and District Asylums. Inverness Asylum.

Proper attention continues to be bestowed on recreation and amusement. Frequent picnics, which are greatly appreciated, take place on the hill, and the usual in-door amusements are carried on with spirit. More out-door sports will be introduced when the grounds are put in order.

The following details will show the general position of the establishment :—

	M.	F.
Resident,	98	102
Considered curable,	11	10
Idiots and imbeciles,	4	7
Epileptic,	7	3
Of wet or dirty habits,	3	4
Suicidal,	2	2
Of destructive habits,	11	18
Of degraded habits,	6	4
Attending chapel, about	80	50

All the patients, with the exception of those who are prevented by sickness or infirmity, take exercise in the general grounds. During the summer considerable inconvenience has been experienced from the deficient supply of water, but energetic measures will immediately be taken to guard against the recurrence of what must be considered as a serious calamity.

The various registers were found carefully and accurately kept. That of attendants records the following changes since the opening of the establishment :—the discharge of 2 male attendants for drunkenness, of 1 for drunkenness and insubordination, and of 1 for striking a patient. The leaving of 2 female attendants voluntarily, the discharge of 1 for insubordination, of 1 on account of doubtful conduct to patients, of 1 for endangering the life of a suicidal patient, and of 1 for taking gratuities from friends of patients, and being moreover suspected of drunkenness. As a rule, however, the conduct of the attendants has been exemplary, and they have given great satisfaction in the discharge of their arduous and responsible duties.

The contemplated appointment of an assistant medical officer will not only afford much needed relief to Dr. Aitken, but will enable him to give consideration to the development of the institution in departments which hitherto have necessarily received but comparatively little attention.

The progress and management of the establishment continue to be extremely satisfactory.

ROYAL ASYLUM, MONTROSE, 17*th March* 1865. Montrose Asylum.

At the statutory inspection made to-day and the two previous days, there were found in the

	M.	F.	Total.
Old Asylum,	25	73	98
New Asylum,	161	188	349
	186	261	447

The decrease in numbers may be expected to go on until the Lunatic Wards in Dundee, and the District accommodation in Fife, be fully taken advantage

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Montrose Asylum.

of. Many of the dormitories in the Old Asylum are now unoccupied; it is understood that the connexion of the present assistant medical officer with the establishment ceases at Whitsunday next, and that a certain class of cases are gradually removed to Sunnyside as vacancies there occur. There are, however, room for 10 additional patients only in the latter establishment.

Whatever may be the destination of the original Montrose Asylum, it was found in a satisfactory state, and giving no indications of neglect or decay but such as are inseparable from the age and character of the buildings. The rooms were clean and, except in the vicinity of one water-closet, well ventilated. The temperature must be low in the basement storey of the Wings, but the bed-clothes were sufficient, and fires are lighted wherever there are grates. Fire-guards are no longer used. Water is accessible in the dormitories, but drinking vessels should be supplied. The dress of the inmates was neat and well kept, and their personal appearance satisfactory. They are bathed once a fortnight, or once in three weeks, as their habits seem to call for, but 6 are stated to use the same water. The bathing accommodation is very limited, but as it is understood that the supply of water is ample, a more liberal arrangement is suggested.

All the male patients are now associated in one hall. Four occasionally engage in occupation, but all are more or less demented. The females present symptoms of more active disease, and are distributed in five day-rooms with an attendant in each. The workroom is still in operation, and found to be useful. Of the total number now under observation, 3 are still regarded as curable, but only 1 person is entered as under treatment for mental, and 4 for bodily disease; 4 are epileptic, 1 paralytic, 2 of dirty habits; 1 of suicidal, 1 of dangerous, and 1 of degraded tendencies. Twelve men and 39 women attend worship, and about the same number participate in the amusements. These have consisted in the weekly dance, in concerts, lectures, and readings, and parties are sent to join the social reunions at Sunnyside. Three persons were found in bed, but the community is described as having been remarkably healthy. The mortality is, of course, included in that of the general establishment. Such registers as are kept were examined. No accident book was produced. There has been no seclusion or restraint.

The chief materialistic alterations or improvements at Sunnyside consist in the completion of an approach to the north entrance; the erection of a central sun-shade in the airing-yard for females; the appropriation and furnishing of a billiard-room; the provision of blinds for the windows exposed to the mid-day sun; and of valances for two of the principal galleries. It is observed that chairs have been substituted for benches in several parts of the house, and it is understood that knives and forks have been introduced into all the galleries save two.

The changes in the population since 19th July 1864 have been as follows:— Sixty-five patients have been admitted, of whom 56 were paupers. Of those not belonging to the district, 2 belonged to Alloa, 1 to Auchtermuchty, 1 to Falkland, 1 to Ferry-port-on-Craig, 2 to Dysart, 1 to Fordyce, 1 to Banchory, 1 to Kincardine O'Neil, 1 to St. Nicholas, 1 to Peterhead, 1 to Rothes, 1 to Rathven, 1 to New Spynie, 1 to Reay, 1 to Unst, 3 to Lerwick, and 1 to Wick. The form of the mental disease under which the entrants laboured has not been entered; but the bodily condition is described as having been good in 15, as fair in 25, as feeble in 15, as very feeble in 1, as emaciated in 6, and as anæmic in 1. One of the patients was seven months gone with child when admitted, and 1 was affected with scabies.

Sixty-eight patients have been discharged, 64 of whom were paupers; 24 as recovered, 5 as relieved, 26 as not improved, 10 as incurable, and of 3 the result has not been ascertained, as the probationary term has not yet expired. Five of the unrecovered cases were transferred to the Lunatic Wards in Liff and Benvie Poorhouse, and 6 to Dundee Asylum. There are at present 7 individuals on probation, and it may be noted here that since this provision came into operation, 38 persons have been dismissed on trial, of whom 5 have been sent back to the Asylum as relapsed, and of 3 the condition is unknown.

Nineteen patients have died, of whom 18 were paupers. The death is attributed in 1 case to senile decay, in 1 to cancer uteri, in 1 to apoplexy, in

1 to disease of brain, in 1 to bronchitis, in 1 to exhaustion following mania, in 2 to pneumonia, in 3 to paralysis, in 4 to general paralysis, and in 4 to phthisis. The duration of the last illness appears to have been two days in 1 case, three days in 1, one week in 2, six weeks in 1, one year in 4, three years in 1, and four years in 1. One of the deceased was admitted in 1858, 3 in 1859, 1 in 1860, 3 in 1861, 2 in 1862, 2 in 1863, 5 in 1864, and 2 in the current year. The average age at death was 35 years. The accident book, which is carefully kept, bears that one of the cases, R. W., was admitted when moribund, and speedily sank from exhaustion.

The sanitary state of the community is described as being, and as having been, satisfactory. The registers show that there are in seclusion 16 epileptics, 21 paralytics, 58 with dangerous, 16 with suicidal, 16 with degraded, and 48 with dirty tendencies, although only twelve beds are reported to have been wet last night; yet only six cases are entered as undergoing treatment for mental, and sixteen for bodily complaints. Among the latter are four cases of erysipelas which have occurred during one week. It should be matter for consideration whether some alteration might not be introduced into the registers for the purpose of recording the amount and nature of *disease*, and especially of epidemics, as well as those for mortality.

All parts of the Establishment were clean, cheerful, and in excellent order. Except in ward No. 4, where females of a very degraded type are congregated, the greatest quiet and decorum prevailed. A commodious workroom for the females is undoubtedly a desideratum, but the gallery used at present as a substitute, and where 40 were found busily engaged under one attendant, is a most creditable and useful arrangement, although it is insufficiently lighted, and from its shape, etc., necessitates crowding at certain points.

The bed and body clothes were sufficient and tidy, and the personal appearance of the patients indicated attention to neatness as well as cleanliness. They are bathed once a week, occupy well-ventilated and well-warmed apartments, the temperature having averaged during the winter months 50° even in the night, are well supplied with brushes and combs, and have the example of well-dressed attendants constantly before them; so that decency and propriety of aspect are associated with comfort, and become a part of the wholesome discipline to which they are subjected.* Dinner was taken in many of the galleries during the visit. The meal was ample and well cooked, and was taken decorously, but the corridors in which it is served on a series of small tables are not well adapted for the purpose. A large dining-hall, in which both sexes could be assembled, and in large numbers, would promote cheerfulness, greatly economise time and labour, and secure an amount of comfort and neatness which cannot otherwise be obtained.

The industrial body consists at present of 90 men and 113 women. A considerable proportion of the former are employed on the farm, and a very animated scene was witnessed in the vicinity, where about 24 men and 10 women were engaged, in separate groups, in preparing ground. A tentative but so far successful arrangement has been carried into effect, in boarding certain of the convalescent or trustworthy patients in the cottages of the workmen engaged on the premises. Such a measure increases comfort and liberty of action, and tests the amount of self-control regained, while the individual continues under the supervision and treatment of the medical officer. Nine individuals have been subjected to this modification of probation; and at present 2 reside with the joiner and 1 with the ploughman. These persons were seen in their dwellings, and their aspect, position, and surroundings, realized all that could be wished. The custodiers receive 7s. per week for each boarder, but pay a rent of £4 per annum. This experiment is worthy of all commendation, and should be extended to as large a number of chronic cases as may be practicable.

One hundred and thirty inmates are still confined to the airing-courts, for whom it is most desirable that some domestic occupation were devised, less difficult or dangerous than what is found by a few in the tailor's or shoe-

* Thirty-eight gallons of water are reported to be the quantity used by each inmate per day.

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maker's shop.* Upwards of 100 take exercise in the general grounds, 27 under supervision, and 5 upon parole beyond the precincts; and the number of excursions, cricket, croquet, and quoit matches, the introduction of military drill, etc., given in the list of recreations, shows that the importance of exercise, and exercise with an object, is fully appreciated. That list is very extensive. One amusement of some sort, and embracing as large a number of the inmates as possible, appears to be provided weekly. The heterogeneous character of these reunions, including, as they do, dances, lectures, legerdemain, pantomime, magic lantern, flower-shows, ventriloquism, etc., reveals the fact that they are resorted to as occasion presents, and not as might, under more favourable circumstances, be done, selected in relation to the condition and requirements of the patients. This principle does not, however, appear to be ignored; as besides physical training, there are classes for dancing, singing, elementary instruction, and religious knowledge. The latter is attended by 17 men and 30 women. One hundred and ninety-six patients participate in recreation within, and 12 beyond, the Asylum.

The books, orders, etc., were found correct.

The register of seclusion shows that this mode of repression, etc., has not been resorted to since 11th May 1863; in fact, it has been virtually abandoned. Three females are entered as wearing strong dresses with ordinary fastenings, and 5 females and 2 males wear locked boots.

The inspector can speak in strong terms of the excellent working of the Establishment.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM, *5th August* 1865.

The present population of the Asylum is—

	M.	F.	Total.
In New House, . .	173	181	354
In Old House, . .	1	45	46
	174	226	400

These figures show a diminution of 47 since the visit of 17th March, which is mainly due to transfers to the newly-opened Banffshire District Asylum, and the Lunatic Wards of Dundee Poorhouse. The total changes since last visit are:—

	Private.		Pauper.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, . .	1	3	7	13	24
Discharges, . . .	1	2	16	38	57
Deaths, . . .	0	2	3	9	14

Of the patients admitted, 3 had formerly been in the Asylum. All the pauper cases were chargeable to parishes in Forfarshire and Kincardineshire, with the exception of 3 from Caithness. The bodily condition on admission is registered as good in 6 cases, as feeble in 6, as fair in 4, as spare in 4, as corpulent in 1, as very feeble in 1, and in 2 no entry has been made. The mental state is not recorded.

Of the patients discharged, 16 had recovered, 5 after probation. Of those removed not recovered, 29 were transferred to the Banffshire Asylum, 2 to that of Elgin, 1 to that of Inverness, and 8 to the Dundee Poorhouse. Only 1 was placed in a private dwelling.

Of the deaths, 5 are assigned to phthisis, and 1 to each of the following maladies:—serous apoplexy, gastric fever, epilepsy and pneumonia, ascites and peritoneal cancer, bronchitis and cellular emphysema, pyemia, cerebral disease, general paralysis, paralysis, and diarrhœa. Post mortem examinations were generally made. The years of admission in the fatal cases were, 1859 in 2, 1856 in 1, 1860 in 1, 1861 in 1, 1862 in 1, 1863 in 1, 1864 in 3, and 1865 in 4. The chief mortality is thus among the recent admissions, a result which speaks favourably for the hygienic treatment of the patients. The average age at death was above 50 years.

* One privy seems inadequate provision for the number of patients occasionally confined to the airing-yards.

Owing to the diminution of the numbers in the old asylum, the services o a resident physician have been dispensed with, and the patients are now visited daily by one of the medical men of the new house, who endeavours to be present during the dinner in case of any accident from choking—a risk which is always considerable in a community of dements. Arrangements have also been made to procure immediate medical assistance from the town in cases of necessity. The accommodation of the old house now occupied by patients is restricted to one day room, 3 dormitories, and 9 single rooms, which were all in excellent order. The bedding was clean and in good condition. The staff consists of a matron, 2 attendants, a laundry maid, a housemaid, a cook, and a gardener. The patients are for the most part incapable of industrial occupation, but 2 engage in sewing, 4 assist in household work, and 6 are employed in the washing-house and laundry. Walking parties of about 16 go, twice a day, beyond the premises. Sick patients, and any who become excited or refractory, are removed at once to the new asylum. Accordingly, all here are of cleanly habits, and no one is suffering from bodily ailments. The general appearance of the patients is, however, by no means equal to that of those in the new house, a result entirely due to their all belonging to the demented class. The existence of the old asylum will probably terminate with the opening of the Fifeshire Asylum. In the meantime, about 34 attend the ministrations of the chaplain.

The new house presented a very comfortable and cheerful appearance. Objects of ornament and interest are introduced in sufficient abundance in several of the wards to answer every useful purpose, and with time and money, they will gradually be extended over the whole house. Ventilation and cleanliness are everywhere well attended to, and the bedding was found throughout in excellent condition. Straw bags are used for the patients of wet habits, but care is taken to change both the straw and the bag whenever they are wet. The numbers raised during the night are at present 18 males and 23 females, and the wet beds, notwithstanding this precaution, average about 5 or 6 on each side ; one or two of the patients are changed twice or thrice each night. As has been stated in former reports, there is no artificial classification of the patients, although in the wards in which some of the more refractory are placed, the furniture is more substantial and less ornate than in others. Practically, this mode of classification has afforded the most satisfactory results, and a long period has now elapsed without any necessity having occurred for the use of seclusion. During the visit the greatest tranquillity prevailed in both departments, and there was scarcely even any momentary excitement amongst the females. Great and persistent attention continues to be given to the provision of varied means of occupation and recreation, and every day and evening seem to have their allotted business. The numbers at present industrially employed are registered as 117 men and 115 women, namely—

	Males.		Females.
Assisting Attendants,	5	Sewing,	43
In Grounds,	94	Knitting,	11
Tailors 2, Shoemakers 5,	7	In laundry	13
Bakers 1, Joiners & Glaziers 2,	3	In kitchen,	6
Net-makers 3, Clerk 1,	4	On farm or in garden,	18
In kitchen and laundry,	3	Assisting servants,	24
In stable,	1		
	117		115

The occupation of the females in the open air is found to have a very salutary influence, and is probably of great consequence in the abolition of seclusion. The following are the numbers registered as belonging to various classes and joining in various amusements :—

	Males.	Females.
Attending Bible Class,	20	26
„ School,	8	13
„ Weekly Ball,	106	94

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	Males.	Females.
Attending Dancing Class, .	30	50
„ Readings, . .	95	96
Playing at Cricket, . .	30	

Walking parties of from 20 to 30 of each sex go twice a day beyond the airing-courts, and there are scarcely any males, and perhaps only 10 females, who do not join in this extended exercise. Walks in the country are also of constant occurrence, and are shared in by the whole of the patients with the exception of about 25 of the men and from 30 to 40 of the women. Six males go beyond the grounds on parole. The numbers attending prayers are 106 males and 107 females, and 9 males and 7 females attend a neighbouring church.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is good; only 2 males and 5 females were found in bed.

Dinner was served during the visit in a very orderly and creditable manner; but the experiment is suggested of giving the charge of each table to a patient, and encouraging a spirit of rivalry in the manner of keeping it. The female workroom presented as usual a very pleasing scene of orderly and cheerful industry.

The *débris* of the food is stated to be considerable, but an experiment has been instituted of dividing the portions, and giving more only when required. The plan of placing before each patient an allotted quantity, without regard to his wants or wishes, is open to many objections, and it is accordingly desirable that the new system should have a fair trial. When practised in the manner above indicated, it has been found to answer well.

No fundamental structural arrangements have been made since last visit; but some alterations have been carried out in water-closet and lavatory accommodation, calculated to promote comfort and convenience. The library has been removed from the dispensary to a commodious apartment upstairs, which is fitted up as a billiard and reading room.

The various registers were found carefully and accurately kept;—that of attendants records the following changes since last visit:—2 male attendants left voluntarily, and 2 were discharged, not being longer required; 2 female attendants were discharged for refusing to work outside, 3 left to be married, 2 left in bad health, and 2 were discharged from their services being no longer required.

There has been no accident of any kind. Only one patient is at present resident in attendants' cottages. The numbers absent on probation are 5 males and 2 females.

Five females are registered as wearing dresses of strong material, 2 males and 6 females are provided with locked boots, and 2 males and 4 females as using quilted bed coverings.

The general condition and management of the Asylum are worthy of much commendation.

ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH, 7*th March* 1865.

Perth Asylum.

The inmates at present amount to 40 males and 35 females. In addition to these, there is one voluntary boarder.

Since last report, 13 persons have been admitted, 7 males and 6 females. The majority of these belonged to the county of Perth. The physical health, at the date of admission, was estimated as very good in 3, as average in 4, and as unsatisfactory in 6.

In the same period 9 have been discharged; 6 as recovered, 1 as relieved, and 2 as not improved.

Two deaths have occurred; 1 is attributed to congestive apoplexy, 1 to general paralysis; but no post mortem examination was permitted. The duration of the fatal illness was five days in one case, and three months in the other. The ages of the deceased were 51 and 43 respectively.

The sanitary state of the community is good. Six patients were found in bed; but in four of these cases the arrangement was purely conservative. Fourteen individuals are under treatment for mental disease, although not more than 9 of the whole population are regarded as curable; and 11 for bodily ailments. The sick-list is, however, swelled by the presence of 1 epileptic, 4 paralytics, and 10 of dirty and degraded habits. The dangerous

and destructive class may fairly be included in the same category; as their tendencies generally depend upon bodily irritation and degeneration, and as their presence necessitates special arrangements, diet, and attention. They amount to nine. Among these is Dr. M., who is described as an impulsive homicidal and suicidal maniac; and who, though at liberty during the day, is placed, and has for several months been placed, in the protection-bed during the night, an attendant occupying a bed in the same apartment. One man wore a canvas dress; and 6 others are registered as having the dress fastened, or as wearing locked boots.

The proportions of the more active and trustworthy patients are given as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Industrially employed, ...	19	14
Recreatively, ...	7	2
On parole in grounds, ...	3	1
Attending social meetings in asylum, . .	21	6
„ „ beyond asylum, .	4	6

There are now only 5 individuals, males, confined to the airing-courts.

The reunions of the sexes, which form so important an element in treatment, have consisted latterly of readings, concerts, theatricals; tea, dancing, and whist parties: but these, as well as the general domestic movement, have been considerably interrupted and restricted by the alterations going on in various parts of the establishment. Notwithstanding the inevitable disturbance from this cause, and the confusion and disorder prevailing at so many points, the parts of the house occupied by patients were scrupulously clean and neat, in some departments exhibiting increased elegance of furniture; and the dinner, which was served in almost every gallery, in the presence of the reporter, presented marked improvement in the comfort and tidiness with which it was prepared and placed on the table. What is still wanting in these respects can best be secured by the provision of a suitable refectory; by a public meal, at which the officers preside, and by the training of the servitors.

The alterations which have been alluded to in previous and in the present report, have not, as yet, made great progress, except in the central tower and in the laundry. The Reporter did not ascertain what the precise plan is for the reorganization of the lower corridors; but immediate steps are called for to remove the defects of structure and arrangement so often adverted to, and to adapt this portion of the building to the requirements and habits even of the class of patients now occupying it.

The house was throughout well ventilated but cold; thermometers were not seen except in two galleries, "Peddie" and "Malcolm," where the temperature indicated was 43°–45°.

The surface of several patients was pale and cold; and, although no complaints reached the Reporter, the sensations of the insane are not safe guides as to the degree of warmth required for health or comfort.

The dress of all was suitable and sufficient, the personal aspect neat and clean. It was learned that every inmate is bathed once a week; but that not more than from 20 to 30 gallons of water per head, per day, are available for all purposes. A total supply of about 2500 gallons per day for the whole establishment, including, as it does, roofage and surface water, without filtration, appears altogether inadequate for sanitary purposes; and, as there are no fire-engine nor hose, leaves the whole building defenceless in the case of fire. The books, registers, and orders were examined.

An accident book is kept.

In the case of visitors, it appears unnecessary in future to make any record, except where from some cause access has been refused.

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Perth Asylum.

ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH, 10*th August* 1865.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 7th March are :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, . .	9	5	14
Discharges, . . .	2	4	6
Death, . . .	1	0	1

The present numbers are 46 males and 34 females.

The patients admitted were, with two or three exceptions, resident in Perthshire or Fifeshire. Two were transferred from Dundee Asylum. Their bodily condition on admission was registered as pale and thin in 2 cases, as thin and sallow, very much emaciated, somewhat thin, pale, and emaciated in 1 case respectively, and as fair in 8 cases. Their mental affections were monomania of suspicion in 5 cases, dementia in 3, melancholia in 2, and sequelæ of acute mania, acute mania, chronic mania, and delusional insanity in 1 case each. Of the patients discharged, 2 had recovered, 2 were transferred to Murthly Asylum, and 2 to the lunatic wards of Perth Poorhouse. The cause of death in the fatal case was apoplexy at the age of 77.

The Asylum is still suffering from the inconveniences consequent on the structural alterations in progress. These alterations, however, are not calculated to improve, in any marked degree, the accommodation of the patients. They are in a great measure confined to the main staircase, the kitchen and subsidiary offices, and the washing-house and laundry. In these parts, no doubt, very great improvements have been effected. The old dark staircase is replaced by cheerful well-lighted galleries, supported on iron pillars, and reached by a new side stair ; the new kitchen is large, well lighted, and conveniently arranged ; and the washing-house and laundry are commodious, and fitted up in the most approved manner. Still, in the interests of the patients, and, as it will probably be found, also in those of the institution, it would have been of far greater consequence to have removed those defects of structure in those portions of the buildings which are occupied by the patients, and which have been so frequently commented on in former reports, and which render the accommodation cheerless, gloomy, and by no means well adapted for its purpose. The airing-courts remain without alteration. Papering and painting are being pretty extensively carried out.

It appears from the registers that of the inmates—

8 males and 9 females are considered curable.
8 „ 7 „ are under special treatment for their mental affections.
3 „ 7 „ for bodily ailments.
21 „ 19 „ attend prayers.

The numbers confined to the airing-courts are registered as 4 females. Parties beyond the premises are of frequent occurrence. The numbers industrially occupied are 26 males and 12 females. Four males were absent at the seaside. No patient was in seclusion, and there is only one entry of this character since last visit, for the period of a day. One male and 6 females are of wet habits, 2 males and 3 females wear locked boots, 1 male and 1 female are dressed in canvas or other strong material, and 2 males and 6 females use quilted bed coverings. With special night attendance it is probable that an improvement in the condition of several of these patients might be effected.

The sanitary condition of the patients is good, only one of each sex being in bed from illness.

Dinner was served during the visit in a fairly creditable manner. The introduction of a general table, as suggested in last report, would be found to exercise a most beneficial influence.

Since last report, 1 male attendant has died from small-pox in the infirmary, 1 has resigned, and 1 was discharged, from his services being no longer required. Two have entered the service. Of the female attendants, 1 was discharged for disobedience, 2 have resigned, and 2 have entered the service. No accident is recorded.

PERTHSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 18*th February* 1865.

This establishment contains, at present, 88 males and 89 females; of whom 37 are regarded as curable, although not more than 11 are classed as in the acute stage.

The changes in the community, since 30th July 1864, have consisted—*First*, in 26 admissions; 23 of these belonging to the pauper class, and 3 to the private; 1 of the latter came from a parish beyond the district. The mental malady in these cases presented the symptoms of idiocy in 1, of dementia in 1, of dementia with epilepsy in 1, of chronic mania in 2, of acute mania in 4, of religious monomania in 2, of suspicious monomania in 2, of melancholia in 9, of suicidal melancholia in 3, of hypochondriacal melancholia in 1.

Secondly, in 11 discharges, all of these being paupers when admitted; 9 of the number were recovered, 1 improved, and 1 not improved. The latter was transferred to Morningside.

Thirdly, in 9 deaths. These are attributed to phthisis, pneumonia, pulmonary congestion, hydrothorax, pleurisy and peritonitis, serous apoplexy in course of general paralysis, disease of kidneys and bladder, mitral disease of heart, softening of brain, and serous apoplexy. The average age at death was 43 years. The duration of the fatal malady is stated to have been two days in 1 case, four days in 1, five days in 1, five months in 2, seven months in 2, nine days in 1, and four months in 1. The physical health of the patients when admitted is registered as feeble in 11, as indifferent in 1, and as presenting great derangement in 1. The sanitary condition of the inmates has been, and still is, satisfactory; for, although 60 individuals are recorded as under treatment for mental and 37 for bodily ailments, only 7 females were found in bed, and in two instances this was merely a precautionary measure. The aspect of a considerable proportion of the patients is robust; and the only exception to a clean bill of health which calls for observation, is the appearance of an eruptive skin disease, the precise character of which has not been determined. Six males and 2 females have been attacked. They have been separated from the general community, and are under suitable treatment.

The industrial class is estimated at 65 men and 68 women. About 35 engage as field-workers, 3 were found engaged in the tailor's, and 3 in the shoemaker's shop. Painters, joiners, and stokers have been, or are, employed at their respective trades. Of the females, 4 were acting as under-cooks, 12 were in the laundry, and several were seen knitting, sewing, and busied in household work; but it is highly desirable that those indisposed, but able to work, should be associated with those both able and disposed in a common room, where, under the direction of a superintendent, regular and systematic occupation could be carried out. If no more suitable apartment be available, the amusement hall offers a temporary means of carrying out this suggestion. The practicability and utility, and, above all, the economization of supervision, time and labour of grouping, and combination, were agreeably illustrated in the public dinner, at which all the patients, except 15, were assembled together, and partook of their meal with great decorum, and apparent cheerfulness. It consisted of pea-soup and dumpling, and lasted for about a quarter of an hour. Large bodies of male patients were seen taking exercise, although the ground was covered with snow, and making the circuit of the fields on a road now gravelled and nearly completed to that extent. It is stated that 74 men and 40 women, from time to time, as weather and other circumstances permit, join in these walking parties, and that 7 men enjoy this privilege upon parole. At present there are few inducements to go beyond the precincts; but such excursions will be resumed as the season advances. A party of 8 were allowed to attend the Birnam Games; and not more than 6 males and 13 females are permanently restricted to the airing courts. Football is at present resorted to as pastime suitable to the season. The indoor amusements consist principally of reunions for dancing. In these 75 males and 77 females participate. The New Year's festivites were described by patients as very successful. A bagatelle board is now accessible to the male patients, and neat bookshelves have been placed in every day-room, where works selected for, or by, the inmates are within their reach.

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Perthshire District Asylum.

The more intractable classes now amount to—

	Males.	Females.
Epileptics,	8	3
Paralytics,	2	2
Congenitally affected,	7	6
Dirty and degraded,	8	11
Dangerous,	1	2
Suicidal,	6	17

The lunatics were, with a few exceptions, neatly and comfortably clothed; the day-rooms and dormitories were scrupulously clean; the bedding pure and sufficient, and so arranged that air is freely admitted to the linen, and that soiling can be at once detected. Except at two points no offensive smell could be detected. Ventilation, however, appears to be secured, even at this season, by opening the windows. From this cause, and the absence of fires in the corridors, the temperature was very low. The thermometers indicated 36° 38° in different galleries, and at no point where they were seen more than 40°. That the robust, healthy, well fed, and active will bear low degrees of temperature with impunity, and sometimes without inconvenience, cannot be questioned; but it is very doubtful whether such tolerance extends to the old, feeble, sedentary, those labouring under disease and subjected to depressing circumstances; and that even if it so extends, whether it tends to promote mental health and activity, or contributes to those agreeable sensations which constitute one of the means of moral treatment. Fires are lighted in the corridors during the night, and the day-rooms and infirmaries were warm and comfortable.

The galleries have been named. This excellent arrangement might be rendered still more practically useful by placing over the door of each sleeping apartment the cubic space allowed to each inmate. This recommendation is suggested by the *apparent* crowding of beds at certain points.

It is understood that the staff are engaged in practising the use of the fire-hose. This course has been enforced by the occurrence of fire, to a trifling extent, in the premises connected with the gas-work.

The books, registers, including that of accidents, orders, etc., were examined. The establishment may now be regarded as fully organized, as in good working order, and as meeting the wants of the district.

9th March 1865.—Several additional cases of the skin disease, alluded to on 18th February last, are under observation. They have, however, been affected previous to admission.

PERTHSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 12*th August* 1865.

Since the visit of 18th February the following changes have taken place among the patients:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	6	23	29
Discharges,	1	3	4
Deaths,	6	1	7

Of those admitted, 8 were private patients, 1 being voluntary. The bodily condition on admission is registered as good in 2 cases, fair in 14, feeble in 10, somewhat feeble in 2, and very feeble in 1. The mental malady is stated to have been melancholia in 8 cases, mania in 4, puerperal mania in 2, acute mania in 1, dementia in 6, imbecility in 1, and various forms of monomania in the others.

Of those discharged, 3 had recovered. Among the discharges, are registered 4 discharges on probation, which should have been entered only at the expiry of the period of probation, when they ceased to be connected with the Asylum.

Of the fatal cases, phthisis is the assigned cause in 2, and erysipelas of the head, pelvic tumour with peritonitis, senile exhaustion with chronic bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, and cancer in 1 case each. The average age at death was 42 years. All these cases were admitted in 1864. Post-mortem examinations were made in 4 instances.

The sanitary condition of the establishment may at present be described as

good. No male was in bed, and every patient of this sex dined in the general hall. Of the females, 8 were found in bed, 5 from sickness; all but 13 dined in general hall.

The house was found in excellent order, being clean, well ventilated, and neatly arranged. Objects of interest and ornament are being gradually increased, and are conferring on the various day-rooms a comfortable and homelike look. The bedding was found in every instance clean and in good condition.

As a rule the patients of both sexes were tranquil and free from excitement. No one was in seclusion; and the seclusion register contains only two or three entries, all referring to one patient, since last inspection. The object in resorting to this mode of repression was to check destructive propensities, which found vent chiefly in the breakage of glass. Indeed the destruction of windows has been so great that wire guards are being placed over those overlooking the female airing-court, and the two lower rows of panes in the windows of the refractory day-room have been replaced with sheet-iron. The precaution is likewise being taken to sift the surface ground of the court, in order to remove all stones large enough to serve as missiles. In such a case it comes to be a question whether it would not be justifiable, or even advisable, to have recourse to mechanical restraint. The provision of a separate seclusion yard is stated to be under consideration.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are 74 males and 84 females; the total numbers resident being 84 males and 107 females. The chief occupation for the men is furnished by the grounds; and for the women, by the washing house and laundry, the kitchen, and the female workroom, which last has now been established. In this room about 20 patients were engaged in sewing, knitting, etc., but several still continue to sew in the ordinary day-rooms.

Exercise in the general grounds is taken by all the patients who are physically able with scarcely an exception, and parties beyond the bounds of the asylum are of constant occurrence. Out-door games constitute the chief means of recreation at this season. None of the female patients appear to be employed on the land. The sedative effect of such occupation has often been found to be very great, and its results extremely beneficial, and it is suggested that it should be tried in the case above referred to. Both men and women were well clothed, and neat and tidy in person and dress. Only 1 female wears a dress of strong material. Three men and 8 women are registered as of wet or dirty habits. Their bedding was found perfectly clean, but the institution of night attendance would be found beneficial in reducing their number, and also in other respects.

Dinner was served during the visit in a creditable and comfortable manner; but it is suggested, as an improvement, to divide the patients into groups, and to help them after they are seated, instead of having all the food portioned out before they enter the hall.

The food was abundant and well cooked.

The following extracts from the registers will serve to illustrate the condition and management of the Asylum. There are :—

	M.	F.
Considered curable, ...	12	24
Under special treatment for their mental affections, ...	26	45
Under special treatment for bodily ailments,	12	24
Epileptic, ...	6	3
Attending prayers, ...	70	64
Joining in games in Asylum, . . .	84	93
Joining in games beyond Asylum, .	24	15

No accident is recorded as having taken place since last inspection. The changes among the attendants are as follows :—5 males resigned, and 1 left to go to another asylum; 1 female resigned, 1 went to another asylum, and 1 was discharged for "irregularities."

The entries in the register of visitors amount to 190.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Licensed Houses.

Campie Lane Asylum.

CAMPIE LANE ASYLUM, *April* 26, 1865.

Since the visit of 14th November, 10 patients have been admitted; of whom 4 were transferred from other asylums, and 6 removed directly from their own homes. With one exception all were paupers, and chargeable to parishes in Fifeshire. Of 4 patients discharged, 3 had recovered, and 1 was transferred to the Lunatic Wards of the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse. Of 2 deaths which have occurred, 1 was ascribed to epilepsy with coma, at the age of 63, and 1 to general debility after great mental excitement, with bronchitis, at the age of 36. The present number consists of 19 males and 21 females, among whom are 3 patients chargeable to the Inverness district, namely, D. M'L., S. M'P., paupers of Sleat, and M. M'I., a pauper of Barvas. The house was found in good order, clean, and well ventilated, and presenting, on the whole, a tolerably comfortable appearance. The bedding was all in good condition, with sufficient coverings for the season, but, on several beds, additional blankets would be required during cold weather. The clothing of the patients was, on the whole, satisfactory; and their physical appearance was indicative of an abundant and appropriate diet. No patient was in bed, and the health of the community is described as having been very favourable during the winter. The most perfect tranquillity prevailed in both departments, and the necessity for seclusion seems to be of rare occurrence. Since last visit there are only eight entries of this kind in the register. They refer to 2 patients, and five of them are made on five successive days. Industrial occupation is limited, by the small extent of land in possession; but employment to a greater or less degree is provided for about 12 or 14 males, and nearly the same number of women. The airing-courts are kept with considerable neatness, and efforts have been made in various directions to improve the condition of the establishment, and to increase its cheerfulness. Exercise beyond the premises continues to be regularly taken, and a considerable number of the patients go out on parole, and attend divine service in the town.

Dinner was served in a very creditable manner during the visit, and consisted of broth, bread, potatoes, and cold meat, in abundant quantity and of excellent quality. Knives and forks, salt-cellars, water-jugs, and earthenware dishes were in general use. All the patients dine in association. The Commissioner refrains from making several recommendations which occur to him, as the approaching opening of the Haddington and Fife District Asylums will so materially affect the position of the establishment that its continuance may be doubtful.

CAMPIE LANE ASYLUM, 26*th October* 1865.

This house at present contains 18 males and 24 females, being 1 more of the latter than what it is licensed for. There have taken place since last visit 11 admissions—7 females and 4 males, all save 1 being paupers. Eight of these belonged to Fifeshire, 1 to Midlothian, and 1 to Stirling. Nine individuals have been discharged; 2 as recovered, 1 as relieved, 3 as not improved, and 3 as incurable. Two of the unrecovered were disposed of in the District Asylum of Inverness. There have been no deaths; and although 5 of the inmates are epileptics, and 2 paralytics, only 1 person was found confined to bed; and the members of the community were represented as healthy and robust. As an evidence of this, 9 males found occupation at the time of the visit; 8 in assisting at mason work, 1 at shoemaking. Twelve females were engaged in sewing and domestic work. Thirteen patients take exercise beyond the Asylum under supervision, and 8 unattended. During summer, all the males enjoyed sea-bathing twice a-week, the females less frequently. The state of the interior of the house was, upon the whole, creditable; that inhabited by the women particularly so; but some portions lacked that neatness and tidiness, which might easily be attained throughout, either by the instrumentality of the patients or of their guardians, and which should be regarded as elements in the treatment of the former. The courts bore marks of the end of the gardening season, and were not so trim and well kept as

when commended in the preceding report. The dress of the females appeared suitable and substantial; that of the males was neglected, and, in some cases, as for example J. H., soiled and dirty. The linen on the beds, in the department for males, was likewise grim, and of the pillows, greasy, and should be changed more frequently; and not according to a stated time, but when dirty.

The inmates were perfectly quiet and orderly, and made no complaint of any kind; but it is understood that 1 male sleeps in a separate room in consequence of his loquacity, and that 1 female, Mrs. S., occupies the refractory room voluntarily, but advantageously, so far as the interests of the other patients are concerned, during the night. It is proposed that the boy, D. B., recently transferred from the Lunatic Wards, Dunfermline, to Campie Lane, should occasionally be placed among the females, that his infirmities (epilepsy) and childlike tendencies may be more effectually watched and attended to.

It is understood that the reprehensible mode of bathing the females, which formed the subject of a recent inquiry by the Board, has been abandoned. Only 4 individuals have been subjected to seclusion, and upon one occasion each. Violence and assault are assigned as the grounds upon which this mode of repression was resorted to. It should be understood that, whatever the circumstances may be which necessitate the use of such a measure, the fact should be recorded.

The Commissioner has to direct the attention of the proprietor to the recommendations made in November 1864, and has now to add to these—

1. That the four-bedded dormitory on the female side, in which 1 patient, seriously ill, was in bed, exhaled not only a strong urinous smell, but was close and oppressive, and this although an open stove was burning at the time. It is absolutely necessary that steps be immediately taken, either by diminishing the number of beds, or otherwise, to render the room more sweet and salubrious.

2. There is a bath in the scullery, in the department for males, which is never used except as a trough for ordinary daily ablution, so that, except during summer, the males are not bathed at all, and do not use the ewers and basins placed in certain of the dormitories. Mr. Chalmers is called upon to see that the males are bathed at least once a fortnight, and that such of them as are able be induced to use the basins, etc., already provided for them.

Englishtown Asylum, 24*th March* 1865.

Notwithstanding the continued uncertainty of the position of this Establishment, several improvements and additions have been made since last statutory inspection, 28th July 1864. All the occupied apartments and dormitories in the cottages have been papered on canvas, or painted. A strong room has been constructed in No. 4, which, by a slight modification in order to secure ventilation, may be adapted either for a temporarily excited patient, or as an ordinary sleeping-room. A wash-house, in connexion with the kitchen of the main house, has been constructed of wood, to be roofed with felt, which is of good size and commodious.

Except in these respects, and that certain of the unoccupied apartments are used as stores, the house presented little change in its interior; and was clean, well ventilated, and neatly and, at some points, tastefully arranged.

The patients were respectably and substantially clothed, and were all, less or more, industrious. The men were engaged in field-work; and it is understood that the licensee has acquired the right of reclaiming several additional acres of land. The staff of attendants has not been diminished; 1 of the males acts as a farm grieve, 1 as gardener, and 1 as carpenter.

The inmates appear robust, and are described as remarkably healthy. The dietary of the Board is in use; but greater variety is introduced, and the quantity of almost every article considerably increased. Every patient is bathed once a week. But the provision for adhering to this practice is clumsy, and entails much labour. In the case of the men, a light slipper-bath is placed in a corner of the public room, surrounded by a screen, to which the water must be carried.

The temperature of the cottages, maintained by open fires, and stoves which have recently been neatly sunk in the wall, is reported to be generally 70°.

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Each bed is supplied with four pair of blankets, and with a hot pan when the patients retire to rest.

In addition to the customary amusements, a class has been established for instruction in reading, arithmetic, etc. If the progress of the pupils can be judged from copy-books exhibited, great success has attended the experiment.

The inmates at present consist of 6 males and 10 females; of whom 6 are under treatment for their mental disease, and 1 is slightly paralytic. Eleven take exercise beyond the premises, and 3 upon parole; 14 are constantly employed, and about the same number attend the recreations and school.

Seven individuals have been admitted, 5 being pauper lunatics chargeable to the parish of Latheron. Five are described as in good, 4 as in indifferent, health.

Seven discharges have taken place. One patient was transferred to the District Asylum of Perth, 6 to that of Inverness.

No death has occurred.

The books, orders, etc., were examined. There is no record of restraint, seclusion, nor accident. M. B. was specially examined.

Many proofs were afforded, during the visit, of the undiminished zeal and activity of Mr. and Mrs. Hyslop in carrying out the objects of the Establishment.

ENGLISHTOWN ASYLUM, 27*th July* 1865.

The uncertain position of this establishment will now, it is presumed, soon be remedied, as an agreement between the proprietor and the District Board of Caithness has been drawn up, under which all the pauper lunatics of that county shall be sent to Englishtown, with the exception of any for whom the accommodation may not be considered appropriate by the General Board of Lunacy, and of those who are deemed fit patients for private dwellings. The agreement has already been signed by Mr. Hyslop, and only awaits the signature of the District Board to be carried into effect.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 24th March consist of 2 admissions, both transfers from other asylums; 1 discharge, of a recovered patient, and 1 death, which is ascribed to dropsy. The numbers resident are 8 males and 8 females; of whom 3 males and 3 females are private, and the rest paupers, with one exception, chargeable to parishes in Caithness. The exception is M. B., who is chargeable to the parish of Inverness, and who expresses such unwillingness to be transferred to the District Asylum that the parochial board have postponed her removal. She was admitted in October 1859.

The house was found in good order, and all ready for the admission of patients, as soon as they are sent, under the agreement referred to. It will now, however, be necessary that the suggestion made in last report, to afford better arrangements for bathing, should be carried out.

All the inmates were comfortably clothed, and presented a healthy, robust appearance. With the exception of one of each sex, they are all industrially employed in a greater or less degree, and 12 go habitually beyond the Asylum bounds; 2 of each sex on parole.

The staff is at present reduced to 2 male and 2 female attendants, and 2 house servants, but such increase as may be necessary will immediately be made.

No restraint or seclusion has been required.

Due attention continues to be given to recreation and amusement, and bathing parties, etc., are of frequent occurrence.

Divine service is conducted on Sundays by Mr. Hyslop. It would, however, be desirable, now that the position of the establishment appears to be secured, to arrange for regular visitation by a clergyman.

GARNGAD ASYLUM, 22*d May* 1865.

Garngad Asylum.

The numbers at present on the registers are 32 males and 33 females, exclusive of 1 voluntary patient.

The changes since the visit of 16th December are as follows:—

	Private.		Pauper.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, exclusive of voluntary,	6	5	8	4	23
Discharges, ...	4	2	7	5	18
Deaths, ...	2	0	1	0	3

Of the patients admitted, 5 were suffering from dipsomania. Of those discharged, 6 had recovered, 4 were transferred to other establishments, and 9 were taken home. Of the deaths, 1 was ascribed to delirium tremens, 1 to paralysis, and 1 to phthisis. The years of admission were 1864, 1852, and 1863, and the ages at death 55, 74, and 35.

All the patients were seen, with the exception of 3, who are absent at the coast, under the care of an attendant. On the male side, their condition was, on the whole, satisfactory ; the bedding and clothing were in good order, and the day-rooms and dormitories were tidy, free from offensive smells, and tolerably cheerful. On the female side, however, the patients, generally, but more especially in the lowest gallery, were uncouth in appearance, disorderly in dress, and untidy in person ; while the ventilation of the rooms was imperfect, and the general aspect of the accommodation uninviting. This difference between the male and female departments the Commissioner ascribes to defective qualities in the matron ; and, from inquiries made, he is led to consider her not a fit person for the situation which she holds.

The house appears to the Commissioner to be conducted in a spirit of liberality and kindliness. The patients enjoy a considerable share of liberty ; walks beyond the premises may be said to be of daily occurrence, and several of the inmates have the privilege of attending church and taking exercise on parole. Several of them likewise visit places of amusement in town, and enjoy the benefits of a change to the coast.

No patient was found in seclusion, and the entries in the register of this mode of repression since last visit are only 7 in number, and refer to 4 patients. Three of these entries are on three consecutive days, which constitute the longest period in which seclusion was used. Canvas muffles are worn by 2 patients to prevent destruction of clothing. About 3 of each sex are raised during the night, and the number of wet beds is generally about two on each side.

There is no special night attendant. The pauper patients are, for the most part, admitted from the counties of Renfrew and Ayr ; but there are at present 5 from Banffshire, whose removal to the recently-opened district asylum will, it is understood, take place immediately. It was stated on inquiry that all the patients are bathed about once a fortnight, but that the same water is frequently used for thirteen or fourteen patients. There seems to be no good reason why the water should not be renewed much more frequently. The various registers are carefully kept, but that of attendants has not yet been instituted. Two serious accidents are recorded, and several minor. In one case, in which the patient injured his eyes, the sight of one has, in the meantime, been destroyed. The number of visitors has exceeded 200. The Sheriffs' orders were produced.

N.B.—The voluntary patient alluded to in the admissions has since his entry become decidedly of unsound mind, and should now be certified in terms of the Statute, his detention or residence without the Sheriff's order being illegal.

GARNGAD ASYLUM, 7*th December* 1865.

There are at present resident under Sheriffs' orders 36 male and 32 female inmates, and 1 voluntary patient. Of these, 6 are recent, and 14 are regarded as curable, cases. Ten appear to be under treatment for mental disease ; but there is, at present, no instance of bodily ailment of such gravity as to receive treatment. One individual labours under chronic epilepsy, 4 are suicidal, and 7 of dirty or degraded habits. Two beds on each side of the house were wet last night. The community has undergone the following changes since 22d May of the present year :—36 persons have been admitted, 20 of whom were paupers ; of these, 3 belonged to the parish of Kilmarnock, 3 to that of Abbey, Paisley ; 2 to that of Kirkoswald, 2 to Campsie, and 1 to each of the following parishes, Muirkirk, Ayr, Dreghorn, Maybole, Sorn, Largs, Neilston, Row, and Beith. The proprietor states that, very recently, and in consequence of the licensed number being complete, he has been necessitated to refuse 20 applications from inspectors of poor. Of the

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entrants, 29 are described as being in good health, 2 as paralyzed, 2 as thin, 1 as emaciated, and 1 as scrofulous.

Twenty-nine persons have been discharged, 3 as recovered, 7 as relieved, 11 as unimproved, and 8 as incurable; 2 individuals are now absent on probation. Of those unrecovered, 5 were transferred to the Banffshire District Asylum, 3 to Gartnavel, 3 to the Lunatic Wards, Abbey Poorhouse, Paisley; 1 to those in Govan Poorhouse, 2 to Morningside, 1 to Dumfries Asylum.

Two deaths have occurred, 1 from maniacal exhaustion, 1 from paralysis, at the respective ages of 69 and 41. Sixteen individuals on the male side, and 15 on the female side, are described as industriously occupied. Seven men were, at the time of the visit, engaged in digging, several were wheeling barrows and cleaning the back court; 2 women were washing, 1 ironing, and several others employed in domestic work in different parts of the establishment. A few of the females were sewing, but, on the whole, the lack of means of active occupation is matter for regret. The cultivation or rearrangement of the garden and grounds appear to offer opportunities for withdrawing a proportion of the labourers who now encumber the airing-yard for males. Upon certain occasions about 30 inmates, but, in general, 5 of each sex, are enabled to take exercise beyond the walls—1 of each sex—without supervision. Thirteen patients have, during summer, visited and resided for different periods in Dr. Hill's house at Gourock, and 1 female is at present there. Weekly amusements, consisting of a concert and ball, are provided, and select parties are allowed to attend the Saturday Evening Concerts at Glasgow.

All the inmates were seen—a special interview having been granted to one, Mr. B. In C., A., M., W., W., and A., females, the dress was soiled and untidy, but in general, and both in reference to their aspect and deportment, and to the apartments which they occupy, a very decided improvement is observable. This change may fairly be attributed to the judgment and experience of Miss Brodie, who now occupies the position of matron. She is to receive a salary of £25, and is to be assisted by three attendants, independently of the household servants.

The house still requires extensive structural changes, and a more liberal supply of modern appliances and furniture, to place it on a par with others of a similar description; but there are reasons for believing that the management is conducted in a humane spirit.

The books and registers and orders were found to be correctly kept. Seclusion does not appear to be resorted to, but it would appear that the polka has been used 13 times in 1 case, M., in order to counteract destructive tendencies, until the death of the individual; and the cold bath was employed 5 times, either as a punishment or as a means of repression. In the case of Mr. T., who has complained of the application of the bath to the Board of Lunacy, there is recorded to have been great violence and excitement; with the exception of the use of restraint, his statement appears to be substantially correct. The employment of a remedial as a penal measure is at all times of very doubtful policy.

Gilmer House.

GILMER HOUSE, *8th February* 1865.

This Establishment preserves the aspect and character of a sanatorium rather than of a place of detention. The temperature of the day was low, and some parts of the house were extremely cold and cheerless. Fires are stated to be lit in every dormitory about 5 P.M.; but this provision, in itself commendable, is not a substitute for a general system of heating, and cannot affect the warmth and comfort of the passages, staircases, etc., during the day. In the attic, containing three beds, mentioned in the previous report, there is no fireplace; and, although no complaints were made, the cold during the night must, at this season, be trying to those of feeble organization.

The changes contemplated in the kitchen, and in order to procure bathing accommodation, have not yet been carried into effect, but are merely delayed. Great activity, however, in the garden and fields was observed; many of the walks in the former have been re-laid, and the latter is being prepared for

crop. It is a pleasing feature connected with these operations, that of 12 labourers 7 have been found so trustworthy as to be entrusted with keys, and that several visit Millholm House on parole. The bedding, body-clothes, and furniture were clean and in good condition. The carpets or floor-cloths, at some points, and the day-room for males, might be arranged with somewhat greater tidiness. In order to secure neatness, regularity, and systematic arrangements, a series of regulations have been attached to the wall in each apartment, where they may be seen by those for whose benefit they have been devised, as well as by those whose duty it is to enforce them.

The dietary for the pauper patients is that recommended by the Board of Lunacy, with the addition of tea and 3 oz. of bread in the afternoon.

Fifteen admissions have taken place since 29th August 1864; 14 of the number were private patients, 11 having been transferred from Millholm Asylum, 1 was a re-admission. Three persons have been discharged; 1 as relieved, 1 as not improved, and 1 as incurable. Two of these were sent to other asylums. There have been no deaths; and the health of the community generally is so good that no one has been confined to bed. To-day, however, 2 were ailing and found in their rooms. Of the existing patients, 13 males and 9 females are reported to be industrially occupied, which is a large proportion; 3 only are regarded as curable; 4 are under treatment for mental and 2 for bodily affections. Six inmates attend church, and 8 attend amusements in the village, while generally 22 are present at worship and social meetings in the asylum.

The 19 males and 10 females, of whom the community consists, are under the supervision of a medical officer and matron, 1 female, and 2 male attendants. There are 2 domestics, but the staff does not include a gardener.

The books, registers, etc., were examined. No one has been refused access to patients. There has been no restraint or seclusion.

A case book and record of accidents are kept.

GILMER HOUSE, 23*d May* 1865.

Gilmer house now contains 20 males and 9 females. Of these, 1 of each sex is regarded as curable, 4 are under treatment for mental disease, and 14 males and 7 females are, to a certain extent, industrially employed. All the men find occupation in the cultivation and ornamentation of the grounds and gardens; the women sew or assist in the kitchen, and one performs light work out of doors. All are in excellent health, and no death has taken place; nor does there appear to be any inmate of feeble frame, except C. S., who has been recently admitted, and labours under general paralysis. The changes in the community have consisted of 1 admission and 1 discharge. The Establishment was inspected under the favourable circumstances of mild and bright weather, and seems well adapted for the purpose for which it was licensed, but various slight defects were observed which bear upon the comfort and usefulness of the house, and which should be corrected forthwith.

1. In spite of the mechanical provisions for ventilation, an oppressive and offensive smell was perceptible in several of the dormitories.

2. Many of the beds were made in a slovenly manner; in several the linen was dark and dirty; and in all a different arrangement should be adopted, so as to expose a larger surface of bedding to the air.

3. The dress of the females and of the male workers was, even after due allowance for work stains, less tidy and clean than what might be expected.

4. Four groups were seen at dinner. The labourers take their meals in an apartment in the offices, which is dilapidated and not well kept. They had partaken of their food with unwashed hands, and the tablecloth, equipage, etc., were slovenly and unsuitable.

5. The privy in the small court leading from the tower and the door opening into the airing-yard were filthy and fœtid. It is understood that the use of the room in the offices as a day-room and refractory is temporary; but it is recommended that no time should be lost in effecting a change, and in pro-

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viding suitable accommodation in the mansion-house, as the existing arrangement is inconvenient and unseemly, and not calculated to promote habits of order and propriety of deportment.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. There has been no seclusion nor restraint, nor has access of friends been refused in any case.

GILMER HOUSE, 29*th August* 1865.

Since the visit of 23d May, 3 patients have been admitted, and as there have been no discharges and no deaths, the present numbers are 19 males and 9 females. There is, however, 1 voluntary boarder, who has chosen this residence from a desire to avoid giving way to intemperance.

Of the registered patients, only 1 is considered curable. The establishment was found in considerable confusion, owing to the alterations and additions in progress, to render the buildings more appropriate for the purposes of an asylum. These changes comprehend improvements in the kitchen, a new scullery and bath-room, a day-room and reading-room on the ground floor, and a range of bedrooms above them. By the removal of walls greater cheerfulness will be imparted to the rooms on the lower floor, and light and air more freely admitted. It is, however, desirable that the last improvement should be carried still further, by removing the shrubs and trees which darken the drawing-room and ladies' day-room.

The house was found in good order, and the bedding in a creditable condition. In several instances, however, the hair mattresses were in need of teasing. No patient was in bed, and there has been no death since the house was opened.

The clothing of both sexes was, making due allowance for the manner in which they were occupied, clean and in good order, but somewhat more care might be fitly bestowed on the personal appearance of the ladies.

Thirteen of the males and 5 of the females were actively employed, the former chiefly in assisting in the building operations, and the latter in household occupations. Great liberty is accorded to the patients of both sexes, there being only 2 males and 1 female who are under special supervision when in the general grounds. Exercise beyond the premises has of late been restricted, owing to the great amount of home occupation, but it is not advisable that this should be allowed to interfere with country walks for the ladies. Two males and from 2 to 4 females attend church. No accident has occurred since last inspection ; no restraint or seclusion has been required ; no shower baths have been given ; no changes have taken place among the attendants ; and no visitor has been refused admission. Every effort is being made to remove the blemishes pointed out in last report.

HALLCROSS ASYLUM, 10*th February* 1865.

Hallcross Asylum.

The present number of patients resident in this establishment is precisely the same as on the 23d August 1864, namely, 36 males and 47 females. The fluctuations in the population have consisted of 23 admissions, 20 discharges, and 3 deaths. These numbers chiefly represent an exchange of patients between different establishments ; 14 having been transferred to the Roxburgh district accommodation in Millholm, and 1 to Perthshire District Asylum ; while, on the other hand, 14 were received from Millholm and from Lilybank. That a considerable change may be again expected to take place in the individuals placed here may be inferred from an examination of the parishes to which patients are chargeable, and which are, with one exception, situate in districts about to be provided with Asylums—2 belonged to Haddington, 4 to Dysart, 3 to Ceres, 2 to Crichton, and 1 to each of the following parishes : Prestonkirk, Cameron, Leslie, Kilrenny, St. Andrews, Kettle, Bothkenner, Torryburn, Stirling, and Northmaven. Of the deaths, 1 is attributed to paralysis, and 2 to general debility and old age ; the ages at death being respectively 66, 81, and 67. One of the deceased was admitted in 1850, 2 in 1864. In one the disease was of long standing, in the others it ran its course in a few weeks.

The chronic and hopeless character, in the opinion of the medical officer, of

the mental condition of the patients now confined, appears from the facts that only 1 is entered as curable, and only 3 as under treatment. It would still further illustrate these desponding views were the form of the disease inserted in the appropriate columns of the register, in place of one or more prominent symptoms. Even under these discouraging circumstances 9 males and 17 females are reported as industrially employed, and 7 males as taking exercise beyond the walls; but greater exertions than are here indicated are absolutely necessary to dissipate that listlessness and lethargy commented upon in last report, and equally observable to-day, and which are not merely signs but efficient causes of fatuity and degeneration. The low day-room for 16 females, 1 of whom wore a strong dress, presented, upon this occasion, a scene of great gloom, dirt, and degradation, which might be greatly mitigated, if not altogether dissipated. The early retirement of the patients to bed directly encourages inactivity and despondency. Five females were found in bed at 3 P.M., only one of whom was labouring under disease.

The house was clean and well ventilated; but many parts of the establishment inhabited by paupers were extremely cold. Only two pairs of blankets are in use for each bed; and it appears to the Reporter that the temperature of the large rooms on the male side, and of many of the attic bedrooms, must fall so low during the night at present as to prove prejudicial. Fires are generally allowed upon Sunday, where there are grates, but this does not meet the objection now made.

The dress of the females was more satisfactory than that of the males; but greater attention to cleanliness and neatness is required.

Seclusion has been resorted to upon 23 occasions; restraint, by means of jacket or wristlets, upon 3. In the case of Mrs. M., although there is only 1 entry, she appears to have been secluded for a week.

The case book is not kept in a satisfactory manner. Favourable impressions were received from the great comfort and temperature of the house for boarders; the absence of excitement, and the healthy aspect of the inmates, generally, throughout the house; the slight restrictions imposed within the precincts; and the low rate of mortality. There have been only 5 deaths since 1st January 1864.

The books, registers, etc., were examined. An accident book is kept.

Hallcross Lunatic Asylum, 17*th July* 1865.

The following are the changes which have taken place since the visit of the 10th February 1865:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions, ...	6	4	10
Discharges, ...	1	4	5
Deaths, ...	2	1	3

Of the patients admitted, all, with two exceptions, were chargeable to parishes beyond the statutory district, and of the whole number of pauper lunatics resident in the asylum, nearly all belong to districts which are providing accommodation for themselves. Under these circumstances it is not to be expected that any material changes should have taken place in the buildings, which, accordingly, remain very much as described in former reports.

Of the patients discharged, 3 had recovered, and 2 were transferred to other asylums.

Of deaths, 1 was ascribed to dropsy and general debility, at the age of 81, 1 to bronchitis and influenza, at the age of 82, and 1 to diarrhœa, at the age of 85. The years of admission of these cases were 1863, 1864, 1865.

The sanitary condition of the patients is at present excellent; no one was in bed from any cause, and the mortality has of late been more due to the debility of old age than to actual disease.

The state of the clothing, both of males and females, was satisfactory, and the building was also, generally, in good condition. One or two of the dormitories were, however, tainted by a heavy urinous smell.

The present inmates comprised 37 males and 47 females; of whom, only 3 females are considered curable. As a rule, they are all proper patients for the

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asylum, which does not possess the appliances necessary for the proper accommodation and treatment of the noisy, refractory, or obscene. It is, however, found necessary to place a female in one of the single rooms of the male side, and occasionally to have recourse to mechanical restraint. The register contains 13 entries of seclusion since last visit, relating to 9 cases, the longest period being for two days ; but there are no entries of the use of restraint, although a patient was found with her arms fastened to a belt round her waist, and it was acknowledged that she was from time to time subjected to this treatment.

The means of industrial occupation are, as formerly, very limited, and more might readily be accomplished in providing sources of recreation and amusement ; but improvements in these directions are checked by the uncertain future position of the establishment. Walks beyond the premises are, however, regularly taken by parties which embrace between a third and a half of the inmates. The numbers attending prayers are registered at 28 males and 32 females, and those going to church are 7 females.

The aspect of the patients indicates an adequate diet, and the food is served in a quiet and decent manner ; all take their meals in association, but some of the tables were, as formerly, overcrowded. The lethargy and listlessness, mentioned in former reports, were again conspicuous, but a number of the patients expressed themselves as treated with kindness and consideration. The register of visitors contains only 32 entries since last inspection, 4 being by inspectors of poor.

One accident is recorded, by falling off a chair in a fit. Five changes have taken place among the attendants and servants : 1. the male head attendant got drunk, and refused to return ; 2. a female attendant was discharged, after a fortnight's service, as useless ; 3. the cook was discharged, after a month's service, as given to drink ; 4. the laundress left after 6 years' service ; and 5. her successor was discharged in about a month.

The Sheriffs' orders were produced and examined. A female patient, C. C., who showed no appearance of insanity, appealed for a trial at home ; should there be no recurrent attack within a month or two, the case seems a proper one for discharge on probation.

Hawkfield House.

HAWKFIELD HOUSE, 13*th February* 1865.

One lady has died of anasarca, consequent on disease of the heart, since last statutory visit, so that the numbers now resident are 7 gentlemen and 10 ladies. Only 1 patient was found confined to bed, by cold, so that the sanitary condition of the inmates may be regarded as excellent.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the temperature throughout the house was genial and agreeable, although the heating is dependent entirely upon open fires. All the rooms and sleeping apartments were visited, and found, notwithstanding the dirty tendencies of 2 patients, in a comfortable and creditable state.

The staff consists of 2 male and 2 female attendants.

The social, domestic, and other relaxations and amusements, so far as is consistent with the season, continue ; and renewed evidence was afforded of the humane attempt to render the establishment a home as well as an asylum.

The books, registers, etc., were examined.

HAWKFIELD HOUSE, 1*st September* 1865.

There have been no changes amongst the patients since the visit of 13th February, and the numbers resident are, accordingly, 7 males and 10 females.

The general condition of the establishment remains as described in former reports ; the rooms were clean and in good order, and the bedding was in a fair state of cleanliness.

The patients were all in good bodily health ; no one was in bed, and the sanitary condition of the establishment, during the period since last visit, is reported to have been good.

Both males and females were clean in person and tidy in dress ; all were

tranquil, free from excitement, and no seclusion nor restraint is recorded. Walks and drives into the country continue to be taken from time to time.

Only 1 patient is deemed curable, and many of the inmates have been resident in the house for long periods. Expressions of kindly treatment were frequent; and this fact, taken in conjunction with the low rates of payment paid for many of the patients, affords strong testimony in favour of the benevolent spirit in which the establishment is conducted.

LONGDALE ASYLUM, 7*th June* 1865.

Longdale Asylum.

Since the visit of 19th December, 23 patients have been admitted, 14 have been discharged, and 4 have died. Of those admitted, 4 were chargeable to Hamilton, 4 to New Monkland, 3 to Eastwood, 2 to Beith, and 1 to Rutherglen, Newburgh, Eaglesham, Gorbals, Kirkmichael, Lanark, Glassford, Kilmory, Bothwell, Annandale, and Lecropt respectively.

Of those discharged, 10 had recovered, 1 was transferred to Gartnavel, 1 removed to Ireland, and 1 taken home. In 3 of the fatal cases, death is ascribed to phthisis, at the ages of 57, 42, and 26; and in 1 to general paralysis at the age of 44. The present numbers are 58 males and 59 females, all of whom were seen, no one being absent on probation.

The general condition of the establishment may be described as favourable.

The wards were clean and well ventilated, and the bedding generally was in good order, and in every instance clean. The patients were tranquil and free from excitement, sufficiently clothed, and, the females, with considerable neatness. Of the males, 18 were actively employed in the fields, and several others in various industrial occupations. Of the women, 35 are registered as engaged industrially, principally in needlework, household work, and in the laundry.

The sanitary condition of the inmates is good, only 1 patient being in bed, and the mortality has been low. No one was in seclusion; the 10 entries in the register since last visit all refer to different cases, the longest period being for 48 hours. The numbers dining in association are registered at 59 males and 55 females, and those attending prayers at 59 males and 56 females. It is stated, however, that the visits of the chaplain have been discontinued.

Exercise in the general grounds is taken twice a week by all who are not physically disabled from such exertion; but occasional excursions or picnics might fitly be undertaken as affording desirable breaks in the asylum routine. The various registers were examined. They are accurately kept, but more care ought to be taken to keep them neat, and the practice of defacing the names in the general register should be discontinued. No accident is recorded as having happened in the establishment since last visit. The register of attendants is not yet instituted.

LONGDALE ASYLUM, 18*th December* 1865.

The community to-day consists of 65 men and 64 women; there being an increase of 12 since last statutory inspection on 7th June. No individuals are absent on probation. Since that date 35 patients have been admitted; 7 of whom were private, and 28 pauper. The latter belonged—4 to the parish of Dumbarton, 3 to that of Rutherglen, 2 to Bonhill, 2 to Bothwell, 2 to Eastwood, and 1 to each of the following parishes: Kilmaurs, Dailly, Newburgh, Gorbals, Beith, Loudon, Falkirk, Kilbirnie, Barony, Lanark, Riccarton, Lesmahagow, and Hamilton. Mania was the form of alienation presented in 22, dementia in 8, and melancholia in 4 cases. Thirteen persons have been dismissed as recovered, and 1, who was transferred to the Banffshire District Asylum, as relieved. Eight persons have died, all paupers. Death is attributed to the following causes: disease of heart, disease of liver, bronchitis, peritonitis, dysentery, phthisis, pneumonia, and suicide by strangulation. The last occurred in a pauper absent on probation. He left the asylum on the 17th October, and destroyed himself on the 12th December 1865. Five of the deceased were admitted in 1865, 2 in 1864, and 1 in 1860. The average age at death was 42 years.

The pressure for admission of patients has been more than usually great of late. Within a month the proprietor has been necessitated to refuse 19

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Licensed Houses.

Longdale Asylum.

applications for paupers, and 5 for private cases, although several were brought to the house. In consequence of this demand, Dr. Muirhead proposes to apply for the license of the Board to receive 6 additional inmates. Throughout the dormitories the bedsteads approach too closely to each other; and, at some points, there appeared to be crowding among the patients. This may, however, arise from numbers assembling around the stoves or fireplaces. Such must be the reason for crowding in the low dormitory for females, where, and in the adjoining vestibule, the atmosphere was close and offensive. Two rooms in the main dwelling-house were, at the request of Dr. Muirhead, examined as sleeping accommodation proposed for the additional inmates. These were well furnished and comfortable, and could admit of two beds in each.

Two patients only were found in bed; but although there were 13 epileptics, 1 paralytic, 19 of dirty and degraded habits, 9 of dangerous, and 19 of suicidal tendencies, there were, throughout the population, evidences of activity, of practical and profitable occupation, and of the application and utilization of whatever mental or muscular capabilities remained. Numbers of men were employed in the garden, field, and in the farmyard. Eight women were in the washing-house; and although only 30 of each sex are registered as industrially employed, there are fewer idlers seen here than elsewhere; all the clothes worn in the house are made and mended in it. It is instructive that all the industry is permanently carried on by individuals the majority of whom labour under the chronic and incurable forms of insanity; of the total number in seclusion 12 only are regarded as curable, and 11 are under treatment for their mental affections.

The house was clean; the bedding consisted of 3 pairs of blankets, and the body clothes were sufficient for warmth; but the dress of the men was neither clean nor well kept. The Reporter was struck, as upon former occasions, by the cold and stern economy which pervades all arrangements, although he does not question that much rude comfort is secured. The announcement, however, made by the proprietor, that at the close of 1866 he proposes to retire from all personal participation in the establishment, so far disarms criticism of this kind, and renders suggestions involving outlay vain.

The books, orders, and registers were examined; seclusion has been resorted to on 10 occasions in 8 different cases, for periods from 12 to 50 hours; but 1 destructive patient, J. M'K., has slept on a shakedown in seclusion since the 27th November last.

From the accident-book it appears that a fracture of the humerus, an injury of the thigh, and scalding of the foot were the principal casualties which have occurred since last report. During the same period the attendants' register shows that 2 voluntary changes had taken place among the male attendants. Many visits have been paid to the inmates, but the precise number could not be ascertained.

Millholm House.

MILLHOLM ASYLUM, *9th and 10th February* 1865.

This house was carefully examined upon these days, and found clean and well ventilated. An offensive smell was detected in the female refractory hall, and at two other points; but this was attributable to temporary accidents. Great quiet and, notwithstanding disturbing circumstances, to be afterwards adverted to, great order prevailed throughout.

The population at present amounts to 69 males and 102 females, to which are to be added 2 visitors from Gilmer House; of these—

Males.	Females.	
45	72	are employed industrially.
7	5	„ epileptic.
8	11	„ paralytic.
15	7	„ of dirty habits (10 beds were wet last night).
7	14	„ suicidal.
20	30	„ dangerous and destructive.
20	22	manifest degraded propensities.

The present sanitary condition of the community may be estimated from the following table :— Appendix E.

Males.	Females.		Commissioners' Entries.
7	28	are considered curable.	
10	17	are under treatment for mental disease.	
8	17	do. do. bodily disease.	
14	18	are confined to airing yards.	Licensed Houses.
46	83	take exercise in garden.	
13	0	do. do. beyond walls.	
9	0	on parole in grounds.	Millholm House.
4	0	do. beyond.	
57	79	attend prayers in house.	
4	6	attend church in village.	
55	74	attend amusements.	

While the colour and temperature, etc., of many patients indicated feebleness, the aspect of the great majority was ruddy and robust. They were clean and tidy in person ; and the dress, except in the cases of L. and M., on the male side, sufficient and suitable. Dinner was seen served each day. It consisted upon the 9th of vegetable soup, beef (cold) and bread ; upon the 10th of rice soup, fish, and bread, all these dishes being of excellent quality, the portions to each abundant, and the order and propriety with which they were served praiseworthy.

Forty-three males dined in association in the hall, and 14 in the refractory room ; while the females were broken up into 4 groups, 34 dining in the refractory room, 20 in No. 1, 11 in No. 2, and 19 in No. 4. The meal lasted about 20 minutes, and was partaken of liberally by every patient present. The dietary followed is that recommended by the Board of Lunacy, with the addition of tea and bread in the afternoon.

The means of moral treatment and enlivenment, for which this establishment has obtained a reputation, are still persevered in ; and have comprised gymnastic games, celebration of anniversaries, social meetings for dancing every Friday, phantasmagoria, lectures, etc. Classes for writing, arithmetic, and music are now in full operation.

The following structural and other changes fall to be recorded :—

1. The wire guards have been removed from the windows in the front houses.

2. No. 6 dormitory has been converted into a day-room for excitable females. It appeared crowded at dinner. This (partly from its unfinished aspect) and the adjoining sleeping-room, were the least creditable portions of the house.

3. The apartment formerly used as a library has been fitted up as a lavatory with 8 basins, and is accessible through the bath-room.

4. The windows of the 3 separate cells, as well as those of the day-room, have been enlarged on the male side, greatly to the increase of light and cheerfulness.

5. The upper terrace in the airing-yard for males has been considerably increased by including the bowling-green, and has been neatly and tastefully laid out by the patients.

6. The detached house recently licensed is now occupied by 10 patients.

Since last statutory visit, the changes in the population have consisted of 103 admissions, of whom 100 were paupers ; 40 discharges, of which 40 were paupers ; and 20 deaths, all of paupers. Of those admitted, who did not belong to the district of Roxburgh, 8 were chargeable to Inveresk, 2 to Dalkeith, 2 to Irvine, 1 to Kilwinning, 2 to Wemyss, 2 to Inverkeithing, 3 to Abbotshall, 3 to Markinch, 1 to Elie, 2 to Cupar-Fife, 1 to Strathmiglo, 1 to Dalgety, 2 to St. Andrews, 2 to Kirkcaldy.

The mental disease is reported as presenting the symptoms of hypochondriacal melancholia in 1 case, idiocy in 1, senile dementia in 1, general paralysis in 4, congenital imbecility in 6, mania in 8, melancholia in 16, and dementia in 66.

Of the discharges, 9 are entered as recovered, 12 as relieved, 12 as not improved, and 7 as incurable. The distribution of those still requiring confine-

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Licensed Houses.

Millholm House.

ment is accounted for by 10 being transferred to Gilmer House, 6 to Hallcross, 1 to Montrose, Morningside, Tranent, and Argyll Asylums, respectively; by 1 being sent to his parish in Ireland; and by 5 being removed from the poor's roll.

Of the deaths, 14 were females.

The books, orders, etc., were examined. At present the accidents are incorporated with the medical histories of each patient in the case book; a special record would prove more accessible, and would better carry out the views of the Board of Lunacy. The only important entry of this nature is in the case of F., whose feet were scalded by going unperceived into a bath. He died in 6 days of cerebral disease, but the medical officer conceives that death may have been accelerated by the shock to the system.

The register shows that seclusion and restraint have all but ceased to be trusted to as means of repression.

Four events call for comment in the progress of this establishment.

1. That the contract, formed in August 1864, whereby it was recognised as district accommodation for Roxburgh, etc., is now in full operation. Since that period 67 lunatics, chargeable to parishes within the district, have been admitted, and 77 are now resident. The house has been visited by the clerk of the District Board.

It is obvious that while such an arrangement indicates that confidence is reposed in the proprietor, it imposes new and grave responsibilities, and calls for continued exertion and attention.

2. The acquisition of 30 acres of ground as a farm, at some little distance from the house. One of the 5 fields is already under tillage, and the preparation for cropping affords occupation for a number of the more robust of the men in ploughing, trenching, and spreading manure. While this must be regarded as a decided step in advance, it must not be forgotten that a large number of inmates cannot, from age, infirmity, and previous training, engage in such labour, and that for them some indoor employment requires still to be provided.

Masons, gardeners, and others at present perform much useful work within the walls, and 6 are so trustworthy as to be provided with keys.

3. In the month of November 1864, the laundry, drying-house, and female workroom, storeroom, and lavatory adjoining, were destroyed by fire. The origin of the accident is altogether conjectural; but it is supposed to have been the fall of some article of clothing upon a heated pipe. The fire occurred during the night, and caused considerable consternation, but no prejudicial excitement among the inmates, many of whom rendered assistance.

As the number of bedrooms destroyed was small, no additional crowding has been occasioned in the dormitories; and those generally occupying the workroom have been drafted to other parts of the house. The chief consequences have consisted in the conversion of the coach-house into a wash-house, of a part of the newly licensed house into a laundry, and the suspension of clothes in the airing-yards, and the drying of soiled beds in apartments, where they might be dispensed with.

On examining the ruins, the arrest of the conflagration appears so marvellous, and the danger of its spreading to the range of buildings in front, where a large proportion of the females sleep, so imminent, as to point out the necessity for night watching, and for the possession of a fire-engine and ample hose in the establishment. The occurrence of fire in the laundries of several other asylums in Scotland during the past year, enforces the propriety of adopting these and all other precautions. Workmen are at present engaged in rebuilding the offices, but they deport themselves decorously, and cause no disturbance among the lunatics.

4. The large mortality; 38 deaths have occurred since 1st January 1864, 36 in the year between 10th February 1864 and this day, and 20 of that number since the last statutory visit on 23d August 1864. These numbers show a death-rate not only larger than what has hitherto obtained in this or similar establishments, but exceeding that registered in the surrounding village, in which, of course, the deaths in this asylum are included, where an epidemic has prevailed, and where persons of all ages are resident. In Musselburgh, although the deaths exceed the average,

238, of the last ten years, they fall somewhat below those of the years 1862, 1863, and to the following extent :— Appendix E.

In 1862 the deaths were			276
1863	„	„	270
1864	„	„	261

Commissioners' Entries.

Licensed Houses.

Millholm House.

It is understood that the mortality in the village has greatly increased since the commencement of the present year. The deaths in Millholm are, as usual, most numerous among the recent admissions, although several of these were merely transfers from one asylum to another ; the proportions stand as follows : 15 of the deceased were admitted in 1864, 2 in 1863, 1 in 1862, 1 in 1861, and 1 in 1857. The diseases under which the patients are supposed to have succumbed--for, unfortunately, these were not ascertained by inspection—are thus enumerated :—meningitis, chronic meningitis, encephalitis, acute synovitis, cirrhosis of liver, fatty degeneracy of heart, caries sacri, exhaustion from acute melancholia, bronchitis and old age, effusion into bronchia, and old age, 1 each ; 2 of cerebral congestion, 2 of cerebral softening, and 6 of consumption. This catalogue throws but little light upon the subject ; but it is worthy of note that 8 individuals sank under affections of the lungs, and it was learned that, at present, 2 individuals are labouring under tuberculous cavities, and that several others are known, by examination, to present symptoms of other stages of phthisis. The duration of the malady in the 36 cases occurring within the year was approximately determined to be 8 hours in 1, 36 hours in 1, 2 days in 1, a few weeks in 2, 2½ months in 1, 1 year in 1, 3½ years in 1, while 11 were ill when admitted, and of the remainder the history was not known. The state of health of all those admitted since August 1864 may, to a certain extent, be gathered from the estimate entered at the time in the general register : 2 are described as frail, 4 as weak and emaciated, 24 as weak, 17 as thin and weak or very weak, 9 as thin, 7 as in a very precarious state, 1 as thin but healthy, 24 as in average, and 15 as in good health. Specific circumstances exercising an influence on viability are supplied : 1 was admitted with a wound in the throat, 1 labouring under the sequelæ of parturition, 3 under meningitis, 2 under cerebritis, 3 under paralysis, 1 under anæmia and bronchitis, 1 under hypertrophia cordis, 1 under anæmia and general paralysis, 2 under asthma, 2 under general paralysis, 2 under cerebral disease, 3 under anæmia, 1 under bronchitis, 1 under caries of the sacrum, 1 under Bright's disease, 2 under deafness, 6 under the decay of old age, and 6 under phthisis. Of those who died, 8 were of dirty, 12 of cleanly habits, 6 refused food, and 7 had been transferred, but not all recently, from other asylums. The average age of those admitted since August 1864 appears to have been 47 years 6 months ; that of those who died, 55 years 5 months.

With a view to embrace all the special circumstances which might have influenced the health of the deceased, the rooms or dormitories in which each had lived and died were carefully examined, but the examination led to no definite or general results, unless the following can be regarded as such : —5 appear to have slept on the ground-floor, 12 to have died in the sick-rooms, 6 never left the sick-room after admission. The great majority occupied apartments in the upper and second storey, 1 was temporarily placed in the old women's dormitory, and 1 only inhabited the female wet ward, which has been previously animadverted upon. Damp was observed upon the walls of several rooms on the basement storey, but this appearance is attributed to the decomposition of the size placed there previous to papering.

In several apartments the beds appeared crowded, and the position injudicious ; the space between many of them, in certain dormitories, being measured, varied from 1½ to 3 feet ; but a more important element in the inquiry is obtained by the cubic space for each person. In 6 apartments, it ranged from 295 to 376 cubic feet. In the male sick-room, it amounts to 375 cubic feet for each inmate. In the female sick-room it reaches 378 cubic feet. These amounts fall very much below what is essential to health, and justify the recommendation that immediate steps be taken either to enlarge the infirmaries, or greatly to restrict the number of patients placed in them.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Licensed Houses.

Millholm Asylum.

MILLHOLM HOUSE, 10*th July* 1865.

The numbers at present on the register of the asylum are 70 males and 102 females, of whom 1 male and 4 females are absent on probation.

The changes since the inspection of 10th February are—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	12	10	22
Discharges,	10	4	14
Deaths,	3	5	8

Of the patients admitted, 12 were chargeable to the district of Roxburgh, and 10 to parishes in the counties of Ayr, Edinburgh, Fife, and Linlithgow.

The mental affection is registered as mania in 11 cases, as melancholia in 6, as dementia in 4, and as imbecility in 1. The bodily condition is described as having been weak in 7, very weak in 4, average in 3, good in 6, thin in 1, and very thin in 1. Only two cases were transferred from other asylums, and there was no re-admission.

Of the patients discharged, 12 had recovered, 1 became a single patient, with the sanction of the Board of Lunacy, and 1 was taken home, having previously ceased to be a pauper.

Of the patients who died, 1 was admitted in 1852, 1 in 1862, 1 in 1863, 4 in 1864, and 1 in 1865. The causes of death are entered as phthisis pulmonalis in three cases, and as meningitis, general paralysis, aneurism of the aorta, exhaustion from mania, and exhaustion from epilepsy in one case each.

It appears from the preceding details that the number of patients resident has undergone no diminution since last inspection, when the cubic space in several of the dormitories was commented on as much below what is essential to health. The overcrowding, however, has been to a certain extent relieved by the rebuilding of that portion of the asylum which had been destroyed by fire; but it is not clear that the thinning of the beds in the associated dormitories has been such as, in accordance with the recommendation of the Board, to allow at least 500 cubic feet to each patient. The measurements of the rooms have still to be made, and the results painted in conspicuous places. The alterations suggested for improving the ventilation and preventing injurious draughts are, however, being carried out, and thermometers have been distributed throughout the wards.

The sanitary condition of the asylum has undergone considerable improvement. Only 1 male and 1 female patient were in bed from any cause, and the mortality has been greatly diminished. How far this improved state of matters is to be ascribed to the removal of the aged and weakly patients, to the more genial season of the year, or to the influence of better sanitary arrangements, remains to be seen, but there is good reason to hope that the precautions being adopted to secure satisfactory hygienic arrangements will prove successful.

The various day-rooms and dormitories were found in excellent order, clean, and free from offensive smells. The bedding was, throughout, in good condition, and always clean.

The patients were comfortably clothed, and clean in person and dress, and their physical aspect was indicative of an adequate diet.

Dinner was served during the visit in a very creditable manner, and all the dishes, with the exception of those in the male refractory department, are now of earthenware. No patient was in seclusion, and perfect tranquillity prevailed among both males and females. The register of seclusion contains only five entries since last inspection, for periods varying from two to nine hours. Commendable attention continues to be given to the means of occupation and recreation. The possession of a farm of thirty acres has not only increased the facilities of employment, but has been found to add greatly to the happiness and contentment of the patients. It will, however, be necessary, while thus providing for the occupation of the more healthy and useful patients, to guard against the too great restriction of the others to the airing-courts; and it would be well, on this account, to institute daily walking parties in the general grounds for all who are physically capable of such exercise.

During the winter a considerable number of the patients were instructed in writing, arithmetic, dancing, and music; and periodical lectures were delivered on subjects calculated to interest them. Walking parties beyond the asylum bounds are now of almost daily occurrence, and picnics to more distant localities occasionally take place. A recent one to Habbie's Howe was joined in by 58 patients from this asylum, and 12 from Gilmer House.

Fifty-nine males and 77 females are registered as attending the ministrations of the chaplain within the asylum, and 6 males and 5 females as attending church. The numbers industrially employed are 41 males and 73 females. The patients of dirty habits are estimated at 10 males and 13 females, of whom 3 males and 7 females sleep on stretchers. Four of each sex are raised during the night. The curable are estimated at 10 males and 29 females; and 12 males and 21 females are registered as under special medical treatment for their mental affections.

Bearing in mind the numbers resident in the asylum, the amount of individual liberty accorded to the patients is very considerable, and several of them enjoy the privilege of going about freely on parole. There is also a very pleasing degree of domesticity in the general arrangements. Cheerfulness is imparted to the rooms by a variety of ornaments of a simple kind, and by fresh papering whenever this becomes necessary; and fires are kept burning in the rooms of the basement floor, notwithstanding the warmth of the weather, to guard against damp.

The various registers were carefully examined. That of attendants records only one change since it was instituted, namely, the discharge of one of the males for "irregularity." One accident has taken place since last inspection, namely, fracture of clavicle by falling out of bed.

NEWBIGGING HOUSE, 1*st May* 1865.

The patients at this date are 28 males and 40 females. The changes since the visit of 30th December consist of 8 admissions, of which 6 were transfers from other asylums, 1 discharge, and 4 deaths.

About seven-eighths of the inmates are paupers, for the most part chargeable to parishes in Fife, East Lothian, and Midlothian, and whose removal may accordingly be looked for at an early date.

The condition of the asylum remains, in all essential respects, as described in former reports. The patients are, with scarcely an exception, incurable, and not subjected to any special treatment on account of their mental affections. Their bodily wants are tolerably attended to. The food, as seen served, was abundant and of good quality, and the physical appearance of both sexes was, as a rule, robust; the clothing was sufficient, and, where patched and worn, was about to be replaced by new suits of appropriate and varied material; and the bedding was ample, although, especially on the male side, frequently dirty. The mattresses in both departments should be more carefully filled.

The registers record that 7 males and 18 females are industrially employed, but the means of occupation for the men are far too restricted to afford them adequate employment. Both sexes were free from excitement, and the necessity for restraint or seclusion appears to be of rare occurrence. Parties of both sexes continue to take exercise beyond the premises, and 4 males and 8 females attend church in the town. The general health of the community is at present favourable, and only 1 patient was found in bed. Of the 4 deaths which have occurred since last visit, 1 is ascribed to influenza and the debility of old age at 75, and 1 to paralysis at 42. In the remaining 2 cases the cause of death is not registered. In several of the registers the entries are very imperfectly made. On the whole, the patients are treated with consideration and kindness, but more pains might fitly be taken to increase the sources of amusement and occupation, to keep the premises in a neat and orderly state, and to exercise more persistent supervision. The uncertain position of the establishment must, however, be accepted as in some degree an excuse for various shortcomings.

About 100 entries appear in the register of visitors since last inspection.

D. M'K., chargeable to Uig, Inverness-shire, is still an inmate.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Licensed Houses.

Newbigging House.

NEWBIGGING HOUSE, 30*th October* 1865.

There are at present 30 male and 46 female patients in this asylum. Of these, 1 is affected with epilepsy, 6 are of dirty habits, 3 are suicidal, and 8 manifest destructive or dangerous tendencies. No one, however, was found in seclusion or in bed, and the health of the community, although containing many aged and infirm persons, is described as being, and as having been, most satisfactory.

Twenty-five individuals are stated to be industrially employed, but the means of occupation in the department for males are not apparent; and while 57 take exercise in the narrow walled stripes of garden and other grounds behind the establishment, only 4 go into the village on parole.

Since the last report, 17 patients have been admitted, 8 of whom were paupers. Of these, 4 belonged to the county of Clackmannan, and 1 to that of Kinross, Stirling, Edinburgh, and Lanark respectively. Two were transferred from other asylums. In the same period, 8 individuals have been dismissed, 6 being paupers; 5 as recovered, 2 as relieved, and 1 as not improved.

Two deaths have occurred, at the ages of 73 and 75, which are attributed to general decay and chronic diarrhœa.

Certain parts of the house were creditable in arrangement and tidiness, but, on the whole, there is much room for improvement in these respects; and the small dormitory for males was extremely slovenly in appearance and offensive in smell. Among the females in the refractory ward considerable excitement prevailed, but their aspect and dress were much superior to that of the males, which, in some instances (H., *e.g.*), was dirty, ragged, and neglected.

The bedclothes were sufficient and clean. Dinner was taken by the men in presence of the Reporter, and appeared to be sufficient in quantity, but was served in a manner which fell short of what is desirable and practicable. In order to accomplish improvement here, and to introduce a thorough reform in the management of the patients, it is absolutely necessary that experienced and trained attendants should be procured in place of the present staff, the members of which have been recently appointed, after repeated changes.

This suggestion has been made upon a former occasion, but the proprietor appears now to be fully alive to the expediency of carrying it into effect, and of making such structural and other alterations as may meet the wishes of the Board of Lunacy, and place his establishment upon an equality with others of the same class. He has promised to address a communication to the Board, describing what steps he is disposed to take. Until this be done, it would be premature to dwell further upon the state of the house.

The books and Sheriffs' orders were examined. The registers are still kept in a defective manner. The case book was likewise seen, but a large proportion of the entries were made, not by the medical officer, but by the proprietor. D. M'K., Uig, Inverness, has not been removed. One patient, M., was absent on leave. Seclusion appears to have been used upon eight occasions, and a canvas dress for three days.

Saughton Hall Asylum.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 27*th May* 1865.

The impressions received during a statutory visit paid this day were most pleasing. The weather was bright and genial; the well arranged and highly ornamental grounds were rich with fresh foliage and flowers, and animated by walking groups, a party at croquet, etc., and presented so few of the indications of seclusion as to suggest the idea of a sanatorium for the upper classes rather than that of a place of detention. The interior was, throughout, clean, cheerful, and well ventilated; and, notwithstanding the more spare and special arrangements in apartments for patients of excited or degraded tendencies, deserved the encomiums pronounced in the previous report, and approached very closely to that degree of comfort and luxury which, in such an establishment, is compatible with treatment and discipline.

While the progressive improvement of the asylum has been in all departments steady and rapid, nothing has so much promoted this course as the opening of the additions, and the facilities thus afforded of separating and

classifying acute or excited cases, of which there are at present several under treatment. Subdivision may be carried still further, as a roomy cottage or dwelling-house, at a short distance beyond the grounds, has been neatly furnished and adapted for the reception of one or more patients, and appears well adapted for combining privacy with the medical management of cases, when this may be necessary, and will admit of certain patients enjoying the benefits of residence in an asylum without being separated from their friends or family. It is at present occupied.

Since last inspection there have been 6 admissions, 3 discharges—all being recovered patients,—and 1 death, from age and exhaustion, at the age of 72. The community, accordingly, at present consists of 25 males and 34 females, being an increase of 2 in the numbers resident. Nine of these are regarded as curable; 3 are under treatment for bodily ailments; and although 4 were found in bed, only 1 was confined by indisposition. One inmate labours under epilepsy, 1 under paralysis, 4 are suicidal, and 6 are of dirty, and 4 of degraded habits. Of the more robust and trustworthy classes, 33 are occupied, 25 attend amusements in, and 6 beyond, the asylum, 32 take exercise within the grounds, and 5 in the neighbourhood, under supervision, while 2 go out on parole. The latitude and liberty thus afforded may be recognised in the virtual discontinuance of seclusion, only one instance falling to be recorded, and being necessitated, medically, by a sudden paroxysm of fury. No accident has occurred. Two or more of the dements were in a state of considerable agitation, but this was obviously attributable to the presence of the Reporter, and generally occurs in the same individuals upon similar occasions, these being likewise the chronic complainers and recusants of the community.

The books, orders, etc., were examined. The register for attendants has been ordered.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 28*th September* 1865.

The changes since the visit of 27th May consist of 5 admissions, 3 discharges, and 2 deaths. Of the patients admitted, 3 were afflicted with acute mania, and 2 with melancholia. Of those discharged, 2 had recovered, and 1 had not improved; all 3 were admitted since last inspection. The causes of death in the 2 fatal cases were effusion at the base of the brain with epilepsy, at the age of 36, and paralysis, old age, and exhaustion, at the age of 73.

The asylum was found in a very satisfactory condition. The various apartments were scrupulously clean, well ventilated, and tastefully and commodiously furnished; altogether, they presented a very cheerful and comfortable appearance. The bedding was excellent, and always in good order. The patients of both sexes were free from excitement, and there has been no occasion to have recourse to seclusion. Since last visit, the only departure from ordinary arrangements in bedding and clothing has been the use of quilted bed-coverings for 1 patient. Of the gentlemen, no one was in bed. Of the ladies, 2 were in bed from sickness or infirmity, and 1 from caprice. Almost all the patients of both sexes were in the airing-courts and grounds, which are tastefully laid out and beautifully kept, and present no evidence whatever of destructive tendencies.

Alterations, calculated to improve the health and comfort of the patients, are still in progress; the chief of these at the present moment is the sinking of a new well, which will increase the supply of water, and will, from being provided with a force-pump, afford an additional guarantee against fire.

It appears from the register that 2 attendants have been dismissed since last inspection, the one a female, from being unsuitable, and the other a male, from conniving at the escape of a patient, or permitting it through gross carelessness.

SOMERSIDE ASYLUM, 14*th February* 1865.

The number of patients resident is the same as at last inspection. There has, however, been 1 admission of a boarder, and 1 transfer of a pauper to Inverness District Asylum. The health of the inmates appears satisfactory.

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Somerside Asylum.

One individual was found in bed, but she did not suffer from illness. While greater exertions are recommended, and certainly required, to counteract the torpor and degeneration consequent upon monotonous seclusion and limited exercise, greater activity prevailed than usual. Eight persons were found in the day-room, 3 of whom were knitting; 3 in the parlour, 1 of whom was sewing; and 1 was washing, 2 were engaged in the kitchen, and 2 in household work. The most accessible remedy for the lassitude to which such a class of patients is liable is exercise in the open air.

The dress of the inmates, the bedding, and various apartments were clean and tidy; and although the attic sleeping-rooms must be cold during the night, the temperature of the house generally was agreeable. In the large dormitory, two pair of blankets and a coverlet are in use, but in all the other rooms three pair. A fire is said to be occasionally lighted wherever there is a grate.

The Reporter concurs in the remarks as to the appearance of homely comfort which pervades the establishment. There has been no seclusion nor restraint since last entry, and the quiet and passiveness of all the inmates, as well as the duration of the malady, would suggest that they are in a suitable condition for the arrangements provided for them. That this condition, though in all probability incurable, might be greatly ameliorated by more active moral management cannot be questioned.

The books, registers, etc., were examined. The daily register contains no entries since 3d December 1864; and the accident book does not contain any entry as to a black eye inflicted by a door being forced back on J. J. Attention is directed to these omissions.

Three patients have been visited.

SOMERSIDE ASYLUM, 22*d September* 1865.

Since the visit of 14th February, 2 patients have been admitted, 1 has been discharged recovered, and 1 has died from diarrhœa, at the age of 49. The illness of this patient lasted for ten days. She died on the 30th July, and the medical attendant is recorded as having visited on the 20th, 25th, 26th, and 30th of that month.

On the whole, the patients were found in a satisfactory state. With one exception, they were free from excitement; but it appears doubtful to the Reporter whether M. B. is now a suitable inmate of the establishment. She appears to be frequently secluded in her bedroom during the day.

A considerable number of the patients were in the garden, some industrially occupied, and others sitting or walking; and the general impression produced was that the inmates are treated with consideration and kindness. Their clothing was in good condition, and the state of the bedding was satisfactory. The diet appears to be good and appropriate, but more attention is necessary to the manner of serving it.

The various apartments were clean and well ventilated. Walks beyond the premises are taken from time to time by parties of patients, 5, 6, or 7 in number, and 2 are recorded as attending church. It is important that these walking parties should be continued as long as the weather permits, and that endeavours should be made to extend this privilege.

There are 22 entries in the visitors' book, several of them by parochial authorities. No accident is recorded. There is no record of restraint or seclusion.

TRANENT ASYLUM, 5*th May* 1865.

Tranent Asylum.

The patients at this date are 12 males and 15 females. The changes since the visit of 10th November consist of 3 admissions, and 4 discharges. There has been no death since October 1863. Of the patients admitted, 2 were transferred from Morningside Asylum; the third belongs to East Lothian. Of those discharged, 2 had recovered, and 2 were transferred to other asylums, 1 being the case commented on in last report as unsuitable for this establishment.

The general aspect of the asylum was found somewhat more favourable than at last inspection, but this arose more from the greater

cheerfulness of the season, than from any material change in the circumstances of the patients. The accommodation in the subsidiary buildings is poor and cheerless, and is tolerated only until the District Asylum at Haddington is ready for occupation. The patients consist generally of chronic cases which are not susceptible of curative treatment. Both sexes were tranquil and free from excitement, and it does not appear that restraint has been required in any case since last visit in November. The men are on the whole superior to the women, among whom are 5 cases of dirty and degraded habits. The body clothing was sufficient in quality and generally in good condition, and the bedding was also sufficient and clean, although occasionally of coarse material. Two men were found in bed from paralytic affections, but the general appearance of both men and women bore testimony to the sufficiency of the diet. There continues to be a great want of the means of occupation and amusement, and nothing seems to be done to lessen the tedium of confinement beyond supplying a few periodicals, and taking certain of the patients for walks beyond the premises.

Changes among the attendants are very frequent, but the register recently instituted to bring these under the knowledge of the Commissioners contains as yet no entries; the remaining registers are tolerably well kept; that of visitors contains 36 entries since last visit, 6 being by inspectors of poor, and several by the missionary, who conducts Divine service.

TRANENT ASYLUM, *4th November* 1865.

There are at present 12 males and 16 female patients resident in this house; of these, all, with the exception of J. N., who is confined to bed or a couch by the effects of paralysis, are in tolerably good health, and move about the premises. Four or 5 of the males are daily occupied in cultivating the outfield, and about the same number of females do domestic work in the kitchen, but provison for indoor employment is still defective. One inmate has manifested suicidal tendencies, and inflicted a severe wound on the throat while in the temporary lodging-house of the parish; 2 are affected with epilepsy, 3 with paralysis, and 4 are of dirty habits. Five patients have been admitted since last report; 1 from the parish of Gladsmuir, 1 from that of Tranent, 1 from that of Port-Glasgow, and 2 from that of Prestonpans. There has been no discharge, but 4 individuals have died. The diseases under which these succumbed are described as disease of heart, cancer of the uterus, erysipelas and meningitis, and bodily exhaustion; the deceased entered the house in the years 1858, 1863, 1864, and 1865; and the average age at death 52 years. The internal arrangements have undergone no change. The dress of the inmates was sufficient, but lacked the tidiness which, in the class of lunatics placed here, is easily attainable; and in the case of several of the men there were indications of neglect and slovenliness. The bedding was good; but the dormitory for males on the ground floor must be cold, and should be heated and ventilated before the hour for rest by a fire. The aspect of the establishment generally is still bare and cheerless, the furnishing old and humble, and the absence of even cottage necessaries must have a depressing effect. The attendants have again been changed. The male attendant appears too aged for the duties which he should perform, but he is described as trustworthy. The books and Sheriffs' orders were examined. The registers are defective. It appears that restraint, in the form of gloves for the hands, has been used for five days, and seclusion once since last visit. Forty-one visits have been paid to inmates, 5 by inspectors of poor. Dinner was served during the visit; it consisted of an ample supply of potato soup, potatoes and bread, and a slice of fried liver and bacon. Fresh animal food is allowed three times a week.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, *25th April* 1865.

The patients consist at present of 14 gentlemen and 30 ladies; 4 of the latter occupying Pinkie Hill House, where a voluntary boarder is also resident. Since last visit, on 18th November, 2 patients have been admitted; 2 have been discharged, of whom 1 had recovered; and 2 have died. The

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Whitehouse Asylum.

causes of death are registered as disease of heart and consumption, at the ages of 62 and 34.

The establishment was found in excellent order, the rooms were clean, well ventilated, and comfortably arranged; the patients clean and orderly in person and dress; and the bedding ample and in good condition. Great tranquillity prevailed throughout the house, and no entry appears in the register of seclusion and restraint since 4th March 1864. No patient was in bed, and no one is at present under treatment for bodily ailments. The register, however, records that 5 ladies are under special treatment on account of their mental affections.

The new room, which is alluded to in last report as having been obtained by removing the stable, is now occupied as a dormitory for one or two of the least trustworthy of the female patients. It is comfortably and judiciously fitted up, and contains at present 3 beds, one of which is occupied by an attendant. Several rooms are being hung afresh with paper, and new carpets are being supplied where this is necessary. The accommodation of Pinkie Hill House is extremely comfortable and cheerful. The general management of the house is kind and judicious, and there is a prevailing domestic tone which is very pleasing. Several of the patients continue to take exercise beyond the premises on parole, and to attend the parish church.

The registers are fully and carefully kept.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 30*th October* 1865.

Since the last report, 25th April 1865, 4 patients have been admitted, 1 has been transferred to another establishment, and 1 has died at 68 of paralysis. The number of residents is at present 13 males and 33 females; 1 of the latter was absent on a probationary excursion with a relative. The stationary character of the community appears to create many ties and habits which contribute, as well and as much as the system pursued, to that domestic comfort and quiet which was, as usual, found to prevail. There were, accordingly, no complaints, except in one instance, when a gentleman argued that the system pursued was not sufficiently coercive; and, so far as the internal arrangements are concerned, few grounds for complaint can be said to exist. Eleven persons are regarded as curable, and 5 are under treatment for their mental disease; of the remainder, 1 is paralytic, 4 have manifested suicidal tendencies, and 2 females are regarded as dangerous. One lady was found in bed, but neither she nor any inmate is regarded as labouring under bodily disease. All the males were, at the time of the visit, taking exercise in the grounds; and it is recorded that 10 individuals at present enjoy the privilege of going beyond the precincts unattended. Four females attend the parish church. A party of 4 passed some time in Selkirkshire during summer; and it is most satisfactory to find that even in that class which cannot enjoy and cannot be entrusted with such indulgences, neither seclusion nor restraint has been found necessary.

It is understood that frequent and most beneficial intercourse is sustained between the inmates of Whitehouse and Pinkie Hill House; the accommodation and general arrangements in the latter are still deserving of unqualified praise.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be correct.

One hundred and fifty-six visits have been paid by friends or guardians to inmates.

Parochial Asylums.

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 3*d June* 1865.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 29th September consist of 17 admissions, 6 discharges, and 6 deaths. Of the admissions, 5 were from the Abbey Parish, 3 from Neilston, 3 from Ardrossan, 3 from Eastwood, 2 from Ayr, and 1 from Mearns. The mental affection is registered as mania in 5 cases, acute mania in 2, chronic mania in 2, periodical mania in 2, melancholia in 2, fatuity in 2, and idiocy in 2. With one exception, all the patients were admitted from their homes, two cases being re-admis-

sions. Nine were received in a healthy condition, 1 was in moderate health, 1 delicate, and 9 weakly.

Of the patients discharged, 3 had recovered, and 3 were removed by friends.

Of the deaths, 1 was ascribed to chronic scrofulous abscesses, 1 to general anasarca and congestion of lungs, 1 to melancholia and general anasarca, 1 to paralysis, 1 to bronchitis, and 1 to paralysis and congestion of brain. The average age at death was nearly 58 years.

The alterations in the asylum, undertaken to adapt it for the reception and treatment of all forms of insanity, are now completed, but the new portions are not yet sufficiently dry for occupation. These consist of 3 single rooms, with corridor, lavatory, and water-closet on the ground floor on each side, and a dormitory with similar conveniences above them. The accommodation thus furnished is well arranged and cheerful, and will remedy the principal defects in the accommodation pointed out in former reports. A material improvement has likewise been effected in the original building by lowering the sills of the windows of the day-rooms, introducing open fireplaces, and removing the leaden troughs in the so-called wet wards. By the alterations, however, the windows of the water-closets to the front of the house have been blocked up, and the means of ventilating them destroyed. This defect could easily be remedied, and this should at once be done, as in their present state they are offensive. In one, more especially that on the ground floor on the male side, a heavy drainage smell was strongly perceptible. Attention may likewise be directed to the damp state of the wall in the staircase on the female side, which seems to be due to some defect in the baths or cisterns.

In many respects the condition of the patients was satisfactory. They were comfortably and appropriately clothed, and clean in person and dress, but there was a certain degree of noise and confusion which, it is hoped, may disappear when the amount of accommodation and the means of classification are increased by the occupation of the new wards. In judging of the present condition of the establishment, it is but fair to bear in mind that for some time it has been in a transition state, and exposed to the injurious influences which the carrying on of building operations, and the curtailment of the accommodation necessarily involve. At the same time it is obvious that it will be difficult to insure a thoroughly satisfactory state of things, even with improved accommodation and the cessation of extraneous sources of disturbance, unless some modification be made in the numbers and position of the attendants. At present there is no one who can be properly held responsible for the details of treatment. The medical officer is non-resident; the governor has divided duties, and his apartments are too remote to permit of constant and effective supervision. The patients are thus in a great degree left to the care of the attendants, who are equal in authority, and neither of whom can accordingly be held accountable for the doings of the other, or for the general treatment of the patients. The obvious remedy is to concentrate responsibility; to place the appointment of the attendants in the hands of the party who is responsible for the proper management of the asylum; and to give superior authority to one attendant, who should be answerable for the conduct of the others. These remarks appear called for in connexion with the alleged and unauthorized use of restraint in the case of W. A., a patient who was admitted on the 17th October 1864. An inquiry into the various allegations which have been made in this case is at present being carried out by a Committee of the Parochial Board; there seems to be no doubt that restraint was used, but the point to be decided is, with whose knowledge and on whose authority. The register of restraint and seclusion, and the daily register, which should record the use of any form of coercion or repression, were not forthcoming, being in the hands of the Committee of Investigation.

Considerable attention appears to be paid to industrial occupation. Of the present numbers—28 males and 45 females—about 15 men are employed on the land, and about 30 women in various occupations; including 6 in the washing-house of the ordinary department of the Poorhouse. It has been found useful, and at the same time advantageous, in other establishments, to allow the patients a certain share in the proceeds of their work; and this course is recommended for adoption, as likely not only to foster

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industry, but to induce a greater degree of contentment. All the clothing of both sexes is kept in repair by the females, and the whole is made by them, with the exception of the coats and trousers of the men. Of the land, about 14 acres are under spade cultivation. Some 15 acres are let, but these, especially if cows were kept, might be usefully and profitably kept in possession. Great care is taken to provide periodical amusements, such as concerts, dances, etc.; but more attention might fitly be given to supply sources of daily recreation, by means of amusing periodicals, such as *Chambers' Journal*, *The Leisure Hour*, *Cassels' Illustrated Journal*, *etc.* The institution of classes for reading, writing, etc., might likewise be taken into consideration.

The house was found clean, neat, and orderly, and the bedding throughout in good condition, but more care might be bestowed in filling the mattresses, and an additional pillow of hair would give more support to the head and add greatly to comfort. No patient was found in seclusion, and no strong dresses, nor locked boots, nor special contrivances of any kind, were in use.

Dinner was served during the visit with less neatness than on former occasions, partly owing to overcrowding, and partly to a deficiency of proper dishes. The food was good and abundant.

The sanitary state of the patients is at present favourable. No one was confined to bed, and the general aspect of the community was indicative of an adequate diet and of general good care.

The practice of using the same water in bathing for nearly the whole of the male patients is, however, highly reprehensible, and is not excusable through any want of water.

The numbers registered as attending prayers are 16 males and 24 females.

No special accident has been recorded since last visit, and none of any consequence is said to have occurred.

The register of attendants has not yet been instituted. The entries in the register of visitors are about 200 in number, 6 being by inspectors of poor.

ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 16*th December* 1865.

There are at present 31 male and 42 female patients in the house; 24 cases are regarded as acute, and 19 as curable; but notwithstanding this favourable prognosis, only 2 appear to be undergoing medical treatment for mental disease. Four labour under physical ailments unconnected with insanity; 5 are epileptic, 7 are suicidal, 12 manifest dangerous, and 10 degraded tendencies.

Useful and *bona fide* occupation is still earnestly prosecuted. Twenty-five men and 31 women are registered as belonging to the industrial class, and of the former, 7 men were employed under the gardener in digging the field, 12 were similarly employed under the attendant, and 2 were in the washing-house at the time of inspection; the latter do all the sewing, knitting, and domestic work. To those who do not employ themselves, and to some of those who do, exercise both within and beyond the boundaries is almost daily accessible. Parties of 12 and 14 of each sex go into the country; and there is every reason to believe that further efforts will be made to diminish the numbers—7 men and 25 women—who are still confined to the airing-yards.

No individual was found in bed, and quiet and good order prevailed throughout the community, although a considerable number of the males were necessarily removed from all supervision and control, in fact all except those associated with the single attendant. The gardener, who is not on the staff, directs the doings of one group, and the attendant has charge of the remainder in the field; but those who are confined to the house, or who confine themselves, may, or may not, be under the eye of the governor as his other duties permit; and seeing that a few loiter in the day-rooms, and others walk in the court, it is impossible that they can be all supervised at the same time. It is accordingly suggested that an additional officer or officers of experience should be forthwith secured. In connexion with this subject it seems advisable that, except the governor and the medical officer, no male member of the staff should enter the wards appropriated for the females, and that the medical officer should be regarded as responsible for all arrangements which affect the treatment or management of the lunatics.

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The house was clean, well kept, and well ventilated, but the latter remark does not apply to the water-closets entering from the lavatories. These should be made to communicate with the external air in some way. The privies in the airing-yards are still open to censure. The introduction of Macfarlane's patent and a teak seat would be found great improvements. The walls in many of the dormitories are extensively damp stained; but the walls and roof are described as now being weather proof.

The bedding was good and sufficient, but it is suspected that in certain of the rooms the temperature must fall very low in inclement weather. Thermometers are placed in several of the dormitories, but it does not appear that a sufficiently trustworthy register of their indications has been kept. The clothing of the females was very suitable, but that of the males was in many cases untidy and dirty. Personal cleanliness is so far promoted by bathing once a week, but the objectionable practice of using the same water for 5 or 6 patients is not yet exploded.

Since last inspection, 8th June, 14 admissions have taken place, all of paupers belonging to the Abbey Parish, save 1, chargeable to that of Mearns. The rate for boarders is at present 8s. 6d. per week. Mania is said to have been the mental condition in 9 cases, acute mania in 5, chronic mania in 1, fatuity in 1; and the discharges from the Asylum have likewise been 14 in number; 3 are entered as recovered, 3 as relieved, and 8 as not improved. One death has occurred from anasarca in a male aged 36, who was admitted during the current year.

The books, orders, registers were examined, and found correct. An accident register has been instituted.

The investigation adverted to in the last report, the minutes of which have been submitted to the Board, was followed by an entire change in the staff. The governor, medical superintendent, and attendants now in office, began their duties upon the 21st September. In consideration of this circumstance all comments and recommendations as to the state of the establishment have been postponed, except such as appeared to be clamantly demanded, or easily embraced.

Barnhill Parochial Asylum.

Barnhill Parochial Asylum, 23*d May* 1865.

The Asylum was last inspected on the 14th December 1864. Since that date there have been 24 admissions, 12 discharges, and 4 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 8 had recovered, 3 were transferred to other establishments, and 1 was taken home. Of the deaths, 1 was ascribed to softening of brain, 1 to exhaustion, 1 to melancholia and exhaustion, and 1 to pneumonia and paralysis. All these cases were of comparatively recent admission, 1 having been received in 1863, and 3 in 1864. The ages at death were 37, 47, 64, and 30. The present numbers are 72 males and 79 females, and the whole of the accommodation may be regarded as fully occupied.

From the foregoing figures it appears that the sanitary condition of the inmates has recently been favourable. The mortality has been low, and no death has occurred among the female patients, nor among those males who have been for any considerable time resident in the Asylum. Several of both sexes were, however, found in bed, but generally more from debility than from maladies requiring active treatment. It is to be regretted that the rooms occupied by the epileptic and infirm patients should be so situated as to render access to the airing-courts difficult, and indeed occasionally impossible without injury, but it is not easy with the present building to suggest a remedy. The evil, however, is a serious one, and the propriety of its removal should be borne in mind should opportunity occur. It would be extremely desirable to provide a separate airing-court for the more quiet and infirm patients. At present one noisy or refractory inmate is sufficient to throw disorder and discomfort into the whole establishment, unless seclusion or mechanical restraint be resorted to; and this, for many reasons, it is extremely desirable to avoid. It would be greatly preferable to transfer any patient for whose proper treatment the existing appliances are insufficient to another establishment. By this course justice would be done the patient, and the establishment would be saved from that deteriorating influence which habitual recourse

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to seclusion and restraint rarely fails to engender. These remarks are made with reference more particularly to the case of J. M'F., who was found in a strong canvas dress with her hands secured in leather muffles, and fastened to a belt round her waist. This treatment would appear, however, to be exceptional, as there is no entry of the previous use of restraint in the register kept for this purpose. The entries of seclusion since last visit are six in number, and relate to five patients. The duration of seclusion is entered as seven days, ten days, fourteen days, two days, twenty-four hours, and four hours. These periods corroborate the remark just made.

It appears from the register that about 30 men and 45 women are industrially employed, and it is stated that all the men, with the exception of from 6 to 10, and all the women, with the exception of from 15 to 20, take exercise beyond the airing-courts. It would be well, however, if exercise of this kind were made part of the daily routine for those patients who are not industrially employed, or who are engaged in sedentary employment.

The house was found in good order and free from offensive smells. The bedding generally was in good condition, but there was some indication in the state of the mattresses that stringent supervision is necessary to have them properly kept. Steady progress continues to be made in increasing the amenities of the day-rooms and dormitories, and a very great improvement has been effected by remodelling the furnishings of the day-room in connexion with the male airing-yard. The female day-room has also been repainted and decorated in a very pleasing manner. In several of the dormitories the comfort of the patients would be promoted by window-blinds, to modify the light in the morning, and temper the heat of the western sun in the evening. The drinking fountains in the airing-courts have been found very serviceable.

The patients were generally tranquil and free from excitement, but there was an occasional tendency to be noisy, probably in a considerable degree owing to the heat of the weather. The clothing was, on the whole, satisfactory, and the physical condition of both sexes was indicative of an ample and appropriate diet. About 50 of the men dine in their hall. The food was of good quality, and tolerably well served, but it is generally found that more neatness and decorum can be secured when the patients are grouped in smaller numbers, and each table placed under the superintendence of one of the more careful and trustworthy of themselves.

The means of washing in the dormitories by wash-stands are now pretty extensive, and the patients should be taught and encouraged to use them habitually, and with neatness. It is to be regretted that the boilers of the baths are so small that the same water must be used by a dozen or more of the patients. The want of a shower-bath in the male division deprives the medical superintendent of a means of treatment which would often be found useful.

The various registers are carefully kept. They show that of the recent admissions, 9 were affected with mania, 5 with melancholia, 4 with delusions, and the remaining 8 with forms of insanity of various character. Of the present inmates :—

24	males and	16	females	are considered curable.
7	„	8	„	are affected with idiocy.
7	„	9	„	are under special treatment for their mental affections.
7	„	12	„	are suffering from bodily ailments.
6	„	8	„	are epileptic.
60	„	38	„	attend chapel.

Night attendance continues to be efficiently carried out, and on an average only two beds on each side are habitually wet.

Amusements of various kinds are engaged in by a large proportion of the patients, and every indication is shown to treat them with kindness and consideration.

No accident of any special gravity is recorded since last inspection.

The register of attendants has not yet been instituted.

All the patients were seen during the visit, with the exception of 2 or 3

absent visiting friends, and of 1 who has been missing for some time, having failed to return when allowed to go home for the day.

BARNHILL PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 11*th December* 1865.

The principal alterations observed in this establishment consist in the substitution of paved for asphalte floors, wherever these existed, and a very marked development in the amenity and comfort of the workroom in the department for females. It has been recently carpeted throughout, provided with a handsome press for books and articles required by the inmates, a central table on which books of plates, albums, stereoscopes, etc., are accessible; is well lighted and ventilated, and presented a scene of comfort and cheerful industry rarely seen under such circumstances, and, it must be confessed, in strong contrast to other parts of the building. Mirrors, basinstands, and, recently, drinking vases, have been introduced into all the dormitories, and cannot fail to promote a return to natural and healthy habits. The interior was throughout clean and neat, and, except at two points, the atmosphere was pure and genial. The vicious position of the water-closets in the staircase accounts for the offensive smell detected in one place. The introduction of an open fire-place in the cross gallery on the upper floor of the division for males, might promote ventilation, and remove the heavy and close smell which has been repeatedly noticed as existing there.

Several minor changes are in progress, such as the conversion of the boiler rooms into sleeping accommodation, and the repair of the waiting-room. These, commendable in themselves, are especially alluded to in order to repeat the objections made in the preceding report to the position of the ward for epileptics and paralytics, and to suggest that rooms upon the ground floor should be prepared and appropriated for this class and for the infirm, to whom the length and steepness of the stairs must prove both painful and dangerous. So ill adapted is the house structurally for doing justice to such patients, that they should be sent to other asylums. The same remark is applicable to such cases as H., a deaf mute, whose cries when excited, and he is said to be so once a week, are calculated to create great disturbance and confusion; and to M'F., mentioned in last report, who, although no longer restrained, wears a quilted dress, and is obviously still restless and excitable.

The dress of the females was well selected and in excellent order, and the large number engaged in occupation of some kind or other speaks favourably of the energy and management of those to whose care they are confided. Neither the dress nor personal appearance of the males was so satisfactory. In such patients as M'D., L., J. M., who wears a jupe, the clothing was positively ragged and dirty.

It was stated that about 30 are engaged in road making and in repairing drains, and the nature of their work was pleaded in explanation of their untidiness; but it is generally found that idleness and listlessness, and the want, rather than the pressure, of work, are the causes of negligence in the insane, and what is now noticed were not the "earthstains of honourable labour." In order to remedy such a state of things, lavatories should be placed in or adjoining to the day-rooms, or at the entrance from the grounds, so that their use could be suggested, or enforced at all times where necessary. At present the means of cleanliness are too remote. The number of brushes and combs in the dormitories should, at the same time, be greatly increased. Their presence suggests their use. Every patient is at present bathed once a week, or once a fortnight, but the same water is used for 5 or 6. The construction of additional baths in the present bath-rooms, which are sufficiently large to admit of such an increase, would lessen this evil.

Since the 23d May of the current year 41 admissions have taken place; of these, 19 presented the symptoms of mania, 1 of puerperal mania, 11 of melancholia, 2 of delirium tremens, 2 of imbecility, and 1 of general paralysis, and 1 of delusive insanity. The physical health is described as good in 28, as weakly or bad in 7, while 1 is entered as jaundiced, 1 as anæmic, 1 as paralysed, and 1 as hæmorrhagic. In the same period, 39 patients have been discharged; 31 as recovered, 7 as relieved, and 1 as unimproved; the last represents the disappearance of M. M., who was absent at last statutory inspection.

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Barnhill Parochial Asylum.

Seven have died, 3 of phthisis, 1 of broncho-pneumonia, 1 of paralysis and exhaustion, 1 of general paralysis, and 1 of dysentery. Two of the deceased were admitted to the house in 1865, 2 in 1864, 1 in 1861, and 2 in 1860. The average age at death appears to have been 49. Eight females were found in bed, but were not confined to it. As may be so far inferred from the low rate of mortality, the sanitary condition of the community has been, and is, very satisfactory, and there was observed less of physical degeneration and low vitality than upon previous occasions. Sustained means and opportunities of exercise and occupation are still, however, required to counteract these tendencies. It is recorded that 30 males and 47 females are industrially employed, and it would appear that small parties of 5 or 6 go to the public parks about once a fortnight; but in-door industry for the males, and daily exercise beyond the walls for both sexes, are still wanting as remedial measures. The columns in the daily register intended to supply information as to the amount of liberty enjoyed are not regularly filled up. The community at present consists of 71 men and 75 women; of these, 34 are acute, and 27 are conceived to be curable cases, and it is most creditable to the medical officer that he is now putting to the test of experience the various agents recently recommended in the treatment of the affections of the nervous system. Among those now resident, 11 are epileptics, 1 paralytic, 1 suicidal, 15 display destructive or dangerous, and 21 dirty or degraded, tendencies. Night watching is still in operation, and of the last class 10 are regularly raised. From the accident book it is learned that a wound in the neck and contusions inflicted previous to admission, and slight wounds, and a fracture of a rib subsequently, are the only casualties that have occurred. The register of attendants shows no change in the staff except by promotion, and that the wages of the men range from £31 to £44 per annum; and those of the women from £13 to £20, 16s. per annum, according to the length of service and merit. Two hundred and forty-seven visits have been paid to inmates. The books, registers, and orders were examined. G. S. was admitted on the 4th and discharged on the 6th of November, in order that he might be kept in a place of safe custody, previous to his removal to Morningside, so that no order exists in his case.

Seclusion has been used on five occasions in five different cases, and for periods varying from three hours to eight days.

Burgh Parochial Asylum, Paisley.

BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, PAISLEY,
2*d June* 1865.

The Asylum contains at this date 20 males and 25 females. The changes, since the visit of 28th September, consist of 11 admissions, 10 discharges, and 2 deaths. Of the patients admitted, 3 were chargeable to Paisley, 2 to Newton-on-Ayr, and 1 to each of the following parishes:—Kilbarchan, Ardrossan, Eastwood, Stevenston, and Ayr. In one case the parish of settlement has not yet been ascertained. On admission, the health of 8 was registered as good, as weak in 2, and as indifferent in 1. The form of mental disease is registered as mania in all the cases.

Of the discharges, 7 had recovered, 1 was transferred to another establishment, 1 was removed from poor-roll, and 1 was certified recovered at the end of probation.

Both the deaths were sudden, and due to epilepsy, at the ages of 25 and 37.

The house was found, as usual, in good order, well ventilated, and presenting various indications of persistent attention to the comfort and welfare of the patients. It labours, of course, under the disadvantages, formerly pointed out, of confined site and narrow space; but these are, to a certain extent, overcome by the possession of land in the vicinity of the town, to which a large proportion of the patients resort for work or amusement. Still, this source of distraction is not available in many cases in which it would be most valuable, from the difficulty or impossibility of reaching it without exciting attention or causing disturbance. In an economical point of view, the cultivation of this land has also been profitable, the produce being valued at £80, and the expenditure being estimated at £30. In consequence of this success, it is proposed to take into possession two and a half acres which are at present let, and to take any opportunity that may occur of purchasing more. A

summer-house has been begun, in which it is proposed the working patients shall occasionally take their meals, to avoid the necessity of always returning to the Asylum for this purpose. Appendix E.

The bedding was throughout clean and in good order, but the cocoa nut fibre, with which the mattresses are filled, is apt to ball and to become uneven and uncomfortable. The gradual substitution of hair is recommended as much more satisfactory in the long run. It is stated that two sheets are about to be furnished to each bed. The sheet of lead under the beds in the so-called wet dormitory is not yet removed. Commissioners' Entries. Parochial Asylums.

Ten males and 11 females are industrially employed. The former were all engaged on the land, and the latter in sewing, household work, etc. Further means of employment for the latter would be provided were the old soup-kitchen converted into a washing-house and laundry for the lunatic department. This could readily be done at a trifling outlay. The propriety of fostering industrial tendencies by allowing the patients a stated share in the proceeds of their labour is worthy of consideration ; in establishments where this plan has been tried it has afforded satisfactory results, both as regards the management and tranquillity of the house, and in a pecuniary point of view. Burgh Parochial Asylum, Paisley.

No patient was found in seclusion, and on reference to the register only six entries of this kind occur, in the cases of 5 patients, since last inspection. The form of seclusion was partial darkness ; and the longest period was for three days. No strong dresses nor any special contrivances in bedding or clothing were in use. Two patients are raised during the night, and very frequently no wet bed occurs. In the female day-room a portable water-closet has been placed for the convenience of a paralytic patient. Some more seemly arrangement should be adopted, or, at all events, a screen should be used.

One male and 1 female patient were in bed from sickness or debility, but the health of the community has been favourable, and their general appearance is indicative of good physical treatment.

The means of amusement and recreation continue to be tolerably well provided, and the usual excursions will be undertaken during the summer. It is stated that only 2 of the men are never taken to the field, but this seems to be the case with 8 of the women. As a rule, however, the numbers not beyond the premises are considerably greater.

It would be an improvement if a narrow portion of the female airing-court on which the shade of the wall prevents the grass growing, were laid down in gravel.

Under the regulations of the Board of Lunacy, Dr. Mackinlay continues to attend the lunatic department of the poorhouse, but the ordinary wards are now visited by another practitioner, to whom the whole of the remuneration is given. How far the condition of the patients is likely to be influenced in an unfavourable manner, or the intentions of the Board to be defeated by this arrangement, are questions worthy of consideration.

The various registers were examined. An accident book is kept, but there is no register which records the physical condition of patients on admission.

The register of attendants will shortly be instituted.

Burgh Parochial Asylum, Paisley, 16*th December* 1865.

Burgh Parochial Asylum, Paisley.

This Asylum was visited earlier than usual, 9½ A.M., and before the daily routine began ; so that it was seen at its worst. It stood the test creditably, although there was less neatness and order than what, with a larger or more active staff, might be obtained. The dormitories were clean and well arranged, and the temperature genial, but in certain of the single rooms, perhaps recently occupied, the night smell and feculent taint still remained. The day-rooms were confused, and that for the men unpleasantly crowded, as the field labourers, of whom there are 8, had not left for their work. The bed and body clothes were good and sufficient, and the aspect of the majority indicated sufficient nourishment ; and on the part of the females, less anæmia and etiolation than might be expected, from the close confinement to which they are, under existing circumstances, unavoidably subjected. In making

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this comment, it is not forgotten that great exertions are made by domestic amusements, music, etc., to promote cheerfulness and mental activity. No patient can play the piano, but volunteers from without often supply this want. A large magic lantern has been presented for the use of the patients, and affords an inexhaustible source of enlivenment. Another donor has contributed sixty prints for the ornamentation of the walls, and the benevolent lady, previously mentioned in these reports, occasionally invites such of the inmates as are trustworthy, to her own residence, and supplies various means of enjoyment. An entertainment of this kind took place on Thursday last, at which 16 men and 19 women were present. A large number of the community made four excursions during the past summer, going twice by steamboat to Helensburgh, once to Gleniffer, and once to Craigton. The success of such experiments shows how worthy of enlarged confidence, and how capable of enjoying the mere sight of external nature, many of the insane are.

The number of inmates, according to the register, is 22 men and 26 women, all of whom were seen except R. A., who, though frequently upon parole, eloped on Thursday last. Of these, 11 are deemed curable.

Nineteen persons have been admitted since 2d June; of these, while 6 belonged to the burgh of Paisley, 2 were chargeable to Newton-Ayr, 2 to Beith, 2 to Ardrossan, and 1 to each of the following parishes:—Neilston, Ayr, Girvan, Dalmellington, Lochwinnoch, South Quivox, Dundonald. Boarders are at present charged 9s. 6d. a week.

The form of malady is said to have been mania in 12, melancholia in 5, and dementia in 2 cases.

The physical health was estimated as good in 11 individuals, as indifferent in 6, and as weakly in 2.

The discharges have been 15 in number; 13 as recovered, and 1 as relieved. Only 1 death has occurred. The deceased sunk, after an illness of two hours, under epilepsy, and after a short residence in the house.

The erection of a summer house in the garden, by the labour of the patients, and the allowance of a portion of their gains to the industrious inmates, may be accepted as a proof of the readiness with which the suggestions of the Commissioners are acted upon. These profits are, however, expended in the purchase of additional amusements, etc. A preferable course would be to allow of accumulation, to be paid in the event of discharge.

In consequence of the conversion of the weaving shop into an addition to the dining hall, the weavers (2) now pursue their work in the general weaving shop; an arrangement which must conduce greatly to their cheerfulness, and, in all probability, to their activity.

A great annoyance and cause of excitement exists in the loud noise of the washing machine, heard in the day-room for the females. It is not in the power of the Reporter to suggest a remedy, but such should be attempted.

Painting or papering is greatly required in various places; and the earliest favourable season should be taken advantage of to carry out the suggestion.

The books, orders, and registers were examined. That for seclusion shows that patients had been placed in a partially darkened room, upon five occasions, and from one to three days, on account of excitement.

An accident book is used.

Dr. Mackinlay has been reappointed officer to the lunatic wards, and upon a salary.

Falkirk Parochial Asylum.

FALKIRK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 26*th May* 1865.

Seven individuals have been admitted, 3 have been discharged, and 2 have died since last statutory visit, 10th December 1864.

Two of those admitted belonged to the parish of Falkirk, 1 to that of Polmont, and 1 to Clackmannan. Those not chargeable to Falkirk pay a board of 6s. 6d. per week, exclusive of such extras as wine, beefsteak, which increase the amount, in one case now under treatment, to 9s. 6d. per week.

Of those dismissed, all were regarded as restored to reason; 1 was transferred to the ordinary wards of the house, where he still remains; 2 were placed with their relatives, but one of these has again become insane, and is again an inmate of the lunatic wards. The deaths are attributed to brain disease, and to the same cause, complicated with bronchitis. The patients

survived admission respectively 4 and 11 days. In the accident book is found the following entry upon this subject:—"Her whole body is covered with bruises: she appears dying." An investigation suggested by the Board led to the conclusion that the woman died from the cause formerly stated, and that the bruises were self-inflicted. The ages at death were 29 and 32.

The health of the community, now consisting of 11 males and 9 females, is regarded as satisfactory. Two were confined to bed by slight ailments, 4 are conceived to be curable, and are at present under medical treatment for their mental affections, 3 labour under epilepsy, and the same number are of dirty habits. It appears that general bathing has been discontinued, and that sponging once a week has been substituted. As there is an abundant supply of water on the premises, and as all the inmates are confessedly washed or sponged with the same water, it would be well to resume the practice of bathing for purposes of cleanliness, if for no other. Six individuals of each sex are recorded as employed. The males have latterly been engaged in taking in some ground, on the opposite side of the road to the poorhouse. Seven persons are confined to the airing-courts, and it is said that parties generally take exercise beyond the walls once a week. As means both of occupation and recreation are obviously very scantily provided, these promenades should be encouraged as much as possible.

The house was clean, but almost all the rooms were close and ill ventilated; the linen of the beds on the male side was black, dirty, and long used; and the coverings of the chairs tattered and neglected. In general the dress of the patients was good and tidy, but that of some of the females demanded more attention.

Dinner was taken in the presence of the Reporter. It was an ample, well-served meal, of broth, beef, and bread.

The books, registers, orders, etc., were examined; they are not kept in a full and satisfactory manner; that for visitors contains 14 entries. There has been no resort to seclusion, nor restraint, nor to the shower-bath. A case book is still faithfully kept.

No alterations are suggested, on the grounds previously mentioned, except that a supply of water for drinking should be accessible in every dormitory during the night; but it is strongly recommended that greater efforts should be made to keep up the efficiency and comfort of the establishment, whatever may be its ultimate destination.

Falkirk Parochial Asylum, 11*th November* 1865.

There are at present 9 males and 11 females in these wards. They were found clean in person and in dress, and quiet and orderly in deportment. The men were preparing to walk beyond the premises—an indulgence enjoyed by 7 of each sex about once a week; 6 men are daily engaged in reclaiming a field on the opposite side of the public road; and 1 individual occupies himself, and displays great ingenuity, in cultivating the small airing-yard as a garden, but indoor employment must fail to supply the amount of exercise necessary for health. Even reading must be difficult or impracticable at night, from the height of the gas-lights. To remove this difficulty, it is recommended that sliding pendants be substituted for those at present in use.

The rooms and bedding were clean, and the temperature in the day-rooms genial, although that of the dormitories during inclement weather must be low. All the females wear flannels, and the supply of blankets was ample.

The aspect of the inmates indicated health and a sufficient diet. It is worthy of remark that the supply of milk has nearly failed, in consequence of the losses of the contractor from Rinderpest; that treacle beer was for a time substituted; but that arrangements are now in progress which will secure the article in sufficient quantity.

Since 26th May 1865, 8 persons have been admitted; 7 of whom were paupers, 1 a private case sent in by the Procurator-Fiscal, and subsequently transferred to Longdale Asylum; 6 of the lunatics belonged to the parish of Falkirk, 1 to that of Larbert, and 1 to that of Clackmannan. Four are described as labouring under what is called incoherent insanity, 1 under epileptic mania, 1 under suicidal mania, 1 under hysteric mania, and 1 under

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melancholia. Six patients have been discharged, 1 as recovered, 3 as improved, and 2 not improved; 1 individual, now on probation, resides in the ordinary wards, and though still harbouring delusions, engages in his trade of shoemaking, and conducts himself with propriety.

One death has occurred from softening of the brain, in a person 45 years of age.

The books, registers, orders, etc., including the accident book, were seen and examined.

City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum, 22*d May* 1865.

The changes since the visit of 16th December consist of 21 admissions, 16 discharges, and 4 deaths; and the present numbers are 60 males and 90 females, being the full complement for which the house is licensed. With the exception of one transfer from Gartnavel, at the patient's own request, all the admissions were from private dwellings. Of the patients discharged, 10 had recovered; 3 were transferred to other establishments, from not being chargeable to Glasgow; 1 was placed in the poorhouse hospital; and 2 were taken home. Of the deaths, 1 was ascribed to pneumonia, consequent on acute mania, 1 to chronic bronchitis, 1 to brain disease, and 1 to brain disease, terminating in convulsions. The years of admission of these cases were 1864, 1859, 1853, and 1864, and the ages at death, 31, 54, 56, and 37. The mortality continues considerably below the average of previous years, and the sanitary condition of the patients, notwithstanding the general prevalence of disease in the country, is very favourable.

Both departments were found in a satisfactory state. The patients were comfortably and neatly clothed, and the bedding was in every instance found clean and in good condition. With one or two exceptions, both sexes were free from excitement, and no one was found in seclusion. Reference to the register shows that this mode of repression has been used in the case of only one patient, on four occasions, since last inspection, on account of excitement, and to prevent the breakage of glass. Two strong dresses are used for females, and locked boots for one female. Only one patient, an aged female, was found in bed.

The improvements noticed in last report of substituting boarded flooring for the stone floors in the dayrooms of the male department, has been found to conduce materially to the comfort of the patients, and shows the desirability of carrying out similar changes in the female department. The parochial board, the Commissioner understands, have recently arranged for the purchase of the adjoining premises and land occupied as a Magdalene Asylum, and it appears that there is some intention in connexion with this acquisition of applying to the Lunacy Board for an extension of the numbers in the license. Should this intention be carried out it will be proper to consider the provision of a general work-room for the females, of a proper amusement hall, and of a general dining hall for the females, if not for both sexes. A proper washing-house and bleaching-green should likewise be provided. The situation of the house is by no means a desirable one for an asylum, and the circumscribed extent of land, which at the best can be made available, is totally insufficient for the proper occupation of the men. It will accordingly, in any proposals for extension, be advisable to restrict them as much as possible to the accommodation of females, unless it were found practicable to procure a farm within easy distance on which the men could be systematically employed.

Under these circumstances, it would of course be injudicious to undertake at present any structural alterations, but the introduction of domestic furniture might be carried on by supplying the more trustworthy females with chests of drawers or other means of keeping their clothing and other effects under their own care. Knives and forks, of a proper pattern, might also be much more extensively supplied. The house was found well ventilated, and repairs and cleaning were being undertaken when necessary. Night attendance continues in successful operation. The various registers were found carefully and neatly kept. They record that of the present inmates, 8 males and 10 females are considered curable, that 7 males and 9

females are under special treatment for their mental maladies, and 1 male and 2 females for bodily ailments. The numbers attending chapel are 32 males and 59 females; and 2 females go to church beyond the premises. Considerable attention continues to be paid to the means of occupation and amusement, and walks in the country and city may be said to be of daily occurrence. No distant excursions or picnics, however, appear to be undertaken, and it is suggested that a sail down the river occasionally in summer would make a pleasing break in the monotony of the patients' existence. The number of visitors is from 30 to 70 on each visiting day; only 5 have been refused admission since last inspection. The register of attendants has not yet been instituted. There is no pauper in the ordinary wards who could be certified to be of unsound mind. It is desirable in bathing the patients that the water should be more frequently changed.

City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum, 7*th December* 1864.

The house has its complement of inmates, 60 men and 90 women. Of these, 17 are curable, 18 recent cases; 17 are under treatment for mental, 7 for bodily affections; 14 are epileptics, 3 paralytics, 11 of degraded, 9 of destructive or dangerous, and 16 of suicidal, tendencies.

Since 22d May the changes in the community are as follows:—37 persons have been admitted, 26 of whom were females, 11 males. All were chargeable at the time to the City of Glasgow parish. It is matter for regret that the form of alienation presented in these cases is not recorded.

Twenty-seven persons have been discharged; 12 as recovered, 8 as relieved, and 7 without improvement. Two of the unrecovered class were sent to Ireland under the Removal Act, and 1 was transferred to the Barony Parochial Asylum. Nine persons have died, 4 of whom were received into the asylum in 1865, 2 in 1863, 1 in 1862, 1 in 1856, and 1 in 1852. The average age at death was 45 years. In 1 dysentery is assigned as the cause of death, in 1 chronic diarrhœa, in 2 brain disease and convulsions, in 1 chronic bronchitis, in 1 exhaustion from mania, consequent upon disease of chest and kidneys, in 1 puerperal mania, and in 2 epileptic attacks. Two of the deaths were sudden.

Of the present community, 40 men and 60 women are reported to be industrially employed. Three large parties of females were found busily engaged in sewing, knitting, etc., and from 15 to 20 males are as often as possible at work in the central gardens of the poorhouse. The same class appears to have obtained a temporary source of occupation in preparing gravel in a quarry about two miles from town. It is quite obvious, however, that such provisions are altogether inadequate, and that greater efforts are required, and especially at a time when great internal alterations are anticipated, in securing more varied and numerous means of moral treatment. Exercise is the best substitute for occupation in those who cannot or will not employ themselves. It is stated that 16 men and 13 women are confined to the airing-courts, that 30 men and 57 women have no greater freedom than that afforded in the general grounds, and that not more than 7 go beyond the walls, and only 2 of these on parole. An excursion to Campsie Glen, in which 48 men and 40 women participated, took place during the summer, and afforded another illustration of the practicability and benefits of such means of mitigating the monotony and other evils of prolonged seclusion. Dancing and singing parties take place weekly; and it is worthy of consideration whether visits to the Saturday Evening Concerts, and to other cheap and innocent amusements, might not be arranged for such as the medical officers considered capable of deriving benefit or enjoyment from such a source.

The day-rooms and dormitories were found scrupulously clean, well aired, and neatly arranged. The cheerfulness at various points, but especially where female work or reading is going forward, would be greatly increased by a more ample supply of gas and a judicious arrangement of the jets.

Large mirrors have been placed in the convalescent galleries for females. three glasses and six basin-stands in each of the large dormitories, but a more liberal supply of combs and brushes is required. The removal of the

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heavy iron fire-guard from certain of the day-rooms is a move in the right direction, and has not been attended with accident or danger. The dress and personal appearance of the inmates, and especially of the females, was most satisfactory.

Three changes in the male and 5 in the female staff have occurred since last inspection.

M. M., now in the ordinary wards, was examined ; she is an imbecile, but not of very low type.

The order books and registers were found to be neatly and correctly kept. It would appear that seclusion and restraint are practically no longer resorted to.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, *8th June* 1865.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

Since the visit of 28th September 19 patients have been admitted, 14 have been discharged, and 10 have died. Of the admissions, all with two exceptions were chargeable to Greenock. Of the patients discharged, 8 had recovered, 3 were removed by friends, 2 were transferred to Ireland, and 1 was sent to Gartnavel, from being considered unsuitable for the establishment. The causes of death in the 10 fatal cases are registered as exhaustion from acute mania and cellulitis, softening of the brain, cellulitis supervening on fracture of radius, phthisis and anal fistula, apoplexy, pulmonary congestion, gastric fever, chronic bronchitis and diarrhœa, general tuberculosis, and general paralysis. There was no post mortem examination in any case. The years of admission were 1854 in 2 cases, 1851 in 1, 1858 in 1, 1864 in 4, and 1865 in 2. The average age at death was nearly 50 years. The present numbers are 25 males and 37 females, being a diminution of 5 males and 2 females since last visit.

Owing to alterations in the level of the adjacent land, consequent on its being feued, the walls of the airing-courts have been raised some three or four feet, but the expectation that their increased height would prevent the patients from being seen from the neighbouring houses has not been realized. The disadvantages under which the asylum labours as a place of treatment for violent, excited, or erotic patients, accordingly remain in full force, and are so strongly felt in the practical working of the establishment, that endeavours have been made to remove certain cases to other asylums. In one case, as already stated, removal was actually accomplished, but in two others the applications for their admission were refused. One of these patients was found in seclusion, and was reported to have been so kept for more than a month.

The sanitary state of the patients is at present tolerably good, only one was in bed, but the physical aspect of several is not indicative of robust health. The mortality since last visit has been high, and its causes, as registered, point to the operation of influences capable of beneficial modification by hygienic means. One of the deaths, by cellulitis following on fractured radius, seems to call for special notice. After the accident the patient was sent to the infirmary, but was soon sent back, as from her excitement and restlessness she disturbed the tranquillity of the house. Great difficulty was experienced in her treatment from her obstinacy in tearing off the bandages, and fatal inflammation at last ensued. This seems to have been a case in which mechanical restraint would have been justifiable, if there were no special medical or surgical reasons to the contrary.

The general condition of the asylum has undergone no change since last inspection, but the garden adjoining the male airing-court has been surrounded by a high wall, and water-closets on M'Farlane's principle are being introduced into the airing-courts. Some precaution will however require to be taken to prevent the low buildings abutting on the garden wall from affording the means of escape.

The house was clean and well ventilated, and the bedding in fair condition. The body-clothing of the patients though in sufficient quantity, is in quality below the standard which is generally found in asylums, and there is a lack of bonnets and other articles of dress to enable the patients to take exercise

beyond the premises. From this, or from other causes, extended exercise of this kind is so seldom taken, that it cannot be reckoned as at all in use; and indeed little attention seems to be paid to providing any break in the monotony of asylum life. There are no dances or social amusements of any kind, but the recommendation made in last report to furnish amusing and illustrated periodicals has met with attention.

The amount of industrial occupation is greatly within the limit which might be beneficially attained. At the visit about half-a-dozen females were engaged in needlework, 12 men in picking oakum, and 2 as tailors. No out-door work was going on. With more suitable means of employment, with tact, and with a modification of the present system of handing over all the proceeds of work to the general fund of the poorhouse, industrial tendencies would undergo great development, with much additional comfort alike to patients and attendants.

The numbers dining in association are 24 males and 36 females. The dinner meal which was seen served, consisted of pease-soup, bread, and beef, of good quality and in sufficient quantity. A better mode of serving the food is however still called for, not only for the sake of appearances, but also to encourage habits of cleanliness and tidiness. Everything conducive to order and self-respect is of value in an asylum.

Personal cleanliness is fairly attended to, but the deficient supply of hot water for the bath-rooms prevents its being changed sufficiently often at general bathing times, which are once a fortnight.

The various registers are neatly and carefully kept, but that of attendants is not yet instituted. Only two entries appear in the register of seclusion; 3 males and 6 females are entered as of wet and dirty habits, and 12 males and 17 females as attending prayers. The only accident which appears to have taken place, is that of fractured radius, already referred to. There is no inmate in the ordinary wards who would not be allowed to discharge himself.

Lunatic Wards, Greenock Poorhouse, 15*th December* 1865.

The gradual closing in of the airing-yards of this establishment still goes on. A large and high tenement, or block of houses, has recently been erected, running at right angles with Duncan Street, which has been formerly alluded to, many of the windows of which command not merely the yards, but the windows of the asylum, and a rope-work now runs along the bank to the south of the poorhouse; so that, except at the north angle, it is fairly surrounded and overlooked at every point.

Such a state of matters naturally damps the exertions of those in charge; and the asylum may be regarded as in the same stationary or stagnant state which is hinted at in last report. Except the completion of the alterations in the privies in the airing-yards, and which have proved to be a decided improvement, no change has been made, or is proposed, nor are any of the suggestions made in previous reports under consideration; so that it appears to be fair to conclude, either that the Parochial Board are convinced that any modification of the present building would be vain and fruitless, or that they contemplate great and organic changes, of the nature of which the Reporter is ignorant. It is, however, very clear that the present unsatisfactory dilemma cannot be allowed to continue.

The present inmates consist of 25 males and 35 females. Of these, 3 are regarded as curable, and 7 are under treatment for their mental affections. Four are ailing and under treatment, but only one person is confined to bed. Five are epileptic, 1 paralytic, and 10 are of dirty habits; but even these statistics do not adequately convey an impression of the feebleness, and low type of organization presented by a large proportion of the inmates. Thirteen males and 18 females are represented as employed; but it requires a stretch of fancy to accept oakum-teasing, which engages 11 of the men, as such occupation as will exercise either the mind or the muscles. The *kind* of work becomes of special importance when it appears that, in consequence of the progress of a railway in the neighbourhood and other causes not specified, no exercise is accessible beyond the walls; and that 24 men and all the women are confined constantly to the courts.

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Greenock Poorhouse.

Since 8th June, 7 persons have been admitted; all, excepting 1 chargeable to the parish of Beith, belonging to Greenock. Five are described as presenting symptoms of mania, 2 those of delusional insanity. The bodily health was good in every case. Seven discharges have taken place in the same period, 3 of patients as recovered, 2 as relieved, and 2 as incurable. One of the latter was transferred to another asylum. Two persons have died, 1 from morb. coxae following rheumatism, 1 from bronchitis followed by gastro-enteritis, at the respective ages of 64 and 53.

The house was clean, and except in the day-room for females, no offensive smells were detectable. The bedding appeared to be sufficient, but the temperature of the dormitories at the extremity of the passages must fall very low during inclement weather.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. An accident book is kept. The register for attendants shows that three changes have taken place, two in consequence of a demand for increase of wages. Entries as to the history of the cases under treatment are regularly made.

The inmates are supplied with the illustrated news and three periodicals.

One hundred and eighty-six visits have been paid, and 30 patients visited.

Lunatic Wards, Aberdeen Poorhouse, 18*th March* 1865.

Aberdeen Poorhouse.

The patients at present in these wards are 25 males and 19 females; of these, 5 are epileptics, 1 paralytic, and 5 were confined to bed; but the sanitary condition of the community is, and has been excellent. No death has occurred, nor has any epidemic appeared among the lunatics, although 2 of these visited Aberdeen, and access is given to all who apply to see them. One woman is at present confined to bed with skin disease, whom it might be a prudent precaution to isolate.

Five persons have been admitted, 1 belonging to Glenbervie, 1 to Macduff, and 3 to Aberdeen. All these are in good health, in a state of fatuity, and apparently judiciously selected cases for such an establishment. Three persons were discharged.

The house was clean, well ventilated and heated; fires are lighted in the dormitories every night. It would greatly add to the comfort and health of the inmates were water for drinking accessible in these apartments during the night.

The bed and body clothing were sufficient and in good condition. Even dements, however, might be trained to pay more attention to their personal tidiness than what was observed in a few of the males. They are bathed once a week, and the supply of water is stated to be abundant; but it does not appear that sufficient provision has been made on the premises in the event of fire.

The structure of the privies is as objectionable as ever, but they were more cleanly and better kept than when formerly animadverted on.

Four men and 7 females are entered as industrious, but this appears to be a small proportion even for the class assembled here. Two men and 1 woman are allowed to take exercise in the general grounds; but the season has suspended the promenades beyond the walls. Small parties have gone into the country even in March, January, and December, but in autumn the number so indulged amounted to about 13 men and 7 women upon each occasion.

The books and orders were examined. More copious statistics should be given in the weekly and daily registers.

An accident book has been provided. No seclusion nor restraint has been resorted to.

Lunatic Wards, Aberdeen Poorhouse, 2*d August* 1865.

The numbers at present on the register are 22 males and 20 females, but 2 males are absent on probation.

The changes since last inspection are 3 admissions and 3 deaths; there has been no discharge. The admissions have all been from the parish of Aberdeen, and the deaths are all ascribed to debility, in one case with the complication of ulcers; no post mortem examination was made; but as debility is a sequence and not a cause of morbid or abnormal conditions, and as the ages of the patients

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at the time of death were only 44, 54, and 41, it would be much more satisfactory, especially in cases where the immediate cause of death is obscure, to ascertain it by examination.

The internal arrangements of the wards have undergone no change since last visit, but a material improvement has been effected in the privies by changing them into water-closets on M'Farlane's principle ; there still, however, remains the inconvenience of their remote situation. The wards were found in good order, clean and well ventilated, and the airing-courts neatly and tidily kept.

The patients were entirely free from excitement, and their selection as inmates appeared to be judicious. No seclusion has been used since last inspection. The clothing was on the whole in good condition, and creditable in appearance. The physical aspect of the patients was indicative of adequate nutrition, and at present no one is suffering from bodily ailments. The bedding was found clean and sufficient.

The means of occupation and recreation continue defective ; from 8 to 10 of the males are occasionally employed in the cultivation of the two acres of ground belonging to the house ; but the amount of work thus supplied is very limited, and there is, besides, this drawback that when the attendant is engaged with the working patients, the others are left under the care of an irresponsible ordinary inmate, who could not be entrusted to take them beyond the premises. The result is that, for a considerable period, none of the male patients has been beyond the bounds of the establishment. The remedy for this state of matters is obviously in the appointment of a second paid attendant.

The females, on the other hand, have been enjoying walking and bathing parties once or twice a week, in which about 10 of their number join. Exercise beyond the premises must be considered all the more important for the inmates, seeing that the sources of recreation within the institution are limited to bowls, and the music of a street piano. A strong recommendation is made that the industrial tendencies of the patients should be encouraged by allowing them a certain proportion of the proceeds of their work. It appears from the register that 3 males and 2 females are epileptic, 22 males and 17 females attend prayers, and 14 males and 10 females attend chapel. The register of visitors contains 98 entries. There is no record of any accident.

Lunatic Wards, Cunningham Combination Poorhouse, 29*th May* 1865.

Cunningham Combination Poorhouse.

The numbers at this date are 18 males and 18 females, being those for which the license was temporarily increased in order to accommodate the patients chargeable to Kilmarnock parish, which was expected to join the Combination, when it was proposed to extend the accommodation. The temporary arrangement, however, still continues, and the wards are consequently overcrowded, with no immediate prospect of this condition being remedied.

Since the visit of 30th September, 4 patients have been admitted ; of these, 2 were chargeable to Kilmarnock, 1 to Irvine, and 1 to Kilbirnie. Three were transferred from other establishments, and 1 was brought from home. One patient has been removed to an asylum, having become unsuitable for the wards. Two patients have died, and in each case the cause of death is ascribed to general debility at the ages of 68 and 55. The present inmates appear all suitable cases for the establishment, with the exception of W. G., who labours under the delusion that he is attacked by the devil during the night. He is then noisy and excited, shouts and struggles, and must be regarded not only as detrimental to the comfort and welfare of the patients with whom he is associated, but as very likely to prove dangerous. He should at once be removed.

The clothing and bedding were clean and in good condition, but the pillows were frequently hard and unevenly filled ; one of hair, in addition to that now in use, would add greatly to comfort.

The recommendation, already repeatedly made, to supply articles of furniture of a more domestic and comfortable kind is again repeated, although it is disheartening that so little heed has been paid to suggestions which experience elsewhere prove might be very beneficially adopted. More attention should be

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given to the occupation of the patients, and they should be supplied with a greater variety of amusing periodicals, such as *Chambers's Journal*, etc.

Walks in the country are taken once a week by a considerable number of the patients of both sexes, and it is said that comparatively few are never beyond the airing-courts. Seclusion has been used on only one occasion since last visit, for striking a patient.

The physical condition of both sexes indicates a satisfactory diet; only one patient was found in bed, and the general sanitary state of the house is described as having been favourable. It is however desirable that the causes of death should be entered in the registers so as to indicate the nature of the malady causing the fatal debility.

Cunningham Combination Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAM COMBINATION POORHOUSE, 16*th December* 1865.

The registers show that the number of inmates resident is 16 men and 17 women. They all labour under chronic and confirmed forms of derangement, and although 2 are subject to epilepsy, 4 to paralysis, and 1 is of dirty habits, they appear to belong to the class for which such wards are adapted. Care is apparently taken to remove all acute and excitable patients, for among the few changes which have occurred since last inspection, the 2 individuals discharged were sent to other Asylums as unsuitable. No one has been admitted, and 1 female has died, aged 81 years, of hepatitis and bedsores.

Although examined under the disadvantage of a change of staff, which occurred on Thursday, the house was in excellent order, the inmates clean, well dressed, and, although unoccupied, tranquil and cheerful; under ordinary circumstances, 11 men and 7 women are usefully employed. The former attendants were dismissed for insubordination. Neither their successors nor the amount of remuneration have been determined upon.

The opportunity is seized to recommend that persons not of respectability only, but also of experience, who could effectively assist the governor and matron in means of amelioration, should be selected.

It was stated, that at the last meeting of the Parochial Board, the erection of a covered walk in the airing-yard was discussed, but the tardiness in executing recommendations made with the view of placing these wards upon an equality with similar establishments, and the number that still remain unnoticed, discourage from adopting the present mode of urging improvements, which appear absolutely necessary.

The books and registers were examined. Seclusion was adopted in the case of one of the individuals removed as the only means of meeting the exigencies of the case.

No accident book has as yet been provided. Thirty-eight visits have been paid to inmates.

Another inmate, although perfectly quiet and gentle while under observation, is about to be transferred in consequence of his irascibility.

Dundee Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE POORHOUSE, 8*th August* 1865.

These wards are licensed for 25 male and 34 female patients. The first admission was on June 1, and the numbers since received are 22 males and 34 females. Of these patients, 48 were transferred from Dundee Asylum, and 8 from that of Montrose.

The accommodation on the male side consists of a dining-hall, a day-room, a dormitory with 11 beds, one with 9 beds, one with 5 beds, and a sick-room with 4 beds. There are, besides, a single sleeping-room and an attendant's room, and lavatories and water-closets.

The arrangements are convenient, and well adapted for their purpose. The rooms are cheerful and well lighted, and they were found clean, well ventilated, and in good order.

The accommodation on the female side consists of a dormitory with 15 beds, one with 9 beds, another with 8, and a sick-room with 4; of a dining-hall, work-room, a single sleeping-room, and an attendant's room, with water-closets and lavatory. There is also on this side an additional room intended as a storeroom.

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Dundee Poorhouse.

The arrangements here are likewise convenient, but the rooms do not seem to be all occupied as was intended. The experience of working the establishment will, however, be the best guide in this respect.

Experience will likewise determine whether all the patients admitted are suitable for the house. Some of them displayed a little excitement, but not more perhaps than might be expected from the inspection. It is, however, very certain, that in order to make their condition satisfactory, and to keep them from deteriorating both in mental and bodily condition, more attendance must be provided. At present there are only 1 male and 1 female paid attendant, who have the assistance of ordinary inmates. But if proper discipline is to be kept up, if the patients are to be properly employed, and if they are to get adequate exercise, there must be a responsible attendant for those who are at home, and another for those who are out. It will not do to leave them to lounge and squat in the corridors and day-rooms, or to grub in the airing-courts ; but strenuous and persistent efforts should be made to occupy and interest them. Walks into the country should be introduced, and they should be supplied with pictorial periodicals and other amusing publications, such as the *Illustrated Times*, *Chambers's Journal*, etc. It would be well also that, as a stimulus to engage in work, they should be allowed the proceeds of their labour, at least in part, either for their individual behoof, or to form a common fund from which indulgences to all should be provided.

The clothing of both sexes was good and substantial, and in good order. That of the females was also neat, but it would have been better had the material furnished to the men been of tweed, or at all events not of such decided *poorhouse* appearance. It is desirable, in walking beyond the premises, to avoid uniform clothing, or clothing of a character that will attract attention.

The bedding was all in good condition and perfectly clean. The wet patients, of whom there are several, are supplied with mattresses, which permit of the central portion being removed to be cleaned. This part of the mattress rests on a small movable stretcher, and the arrangement seems to answer well.

Low bedsteads have been provided for epileptics. Several of the patients attend prayers in the general hall. The airing-courts have been neatly laid out, and it is intended to provide them with shades against sun and shower. No part of the walls of the wards has yet been papered or painted. The woodwork, however, has been varnished, and papering or painting will be proceeded with before long. The sanitary condition of all the patients is good. Only 1 man was in bed as a means of treatment in ulcers of long standing. It might be advisable to furnish the single room of the infirmary ward with shutters to give the power of darkening it in cases of passing excitement.

Considering the recent opening of the establishment, and the inexperience of the attendants in the management of insane patients, its general condition was very satisfactory, and there is every reason to believe that the usefulness of the institution will not be destroyed by too great consideration of economy.

Dinner was served during the visit in a very creditable and orderly manner. The food was good and abundant, and the plates and dishes were of earthenware.

Dunfermline Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNFERMLINE POORHOUSE, 24*th May* 1865.

The changes in these wards since last inspection, 2d September 1864, have consisted in 2 admissions, 1 from a private dwelling, and 1 from Canongate Poorhouse ; and 2 discharges by transfers to Campie Lane Asylum, and to the Lunatic Wards, Falkirk Poorhouse.

There has been no death, and the health of the inmates is pronounced to be most satisfactory. One infirm female is confined to bed, and W. B. has the aspect of labouring under some severe organic disease.

There are at present 14 males and 13 females in the wards, all of whom were found well clothed, clean in person, quiet in deportment, and a few of the females occupied in domestic work. One of the number acts as cook for the whole establishment. They are under the charge of attendants who have been in office since September 1864, who receive respectively £20 and £8, but are not regarded as competent for their duties.

The dinner of the patients was seen and tasted. The food was savoury and sufficient, but the narrowness of the tables and the small size of the day-room

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hamper the process of serving, and lessen the enjoyment of the meal. These rooms appeared crowded, were hot and close, and that occupied by the females being used for cooking by the attendant was less comfortable than what was desirable and attainable. It might be well to inquire whether the superficial space required by the Board for each patient has been provided.

The dormitory for females, No. 1, was well ventilated, but in other apartments the atmosphere was heavy and offensive. The bedding was neatly arranged, but upon examination the linen was in several instances found to be soiled. It would be better were the coverings so placed as to expose a greater portion of the sheets to the air, and to allow of ready inspection by the officials.

As only one inmate is reported of dirty habits, there can be no difficulty in securing perfect cleanliness and propriety in the dormitories.

Six men and 7 women are employed, and the same number join in whatever amusements may be provided, and all, with the exception of the bed-ridden invalid, take exercise in the general grounds. The books, registers, etc., were examined.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNFERMLINE POORHOUSE,
26th September 1865.

There have been no changes among the patients since the visit of 24th May, and their numbers are accordingly, as formerly, 14 males and 13 females. The wards were found clean and in good order, and presented an aspect of considerable comfort. In the male department, however, the bedding was frequently dirty, and the sheets and pillow-slips should be more frequently changed. Both sexes were free from excitement, but it appears that the strait waistcoat and leather anklets have been used on two occasions to restrain J. M'N., without any entry to this effect having been made in the appropriate register. The sanitary condition of both males and females is good. Only 1 woman is confined to bed, the same person of whom this remark is made in several of the last entries. No diarrhœa or other epidemic malady has affected the patients. The females were generally clean in person and dress, but more care might fitly be taken with the clothing and appearance of the men. The boy, D. B., was thinly and poorly clothed, and the clothing of several of the adults was dirty and untidy. In quantity, however, with the exception of that of B., it was always sufficient. The food served for dinner was abundant and of good quality, but the small size of the day-rooms and tables prevents it being taken in a seemly manner. The attendants are the same as at last visit, but they scarcely seem fit for their duties, and the practice of cooking their own food is one which, for several reasons, should be discontinued. Seven patients of each sex are registered as industrially employed, 12 males and 9 females as attending prayers, and 2 females as attending church. Walking parties of both sexes continue to go beyond the premises. It appears doubtful to the Commissioner whether J. M'N. and D. B. are proper patients for the wards.

Edinburgh Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
15th May 1865.

The establishment at present contains 66 inmates. All of them appear to be inoffensive and tractable. About 30 were found in the workroom, all of whom were calm, and about one-fourth of the number employed. At dinner, 49 were assembled, who partook of a substantial meal in an orderly and decorous manner. Knives and forks are allowed to all who are not prevented by infirmity from using them. All parts of the house were clean and well kept. The ventilation of the larger dormitories is promoted by open fires, but a heavy, offensive smell was perceptible in the gallery on the ground floor of the Darien House. The state of the atmosphere in this portion of the building has been previously adverted to. Should there be a disinclination to resort to structural alterations, the evil might be avoided by removing the patients to the upper floor of the same building.

Twelve additional basin-stands have been distributed among the dormitories in the Main House ; but it is not very obvious in what manner the ablutions of the inhabitants of the Darien House can be adequately performed.

The patients were clean in person and tidy in dress. All are provided with flannels. Eight individuals were confined to bed, but some of these were aged, others paralytic; and the health of the community is described as being, and as having been, during the past winter and spring, very satisfactory. Only 1 death has occurred, and is attributed to phthisis. The other changes have consisted of 2 admissions of persons from their own houses, and of 3 discharges; 1 of the latter was regarded as relieved, and 2 as unimproved. Two were committed to the care of their friends, and 1 was sent to the District Asylum, Inverness.

The more important recommendations contained in last report have not been carried into effect. There is reason to believe that this course is dictated by an expectation that new and more suitable premises will speedily be provided for all the paupers of the parish.

The staff has undergone no change. The books, orders, and registers were examined. Seclusion has been resorted to in 12 cases. A. M'M., whose name remains in the visitation book, escaped from the wards. On being found, the medical officers declined to certify the existence of insanity. She was subsequently admitted to the ordinary wards, which she left in a few days, and is not now in receipt of relief.

C. R., whose name is likewise in the visitation book, was not intimated; and, after residing a short time in the lunatic wards, was removed to the poorhouse, Dundee, to which she was chargeable.

D. C., an imbecile, formerly an inmate of a special licensed house in Kennoway, and now resident in the ordinary wards, was examined. It appears that he was induced or encouraged to leave his guardian's house to act as a hawker of books, became ill while so engaged, and is only now recovering. His propensity to wander was known while an inmate of the lunatic wards, and casts some doubt on the expediency of his being placed in a private dwelling.

Lunatic Wards, Edinburgh City Poorhouse,
4th September 1865.

Since the visit of 15th May, 1 patient has been admitted, 2 have been discharged, and 2 have died. Of those discharged, 1 was transferred to Morningside, and 1 was sent home. The cause of death is registered as gradual decay in the one case, at the age of 73, and chronic bronchitis in the other at the age of 60.

The present numbers are 63; of whom 8 are epileptic, 3 paralytic, 5 of wet or dirty habits, and 5 are suffering from bodily ailments.

All the patients appeared proper cases for the establishment. No one was in seclusion nor under restraint, and no seclusion has been resorted to since 11th July. The only special contrivances in dress now in use are locked boots for one patient.

Perfect tranquillity prevailed throughout the establishment. All were clean and orderly in person and dress, and the bedding was throughout clean and in good condition. Dinner was served in the hall, during the visit, in a very creditable manner, and the food was abundant and of excellent quality.

Preparations for papering the workroom, and for supplying it with brackets for statuettes, were being made; and there were various indications of improvements in other departments, as in the basement of the Darien House, where the windows to the front are being opened up. Light valances to the windows of the day-room and dormitories, which could easily be made by the patients, would add greatly to the appearance of the house; and pieces of waxcloth under the basin-stands would enable the patients to use more freedom in washing.

The bathing accommodation is inconvenient and insufficient, but it may answer its purpose until new accommodation is provided.

In the staff of attendants great changes have been made. It now consists of a matron and two paid assistants; and another, who will also act as door-keeper, will shortly be added. These changes will enable extended exercise beyond bounds to be habitually taken, and several parties have already enjoyed this indulgence. Industrial occupation will also probably receive increased attention.

The various registers were examined and found carefully kept, but there does not appear to be any record of the medical visits.

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Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Govan Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE, 26*th May* 1865.

The patients on the registers at this date are 41 males and 48 females, but there are besides, in the wards, 2 of each sex who are under observation or in temporary detention.

Since last inspection, 12 patients have been admitted, 3 have been discharged, and 3 have died. Of those admitted, 3 were chargeable to Govan, and the rest to parishes having a right to accommodation in the poorhouse. These last were, for the most part, already in the ordinary wards of the poorhouse, and were removed to the lunatic department in consequence of a recent circular from the Board of Lunacy. No person who could be certified to be a lunatic, it is believed, now remains in the ordinary wards. Among the patients discharged is included one who made his escape in August 1864, but whose name has been formally removed from the register only since last visit. Another of these patients was taken home, and the third was removed to Gartnavel in consequence of his having cut off his ear with a knife which had been picked up on some occasion beyond the premises, and secreted for about a month.

Of the patients who died, 1 was admitted in 1858, and the 2 others in 1865. The causes of death were gradual decay at the age of 73, general paralysis at the age of 48, and chronic bronchitis and anasarca at the age of 34.

The establishment continues to merit the commendations passed on it on former occasions. The day-rooms and dormitories were clean, well ventilated, and orderly; and further development was being given to decoration, the good effects of which on the general conduct of the patients is thoroughly recognised.

Both sexes were neatly and comfortably dressed, and a certain latitude is judiciously allowed the women in the fashion and material of portions of their clothing. There was an entire absence of excitement, dependent partly on the careful selection of the patients, and partly on the care taken to furnish them with occupation and exercise.

The industry of the females is fostered and developed by placing part of the proceeds at their disposal, and the results are seen in the interest they show in procuring articles of decoration and domestic furniture for their wards, and bits of ornamental dress for themselves.

The difficulty of providing adequate means of employment for the men has been alluded to on former occasions, and this difficulty, and the impossibility of securing proper classification, were all classes of cases admitted, must lead the Board of Lunacy to refuse the application recently made by the Parochial Board for a first-class license. The reception of dangerous and excitable patients involves the provision of special appliances of treatment which could not be satisfactorily furnished in the present buildings, or in the present locality; but the matter would come before the Board of Lunacy in quite a different aspect were it intended to provide suitable accommodation on a suitable site.

Exercise beyond the premises continues to be taken daily, weather permitting, by large parties of both sexes, and the concerts and balls are carried on with unabated interest. The airing-courts are remarkably neatly and tastefully kept, and will soon be gay with flowers.

Personal cleanliness is very fairly attended to, but in bathing, the same water serves, especially on the male side, for too many patients.

The numbers registered as attending prayers are 33 males and 46 females.

The general sanitary condition of the inmates is excellent, only 1 male being slightly indisposed.

All the patients seem suitable cases for the wards, but the recent accident shows the propriety of carefully selecting them.

The various registers are carefully kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE, 12*th December* 1865.

This establishment maintains its high repute. The apartments were clean, comfortable, and as much embellished as the purposes in view require; much quiet industry prevailed, and, even where unoccupied, the deportment of all the patients, without exception, was orderly and contented.

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The recognised inmates at present amount to 42 males and 50 females; but there are resident in the wards, 1 female and 3 males, supposed to be of unsound mind, but not intimated as such, and subjected to continued observation. The arrangement has many advantages, and might, under other circumstances, be utilised in various ways, but its expediency is doubtful, especially when of long duration. One female has already been detained for five weeks.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

Govan Poorhouse.

Since last report, 5 persons have been admitted, 3 from the parish of Govan, 1 from that of Kilmory in Arran, and 1 from that of Old Monkland. One person has been discharged unimproved, and 1 has died of phthisis, aged 26, after a residence of nearly three years in the house. Four persons were found in bed, but the majority did not labour under serious ailments. The health of the inmates has been, throughout the year, remarkably good; and, when their age and the nature of the alienation under which they labour, as well as the physical degeneration which it generally entails, are considered, the low rate of mortality is worthy of especial note.

The aspect of the large proportion, and especially of the men, is ruddy, robust, and indicates not merely sufficient alimentation, but that the other conditions by which health is preserved are carefully attended to. Although the females are of lower organization than the males, it is amongst them that the greatest industry prevails. Twenty-six of the latter, and 42 of the former, are engaged in useful occupations. Thirty-three females sew, 5 both sew and knit, 6 pick cotton, and 5 perform domestic services. The officers point to three gratifying results which have followed a fair trial of occupation. First, that much greater quiet and contentment and reasonableness have been established, even where reason is still wanting, and cannot be expected to return. Secondly, that 3500 shirts have been made. And, thirdly, that the cash proceeds have been so considerable as to enable the Governor to provide curtains, a carpet, a large increase in the number of ornaments, and to add to the domestic recreations, apart altogether from the comforts and indulgences allowed by the Parochial Board. They are made, in this manner, to participate in their own gains. It is suggested that, in the event of discharge, a small contribution might be supplied from this laudable fund, which would secure support until employment was found.

The same difficulty is still experienced in finding active employment for the men, and for giving due exercise to the faculties which remain even in the demented. It is understood, however, that the Parochial Board has acquired twenty-four acres of land at Merryflats, within the parish, about half-a-mile from the river, and that reasonable hopes may now be entertained of the speedy erection of a structure, fitted to meet the great and growing wants of the community, to keep place with what is in progress under similar circumstances elsewhere, and in which ample and suitable accommodation will be made for the insane poor.

Forty-three men dined in the presence of the Reporter. The meal consisted of potato soup, a slice of fresh meat, and half-a-pound of bread, and was served in great comfort, and partaken of decently and decorously.

The bed and body clothing were suitable and sufficient, and it is understood that all the females wear flannels. Fires are lighted in the dormitories for an hour or two before the patients retire to rest. The atmosphere, generally, was genial and pure. Attention is again directed to the small number of combs and brushes supplied. Tidiness and cleanliness require to be suggested to the fatuous by the presence of such appliances.

The monthly amusement is still provided, and an excursion to Millport took place during the summer, in which 34 males and 40 females participated.

The accident book and attendants' register are duly kept.

The books, orders, and registers were examined. That of the daily movement in the Asylum should be more carefully extended.

Lunatic Wards, Liff and Benvie Poorhouse, 10*th March* 1865.

Liff and Benvie Poorhouse

These wards were opened for the reception of patients upon 31st December 1864. They now contain 7 males and 11 females. All these persons appear to belong to the class for which such accommodation is intended; but it is observed that 3 males and 2 females are reported to be of dirty habits in bed, and that

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several of the females are so much demented, and of such feeble organization, that considerable care and exertion will be requisite to prevent them from becoming negligent of their dress, and filthy in person. Although several are debilitated, all are reported as free from specific ailment, and as not being under medical treatment.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The house was scrupulously clean, well ventilated, enlivened by the sun, and neatly arranged. The furniture of the public apartments consists of a central table, two benches with backs, and a coal bunker. A few pictures ornament the walls; blinds have been provided for the windows; nursery fenders are in use.

Liff and Benvie Poorhouse.

The bedding was clean and tidy, but although a fire is stated to be lighted in the dormitory every evening, it is doubtful whether two pair blankets and a coverlet be sufficient covering for the old and infirm during winter. The male attendant is supplied with three pairs. Hair pillows are used.

Damp was noticed on the walls of the sleeping apartments. These traces existed when the house was originally examined, and are attributed to the effects of a storm.

The body-clothes of the inmates were good and suitable. The men were unshaven, but the persons of all appeared clean. They are bathed every week; but it appears that although a bath is provided, it is not supplied with hot water, so that when, even for purposes of cleanliness, a bath is required, the hot water must be carried from a considerable distance. This oversight should at once be remedied, as the existing arrangement is not consistent with medical requirements, and the labour in carrying the water must be such as to discourage the practice of bathing altogether.

The airing-yards are still unfinished but in process of construction. That for the males is about to be enlarged: such as they are, all the patients have access to them; but it is recommended that properly selected parties should be sent for exercise and recreation into the adjoining country. Six males are occupied in the general grounds.

The railing of the staircase, giving access to the airing-yard for females, has been heightened; but the length and steepness of the descent will prove considerable obstacles to the aged and infirm.

The patients are entrusted to one male attendant, whose wages are £25, assisted by an ordinary inmate; and to one female attendant at £15 per annum.

The books, registers, etc., required by the Act, etc., have been procured, but with the exception of the register of admissions, contained no entries. The latter showed that 18 lunatics had been received, all belonging to the parish of Liff and Benvie. The mode in which the others should be filled up and kept was pointed out. There have been no discharges nor deaths; orders were submitted for all persons admitted.

LUNATIC WARDS, LIFF AND BENVIE POORHOUSE,
9th August 1865.

Since the visit of 10th March, 8 male and 2 female patients have been admitted, and 1 male has died from diarrhœa, at the age of 62.

The general sanitary state of the community is on the whole good; no one was found in bed, but there is a tendency to bowel complaint, which, in one of the females, is accompanied by refusal of food. The case of this patient should be attentively watched. In both sides there was an entire absence of excitement; all the males were found in the open air, and all occupied industrially to a greater or less extent. About 10 of them were actively engaged in filling up the old quarry hole adjoining their airing-ground, and in levelling the female airing-court. They were substantially and comfortably clothed.

Of the females, about 6 are capable of industrial occupation in sewing, scrubbing, or washing. Their clothing is, comparatively, not equal to that of the males, and none appears to be provided with a bonnet. In a great measure, from this cause, the recommendation made in last report to take parties for extended walks into the country has not been acted on. The recommendation, however, is an important one. Its object is not merely to afford pleasure to the patients, but to guard against their lapsing into degraded and dirty habits, which will prove a constant source of annoyance and trouble.

At present, 1 male and 1 female are registered as of dirty habits. Both departments were found clean, well ventilated, and generally in good order; but, owing to the recent illness of the female attendant, less attention had been given to the bedding on her side than is desirable. Dinner was served during the visit; all the patients were present. The food was good and abundant, but no tablecloths have as yet been provided; and more neatness in the manner of serving it may be gradually introduced with advantage.

Estimates are being taken for laying on hot-water in the bath-room. It would be serviceable to fit up a small press under the window at the extremity of the passages, as a receptacle for the working shoes of the patients; and to place a wardrobe or press in each of the day-rooms for clothing, work, and other purposes.

Shades against sun and rain should likewise be erected in each airing-court.

The registers were examined and found carefully kept.

Lunatic Wards, Linlithgow Combination Poorhouse, 3*d November* 1865.

There are at present 16 persons of each sex inmates of the lunatic wards. Since last report 6 individuals have been admitted, 3 of whom were transferred from the ordinary wards of the Poorhouse. They belonged to the parishes of Whitburn, Abercorn, Kirkliston, Bo'ness, Linlithgow, and Rutherglen. Twelve of the patients are boarders; 5 belonging the parish of Rutherglen, 2 to that of Alloa, and 1 to Torphichen, Denny, Auchterderran, North Bute, and Campsie respectively.

One discharge has taken place, but there has been no death, and the community is represented as having enjoyed excellent health.

The house was found in good order, clean, and comfortable. Part of the division for males had been whitewashed this day, but otherwise great tidiness prevailed throughout.

The bedding was sufficient, and fires had been already lit in the dormitories; certain of the pillows would require re-stuffing. The dress of the patients was satisfactory, but a new and more suitable fabric has been selected for that of the females, and is to be supplied immediately.

Dinner was taken by the females in the presence of the Reporter, and was abundant; but the mode of serving meals would be greatly facilitated and rendered more seemly were a larger table provided, at which every inmate could obtain a seat.

Thirteen males and 8 females are reported as engaging in occupation, and the former were found busily engaged in garden work. About the same number take exercise in the grounds, but, as if tempted by the greater freedom, 15 of each sex can be induced to join in walks beyond the precincts.

Great order and decorum prevailed, and the large majority appear to belong to the class of patients for which such accommodation has been provided. One female, L., was, however, in seclusion, in consequence of excitement and degraded habits, and it appears that it has become necessary to place 2 males, M. and H., in the seclusion room during the night, in order to relieve the inmates of the ordinary dormitories from the effects of their dirty habits. These patients are themselves quiet and tractable, but they must suffer from confinement in a small apartment which is imperfectly ventilated, and intended for one person only. The 3 individuals here mentioned are clearly unsuited for such an establishment, and should be forthwith removed.

The books and registers were found to be accurately and creditably kept.

There has been no seclusion nor restraint until last night, in the legitimate sense of these terms.

The house maintains its character for judicious arrangement and management.

Lunatic Wards, Linlithgow Combination Poorhouse, 26*th December* 1865.

Since the visit of 3d November, 2 male patients and 1 female have been transferred to other Asylums in consequence of the recommendation then made. No other change has taken place in the numbers, and the patients are reported

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Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Linlithgow Combination Poorhouse.

as having for a considerable period been free from all serious illness. There has been no death since June 1863. Both males and females were neatly and comfortably clothed; and the bedding was sufficient and in excellent order. It appears, however, that on the male side the upper sheet is not used, and it is recommended that this practice should be given up.

Dinner was served during the visit. The food supplied was of excellent quality, and abundant; but slovenly habits are encouraged by the want of knives and forks, and the present unseemly tin dishes should be replaced by others of earthenware.

Personal cleanliness is fairly attended to, but in the weekly bathing the water should be more frequently changed. Considerable attention is given to the industrial occupation of the patients, and 13 males and 8 females are registered as actively employed.

A good deal of work is done by the women for parties in the town and neighbourhood, the proceeds of which go to the general fund of the house. The practice of allowing a share to be appropriated by the patients, either in articles of dress or decoration for the wards, or in defraying the cost of excursions, has been found very beneficial in other establishments.

Almost all the men go daily beyond the bounds of the Asylum, but the walking parties of the females have of late been discontinued. Advantage should be taken of fine weather, even in winter, to take exercise in the country.

The wards were found in good order, clean, and well ventilated, and on both sides the most perfect tranquillity prevailed. No seclusion has been required for any of the present inmates.

The registers were examined, and, as a rule, found carefully kept; but the last entry by the medical attendant is dated 11th October, and no entry appears in the register of visitors since last inspection.

Some repairs are necessary in the bath-room on the male side.

The Commissioner has satisfaction in stating that he considers the patients are treated with much kindness and consideration. The comfort of the females would, however, be promoted by acting on the recommendation made in last report, of providing a larger dining-table, or adding a side one.

The attendants continue to give satisfaction. One of the ordinary inmates affords valuable assistance in directing the industrial occupation of the females.

Old Machar Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE, 18*th March* 1865.

These wards contain the same numbers—10 males and 10 females—as when last inspected; but there have occurred 3 admissions, 2 males and 1 female; 2 discharges by transfer to Aberdeen and Montrose Asylums; and 1 death from dyspepsia and enteritis, at the age of 48. Two females were found in bed, but the general health of the community has been satisfactory, and undisturbed by any epidemic. Nine of the inmates are affected congenitally, 1 is epileptic, and 1 paralytic; but 10 males and 8 females attend worship, and all have joined in recreations. These are limited in number, and seem to consist entirely of ninepins for the men, and an occasional dance for the females. During summer an excursion was made to Stonehaven, which appears to have afforded great satisfaction. Three men and 8 women are generally occupied. At the time of the visit great activity prevailed among the females, and 1 man was engaged with 2 ordinary inmates in digging in the garden.

The house was clean and neatly arranged, but ventilation might be promoted still further. Fires are lighted in the dormitories every evening, but the precise temperature produced has not been observed. The bedding was sufficient and clean. The same observation applies to the body-clothes of the patients, who are bathed once a week. It has not been ascertained what quantity of water is consumed per head per day; nor does it appear that any special provision against fire has been adopted. It is recommended that water for drinking should be accessible during the night in every dormitory.

The male attendant, of whose qualifications doubts were expressed in last entry, has been discharged, and a successor of better promise, although possessing no experience, has been appointed, at the increased wage of £20. The female

attendant now receives £12 per annum. The registers and orders were examined. An accident book was produced. Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Old Machar Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE, *3d August* 1865.

There have been neither admissions, discharges, nor deaths since last inspection, and the sanitary condition of the patients remains good. The apartments on both sides were clean, orderly, and well ventilated, and, considering the confined prospect, cheerful. The privy on the male side, however, has undergone no improvement, and it is again suggested that it should be changed into a water-closet on M'Farlane's principle. As accounting for no change in this respect having been made, it was stated that it is in contemplation to amalgamate the two parishes of Aberdeen and Old Machar, either entirely or merely as regards the poorhouses, in either of which cases it is thought probable that the Old Machar Poorhouse would be converted into an asylum for the fatuous patients of both parishes, and that St. Nicholas Poorhouse would be reserved for the ordinary paupers.

The patients of both sexes were comfortably and neatly clothed, all were free from excitement, and appeared suitable cases for the wards. The bedding was clean and in good condition. Walks beyond the premises are taken at least once a week by all the male patients and 8 of the females, and they are indulged with occasional dances. The male attendant continues to discharge his duties in a satisfactory manner, and the increased rate of remuneration now given has so far had the desired result.

Three of the men and 8 of the women are industrially employed, the latter principally in making underclothing for warehouses in the town. The men are for the most part inferior to the women in industrial capacity, but at a recent flower show a prize was awarded to the governor for the best basket of vegetables. It would tend to stimulate industry and to encourage a feeling of contentment were a certain share of the proceeds of their labour allowed to the patients.

The register of visitors contains only four entries since last visit. The register of accidents records one of trifling character, namely, a small incised wound of the upper lip inflicted with a spoon. Both attendants are the same.

B. L., a fatuous ordinary inmate, employed in the kitchen, was seen. It does not appear desirable to interfere with the existing arrangement.

Perth Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE, *6th March* 1865.

These wards contain at present 18 males and 17 females, who appeared, during the inspection made this day, to belong to the class for which such accommodation is sanctioned. R. and J., adverted to in last report, as excited and otherwise unsuitable, have been removed to the District Asylum ; and I. R., as to whose condition a special report was called for, was found unemployed, but perfectly calm and decorous, and is represented by the attendant as occasionally "boisterous," but as habitually modest and easily manageable. Seclusion has been resorted to 28 times ; 23 in the case of R., and 5 in that of D. W., who has likewise been subjected to the shower-bath. Although the seclusion is of the most lenient kind, it may be prudent, wherever its repeated use is requisite, to consider whether the patient so treated is, in all respects, a proper inmate for such an establishment. Two individuals, 1 male and 1 female, both belonging to the parish of Perth, have been admitted ; 2, 1 male and 1 female, have been transferred to the District Asylums ; and 1 male, aged 53, has died of softening of the brain and general paralysis since the last statutory visit, 23d July 1864.

No one is under treatment, either for mental or bodily ailments ; and, with the exception of one paralytic and rachitic youth, all appear, although several are aged, robust, well fed, and well cared for. Ten men and 11 women are stated to be employed industrially ; and, when examined, 10 men were engaged in teasing hair, and 2 in making nets ; while 9 women were sewing, and 1 was assisting in the kitchen and another in the wash-house. When weather and circumstances permit, 2 men are busied in gardening, and 2 repair shoes. About 10 of each sex are confined to the airing-courts, and the season has suspended exercise beyond the premises. Ten men play at skittles ; but there does not appear to be any provision for affording amusement to the women.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

Perth Poorhouse.

The house, throughout, was clean and in capital order; all the rooms, dormitories, etc., occupied by patients have now been papered, and present a cheerful as well as a comfortable appearance. The bedding was neat and tidy; but it is doubtful whether 2 pairs of blankets and a coverlet are, at this season, sufficient night clothing for the aged and infirm. No complaints were made as to cold, but the sensations of the insane should not, in any case, be accepted as a safe criterion of what is required for the preservation of health. A fire is lighted about once a week in each dormitory. The body-clothing was good and sufficient. It is understood that each person is bathed once a week.

The recommendation that water should be accessible in every dormitory during the night has been carried into effect; and knives and forks are supplied to all who can use them. The inmates are reported to have participated with great spirit in the New Year's festivities provided for the general community. This experience points to the introduction of some more active and enlivening relaxation than what is afforded by the papers and periodicals supplied. Attention was again directed to the state of the walls in the airing-court for males, as suggesting attempts to escape, and as demanding incessant supervision on the part of the guardian. As it appears that the construction of a ha-ha would interfere with drainage, there remains no alternative but to increase the height of the walls. Openings or windows might, however, be placed in the walls which do not face the public road, and thus afford a more cheerful view of the external world than is at present obtained. The registers, books, orders, etc., were found correct. An accident book is kept.

A. L., Inchture, was examined; she presents indications of unsound mind, but would, as an ordinary pauper, obtain her discharge should she apply for it.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE, 10*th August* 1865.

The only change among the patients since the visit of 6th March, consists in 2 admissions, both from Murray's Royal Asylum. There has been no discharge nor death.

The present numbers, accordingly, are 18 males and 19 females, who all seem suitable cases for the wards. Both men and women were entirely free from excitement, and there is no record of seclusion having been required since last inspection. Straps were, however, observed in the male attendant's room, which it was said are occasionally used to fasten patients down in bed to prevent them falling out when restless. The proper course in such cases is to place the mattresses on the floor, and straps should on no account be left in the possession of the attendant.

The wards on each side were in excellent order, being clean, well ventilated, cheerful, and tidy. The bedding was in good condition, but in one or two instances, on the male side, the sheets were not so clean as they should have been.

The numbers industrially employed are registered at 13 males and 10 females. The occupations for the men are hair-teasing, netmaking, garden work, and scrubbing; and for the women, sewing, knitting, and household work. It is suggested that a share of the proceeds of their labour should be allowed the patients, either to be at their individual disposal, or to accumulate as a general fund for purposes of recreation; and it is again strongly recommended that parties of both sexes should be frequently taken beyond the Asylum bounds, and that they should be indulged occasionally with picnics or short railway excursions.

The clothing of both sexes was good and comfortable, but house-shoes should be provided, especially for the men, and a press fitted up at the foot of the stair for keeping them. The sanitary state of the patients is favourable. One man is confined to bed, and seems to be dying; some steps should be taken to mitigate the plague of flies under which he is suffering, and which also infest the day-rooms.

No alteration has been made on the walls of the airing-courts, and it does not appear that any apprehension has lately been felt about escapes. The use of aprons by the patients engaged in teasing hair is suggested. Since last visit a new female attendant has been engaged, her predecessor having left for the Barony Parochial Asylum.

Attention is directed to the recommendation in last report to introduce more active and enlivening relaxation than what is at present afforded. There should be occasional dances, or social festivities of some kind; and drafts and other means of everyday amusement should be supplied.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Rhins of Galloway Poorhouse.

Lunatic Wards, Rhins of Galloway Poorhouse, 13*th May* 1865.

The present inmates are 3 in number, viz., M. F., M. S., and J. D. No patient has been admitted since last statutory visit. There has been 1 discharge by death. This was the case of a woman, chargeable to Ballantrae, who had been transferred from Lilybank Asylum. In last report the propriety of receiving her into these wards was questioned. She was admitted on the 30th of November, and died on the 13th of December, after a residence of 13 days.

The woman who was acting as attendant at last visit continues to do so. She is an ordinary inmate of the poorhouse, and may leave at any time, being under no engagement. The day-room and dormitories were exceedingly clean, and the beds and bedding in good order. The dress of the patients was neat, clean, sufficient, and suitable in quality. Two of the patients were found sewing at the time of the visit, and the third was said to have been similarly engaged at an earlier part of the day. The bodily health of one of the patients has for some time not been satisfactory, but she is under treatment, and is believed to be steadily improving. The structural arrangements have undergone no improvement nor change of any sort. The books and registers were examined and found correct.

Lunatic Wards, Rhins of Galloway Poorhouse, 22*d December* 1865.

One congenital imbecile labouring under deformity and partial palsy of the right side, has been admitted to these wards since 13th May, so that there are now 4 inmates. No other change has taken place. Three of the patients were engaged in sewing, and all were quiet when visited. They are described as in good health, and as occasionally going beyond the walls for exercise. They were clean in person and in dress. The day-room and dormitories were in tolerable order, but a most offensive smell prevailed in the latter, proceeding either from the water-closet or defective drainage. There was a fire in the day-room, but nothing can impart cheerfulness to these bare and desolate rooms, nor can sufficient warmth be conveyed, at this season, to the sleeping places from this source. The same ordinary inmate continues to have charge of this department, and is said to prove useful and trustworthy, although neither her antecedents, nor her appearance, nor the general aspect of the wards, would suggest that she possessed such qualities.

Two imbeciles, M. A. and M. M'C., resident in the ordinary wards, were seen. They would not be permitted to discharge themselves. Having in mind the fruitlessness of former criticisms and recommendations, the Reporter confines himself to the suggestion that a fire should be lighted every afternoon in the hall or vestibule, from which access is obtained to the bedrooms, so that a genial temperature may be secured at the hour of rest and during the night. The books, etc., were examined.

St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse.

Lunatic Wards, St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse, 13*th May* 1865.

These wards at present contain 27 males and 27 females, who all appear to belong to the class for which such accommodation is licensed; for although two claim liberation on the ground of restoration to reason, one of these, S., parades gross delusions, and the other, M., is less intelligent and acute than when last discharged on probation. All are tranquil and docile. Seclusion and restraint have been abandoned, and almost every inmate is, with the exception of the invalid or infirm, in a state to admit of participation in worship, amusement, and social meetings.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse.

The numbers have been nearly stationary since last statutory visit. Three patients have been admitted, 2 from the ordinary wards, and 1 from Govan Poorhouse ; 1 has been discharged as relieved, and removed to Ireland ; and 1 has died at 72, of epilepsy, after a residence in the wards of only five days. The sanitary state of the community is described as having been perfectly satisfactory during the winter ; and at present only two individuals are confined to bed, one from infirmity, and one from indisposition. The females appeared of more feeble organization, more anæmic, and less neatly dressed and cared for than the males ; and a heavy and offensive smell, partly the result of imperfect ventilation, was observed in the low dormitory and in their day-rooms. No structural or other changes have been made since last entry, except the provision and furnishing of suitable rooms for the female attendants in the establishment, nor have the recommendations then made been carried into effect.

The dormitory on the male side has been papered ; all the apartments were clean and orderly, and the bedding was sufficient and satisfactory. The dietary suggested by the Board of Lunacy is still found acceptable and adequate ; but in addition to it, and to meet the necessities of special cases, the following extras are allowed : in 4 cases, steaks ; in 5, a portion of arrowroot ; in 5, a glass of wine ; and in 5, a pint bottle of ale.

Fifteen of each sex are employed. Parties are sent, for exercise, beyond the precincts in good weather, but in general 27 males and 25 females have no greater range for this purpose than the airing-yards. The bowling-green, which constitutes the greater part of the court used by the males, has been partially relaid. The same number of attendants, and the same individuals, form the staff as at last visit. The books, orders, and registers were submitted for inspection.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST. CUTHBERT'S POORHOUSE, *6th September*, 1865.

At the visit of 13th May the wards contained 27 patients of each sex. Since that date, 1 male has been removed to the Royal Asylum, and 2 have died ; one from marasmus at the age of 65, and the other from tuberculosis and laryngitis at the age of 34.

The sanitary condition of the patients continues favourable, and the mortality low ; results which are probably in a great measure to be ascribed to the improved diet now adopted. A tendency to diarrhœa has, however, recently shown itself, both among the sane and insane inmates of the poorhouse. The patients of both sexes were free from excitement, and there is no record of seclusion or restraint having been required since last visit. No special contrivances in dress are in use, and no patient sleeps on a stretcher without a mattress. The men all appear proper cases for the establishment. The same remark is less confidently made in regard to the women, some of whom are of such low mental development, or so prone to excitement, as to exercise an injurious influence on the comfort of the others and on the general tone of the house. The clothing of both sexes was generally tidy and in good condition, and cleanliness of person is properly attended to. The means of bathing are, however, very objectionable on both sides, and there is a serious imperfection in the female bath-room in connexion with the drains of the water-closet, from which a very offensive smell proceeds. The wards otherwise were well ventilated, and the bedding was always clean and sufficient ; more care might, however, be fitly taken to shake up the mattresses. Fifteen males and 15 females are registered as industrially employed. Improved accommodation for the women engaged in sewing is provided, and the importance of industrial occupation appears to be thoroughly recognised ; but the situation of the house and the want of land present obstacles to the industrial employment of the men, which it is impossible to overcome. The evils contingent on the small size of the airing-courts are to a certain extent counteracted by walks beyond the premises. Dinner was served during the visit in a fairly creditable manner ; it consisted of broth, beef, bread, potatoes, cabbage, and turnips, and was thus varied and abundant. Amusement and recreation are provided by weekly dances, bowls, croquet, periodicals, etc. The staff of attendants consists of 2 paid attendants and an ordinary inmate, for males and females respectively. Their wages are as follows :—Head male attendant, 22s. a week, assistant attendant, 5s. a week ; ordinary inmate, 1s. a week. The assistant attendant has, however, other occupations in the establishment, and the 5s.

represents the proportion of his time given to the care of the patients. Head female assistant, 15s. per week; assistant attendant, 13s. per week.

No rations are provided; this system is unusual, and is open to several obvious objections. The various registers were examined.

LUNATIC WARDS, STIRLING POORHOUSE, 3*d April* 1865.

One male patient has been transferred from Hallcross Asylum to these wards, which are now committed to the charge of a married couple described as trustworthy, whose united wages amount to £31 per annum, without rations. It is matter for regret that these are the only changes which fall to be recorded since last statutory inspection. There is the same amount of restraint applied to C. C.; the same inattention to cleanliness and tidiness in dress; and the same want of adaptation of the house (*e.g.*, the use of enormous fireguards, etc.) to the class of patients for which it is intended. The dress of the inmates was good, but not well kept, the linen on the bed was dark, and two pair of blankets appear an insufficient supply of coverings for winter.

Two males are occasionally employed in the garden, and several of the females engage in domestic work, but at the time of the visit all were unoccupied; 3 females were in their bedrooms, 1 being confined to bed; and the others loitered or crouched about the day-rooms or airing-yards, which are weather-stained and ill kept. This state of matters is altogether unjustifiable, where the proportion of guardians to lunatics is so high. No deaths have occurred, and the health of the inmates generally is regarded as good. They are bathed once a week, but the same water appears to be used for all. Two of the females are described as of dirty habits.

The books, orders for transfers, etc., were seen. No entries have been made in the daily or weekly registers for several months. It appears that A. M'N., who has been an inmate for a considerable time, is chargeable to the parish of Killin, and is boarded here at 7s. 6d. per week. If this information be correct, the inspector of poor should be called upon to remove her to the District Asylum for the county of Perth. C. P., H. C., H. M., and J. S., who are placed in the ordinary wards, but are regarded as of unsound mind, were seen.

LUNATIC WARDS, STIRLING POORHOUSE, 11*th November* 1865.

Since last inspection 2 males have been added to this small community by transference from Campie Lane Asylum; and 1 female, A. M., has been sent to the asylum for the Perth district, within which her parish of settlement is situate. There has been no death, and the health of the inmates is described as having been satisfactory. One female was confined to bed by infirmity.

Three of the males are more or less occupied; one of them so constantly and usefully, J. G., and otherwise conducting himself with so much propriety, as to suggest the expediency of placing him with some suitable guardian in the country, where remunerative employment might be regularly secured. Several of the females assist the attendant. C. C. still wears as an ornament the muffles formerly resorted to as restraint. The substitution of bright coloured mittens has been recommended. The house was clean and well arranged; one of the dormitories for males had a damp and close smell. The dress of all was suitable, and that of the males much more tidily kept than when last commented on. The same attendants are retained.

The bedding was clean, but an additional pair of blankets is absolutely necessary at this season.

Attention is directed to the state of the passage on the female side; it has been rendered so uneven by the undermining of rats as to be positively unsafe for the aged and infirm. Considering the class of patients for which these wards are intended, the necessity for fire-guards is not obvious.

Four persons of unsound mind, 3 idiots and 1 dement, were seen. They are placed in ordinary wards. The books and orders were produced. Both the daily and weekly registers have been discontinued upon the plea that the medical officer keeps a record. This explanation is not admissible.

There does not appear to have been any increase in the indulgences, privileges, or amenities granted to the inmates of the establishment, nor is there a sufficient

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appreciation of the duty of cheering and ameliorating the painful and hopeless lot of those who may, in one sense, be regarded as prisoners for life. The mere domestic details have, however, improved.

LUNATIC WARDS, SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE,
15*th May* 1865.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

South Leith Poorhouse.

The lunatic wards are creditably kept, but of rather small dimensions. The day-room for the males appears especially open to this objection since the complement of inmates has been attained.

The rooms, bedding, etc., were found clean and comfortable, but the latter might be more tidily arranged, and in such a manner as to expose and ventilate the linen.

The aspect of the females indicates old age and feebleness; but no one is seriously indisposed. Only one death, and that at 70 years of age, has occurred since last statutory visit; and the health of the community is described as excellent.

The males are ruddy and robust, especially those recently admitted. One of the latter, however, complains sadly of want of employment, and further efforts should be made to provide what is essential to health as well as to comfort.

Every inmate who is able takes exercise daily beyond the precincts. A summer-house has been erected in the airing-yard for the females, which will afford protection, and enable some of the number to pursue their knitting, etc., in the open air during fine weather.

A table of larger size is required for the men, and the expediency of the removal of the fire-guards on both sides, and the substitution of nursery fenders, is suggested.

Since last visit 5 patients have been admitted, 1 from her own home, and 4 from Morningside Asylum. The wards now contain 10 males and 9 females. Two have been discharged, 1 under increased excitement to Newbigging House, and 1 was placed with friends as relieved. One has died of old age and debility.

The books, orders, and such registers as are kept, were examined.

LUNATIC WARDS, SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE,
1*st September* 1865.

The patients at this date are 10 males and 10 females, being the full number for which the house is licensed. The accommodation retains the character noted in former reports; the wards were clean and well ventilated, and presented an aspect of considerable comfort, more especially on the female side. The bedding was throughout in good condition.

The patients were comfortably clothed, and clean in person and dress, but the arrangements for bathing are not altogether satisfactory. The sanitary condition was favourable, only 1 being confined to bed from organic disease of the throat. Mentally, they all appear to be proper cases for the wards, and none was suffering from excitement.

Several of the females were engaged in sewing, knitting, or household work, but there continues to be a want of occupation for the men. Walks beyond the premises are stated to be habitually taken by a considerable proportion of both sexes.

BALDOVAN, 11*th March* 1865.

Training Institutions for Imbeciles.

Baldovan Institution.

The bed apartments, etc., were found in confusion, and undergoing a process of cleansing and rearrangement, this being the day appointed for this purpose; but, upon the whole, the state of the house was creditable. With the exception of M. and G., who are delicate children, the latter suffering under strumous glandular swellings in the neck, all the inmates were assembled in front of the house, or in the exercise ground; and as the weather was clear and bright, though cold, the scene was very cheerful and pleasing. The lethargic tendencies of certain of the children, and the inability of others to move, would point to the desirability of infusing greater animation and liveliness into the group by the presence of guardians. The inmates at present amount to 29; the characteristics

of many of these, as well as the experience of similar institutions, dispose the Reporter to think that the staff employed, one governess or guide, is insufficient to effect the objects in view.

The pupils were clean and tidy in person, happy and contented in disposition, and, with the exceptions mentioned, in good health. The superintendent does not report great advance in scholastic acquisitions, but is of opinion that the physical exercise, to which more attention has latterly been directed, contributes to develop intelligence and improve temper. The hours for tuition are now limited to three; and a careful examination of a number of individuals convinced the Reporter that no loss has been sustained, even in attainments, by the new arrangements. Four girls and 1 boy are really useful industrially.

Except that the day-room is now in operation, and that a small room upstairs has been appropriated as a workroom for the girls, little alteration has taken place in the building. It is worthy of note, that the roof of the new erection entirely blocks up the east window of the boys' dormitory, interfering with light and ventilation.

The bedclothes, two pairs of blankets, are still regarded as insufficient at this season, even although a fire be lighted in the evening in the dormitories; and the Reporter would strongly recommend that thermometers should be suspended in each room, so that the temperature may be regulated by a certain standard, and not by the sensations of the guardians. The same remark applies to the warm and tepid bathing. The children are bathed once a week, but during the summer the supply of water is deficient. The cistern is supposed to contain about 100 gallons, and no provision has been made in the event of fire. A plan for raising water from the stream, which flows in front of the building, is, however, under consideration.

Since last statutory inspection 2 boys and 2 girls have been admitted, 2 of them being parochial cases; and 3 boys and 1 girl have been removed, all of whom are reported to have been improved in docility, and 1, in a very marked manner, in manual dexterity and usefulness. Two were placed in the lunatic wards of a poorhouse.

Such books as are kept, and the orders for admission were examined. The case book contains a very brief statement of the antecedents of the patients, and of entries as to progress.

BALDOVAN, *9th August* 1865.

The children number at present 18 boys and 10 girls. The changes since the visit of 11th March are 4 admissions, 3 boys and 1 girl; 4 discharges, 3 boys and 1 girl; and 1 death, that of a girl, from tuberculosis. Of the children discharged, 1 was removed to the lunatic wards of Liff and Benvie Poorhouse, 1 was transferred to the Banffshire District Asylum, and 2 were taken home.

The general condition of the establishment remains precisely as described in last report, but a plentiful supply of water has been secured by the erection of a ram in the stream which passes in front of the house, and precautions have been taken against fire by the provision of hose.

The various apartments were found in good order, clean, and well ventilated, and the bedding was in a fairly creditable condition. The children were comfortably clothed, and, considering the low mental type of the greater portion, wonderfully clean and tidy. In some respects it is to be regretted that so many of them are of so low a standard of mental development, as to afford a very narrow field for improvement; but, on the other hand, it is matter of congratulation that so comfortable a home has been provided for these helpless creatures.

Comparatively few, scarcely above 6 or 8, are capable of useful, industrial, or scholastic training, but all are more or less susceptible of improvement in muscular ability, and in attention to the calls of nature. By a careful selection of the cases admitted, more striking results might certainly be achieved, and it is a pity that a larger field of selection is not at the disposal of the directors; but taking the children as they are, the progress made is cheering and creditable. No child was in bed, although several are of very feeble organization. Judging from their appearance, the diet appears to be sufficient and appropriate. The remarks made on the temperature of the house in last report call for attention, but at this season of the year there is little risk of suffering from cold.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Training Institutions for Imbeciles.

Larbert Institution.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 3*d April* 1865.

Since the last statutory inspection, 31st December 1864, 6 admissions have taken place. Of these, 1 is a boarder; the others have been nominated by the directors, or elected by the subscribers. There have been no discharges nor deaths The health of the community has, on the whole, been good, but several of the inmates have suffered, or are now suffering, from catarrh, chillblains, and other petty ailments incidental to the season, or to low temperature. They are bathed once a week; but, in addition to this, more frequent ablutions for cleanliness, and baths for health and special treatment, are required than in ordinary cases of mental disease, so that the consumpt of water for these purposes alone is very considerable. It is understood that negotiations are now going on with a view to secure an abundant supply of water, and that, pending this arrangement, it is proposed to introduce a filter into the present cistern, with a view to improve the quality of that now in use, which is still complained of. Dinner was served in the presence of the Reporter. It consisted of pease-soup, minced meat, and white beans, well cooked, and abundant in quantity. All the children, with the exception of those confined to the infirmary, and these resident in the central house, partook of the meal, and in so quiet and decorous a manner as to afford proof of their susceptibility of muscular training. The chief drawback to the scene was the unsuitableness of the room as a refectory. Milk is stated to constitute a large portion of the food of the inmates, but the precise quantity allowed could not at the time be ascertained. It would be satisfactory were a diet table drawn up, showing the nature and amount of food given in each meal, and to the different classes of patients, according to rank, condition, age, etc.

The houses, bedding, and body-clothes were in a most satisfactory condition, but the necessity for securing and maintaining a genial temperature in certain parts of the interior, previously adverted to, is again submitted for consideration. The books, registers, etc., were examined.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 6*th November* 1865.

There are at present 32 pupil patients resident. The changes in the community since last report was made, have consisted in the admission of 2 private and 1 pauper case; in the discharge of 5; and in the death of 1 at the age of 7, of peritonitis, after a residence of six months in the house. All those who left the institution returned to their friends. One of them is now in service, and 2 were so far improved in temper and social habits that they are now endurable as members of the family, which they were not previous to training. The same individuals had made considerable progress in reading, writing, and music.

All parts of the establishment were found to be scrupulously clean, well aired, and well lighted. The inmates were neatly and suitably clothed, although several (5) are dirty or slovenly in their habits. The practice of washing in the school-room after meals cannot be commended, but it is justified on the ground of insufficient accommodation for dressing and such purposes.

Twenty-four of the children attend school; of these, 6 are instructed in reading, 3 of whom have learned the alphabet, 1 has some knowledge of the first small book, and 2 can print words upon the slate. Eighteen are taught writing, and all receive lessons in speaking or articulating. It is satisfactory to find that physical training and manual occupation, which should occupy even a more prominent place than scholastic instruction, are attended to. Two boys are described as joining in garden work, 4 as daily pumping water, and 6 as occasionally visiting the joiner's shop. It is strongly recommended that the latter class should not be left to the suggestions of their imitative faculty, nor to accidental circumstances, but that suitable teachers of simple handicrafts should be provided, who could, under the physician's instructions, take advantage of their different tastes and capacities. Six of the girls have learned to knit, 10 to sew, and 3 are engaged in the kitchen. The results of the industry of the work-room during the past year and a half may be enumerated as affording evidence of the success of the experiment:—one and a half dozen shirts, one dozen bolster-slips, half dozen pillow-slips, one dozen dusters, two dozen mattress-slips, have been made, besides smaller articles, such as cravats, cuffs, etc.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Training Institutions for Imbeciles.

Larbert Institution.

It is again necessary to advert to two circumstances which cannot fail to exercise an important influence upon the health and development, and consequently upon the educability of the inmates. The temperature throughout both departments was found to be very low, and, although fires are reported to be lighted in every dormitory towards evening, the servants who sleep in them declare them to be extremely cold, and, in the depth of winter, intensely so. The water is still complained of as insufficient in quantity, and, without a second filtration, which cannot in all cases be resorted to, as being muddy, and, on standing, as exhaling an offensive smell. Measures are stated to be in progress with a view to remedy these evils.

Four children occupied the infirmary, and 1 was confined to bed; but the health of the majority is regarded as good. Twenty-three resided at home during the vacation of four weeks.

The staff in attendance upon the children consists of a governess and 7 nurses. A male guardian receives £30, the females from £7 to £12 per annum.

The books and registers were examined.

General Prison, Perth.

General Prison, Perth, *8th March* 1865.

I inspected the Criminal Lunatic Wards in the General Prison this day.

The inmates were transferred from the part of the Prison formerly occupied by them to that recently prepared for their reception, upon the 12th January last. Special reports have been submitted to the Board upon the accommodation provided, and as to various improvements of which it appeared to be susceptible. At present, it may suffice to state that the ample airing-ground has undergone no alteration; that it is accessible, at different hours, to the males and females, and that it is enjoyed in common with other classes of prisoners; and that the wall, separating it from the airing-courts in front of the building, has been lowered. The interior of the establishment has been newly painted, is well and judiciously furnished, and presents a cheerful and comfortable aspect. The arrangements are scrupulously neat, the walls are ornamented with maps and pictures, the public rooms and passages are well lighted, the temperature averaged about 50°, and there were few indications in the arrangements of the untrustworthy class to which the majority of the occupants belong. All are, during some part of the day, engaged in employment; 8 males were, at the time of the inspection, teasing wool; all dine at the common table; and 7 males sleep in an associated dormitory, under the supervision, however, of a night watch. As provisions which display a want of confidence in the individuals, or in the class, may be enumerated —the use of the muff for one hand in 2 cases during the day, and in 1 during the night; the construction of openings of considerable size in the doors of 10 rooms, which admit of the introduction of a lantern, so that the interior may be inspected without being entered; and the use of locked shutters in four rooms. Fire-guards are still used.

The dress of the patients was good and suitable, their persons clean. They are bathed once a month. The Reporter failed to ascertain the quantity of water available per head per day, or the provision in the case of fire. The bed-clothes consist of two pairs of blankets and a coverlet. Although a stove has been placed in the entrance lobby with a view to raise the temperature generally, and although the register shows about 50° in the public apartments, where large fires burn during the day, it is doubtful whether this supply be sufficient in the solitary cells. The beds are made of coir, the walls are papered throughout, and various articles of furniture have been supplied, wherever such an addition can be safely made, or can be appreciated.

The population at present amounts to 25 males and 11 females. The changes since the last statutory visit, 13th July 1864, consist in the admission of 5 males and 1 female, in the discharge of 1 male, and in the death of 1 male and 2 females. Besides the occupants of these wards, 2 epileptic and 5 imbecile males, and 5 epileptic and 2 imbecile females, were seen in the workrooms or dormitories specially set apart for them. At the request of the medical officer, F. C. and A. C., in the ordinary cells of the General Prison, were examined, and are undoubtedly of unsound mind.

As connected with the sanitary condition of the inmates, it is recommended that urinals should be placed in accessible spots in the passages, airing-yard, etc.,

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and that the privies, or water-closets, should be so constructed as to secure dryness and cleanliness, and be open to the inspection of the warders.

D., M., and P. request that their cases be brought under the consideration of the Board of Lunacy.

General Prison Perth.

General Prison, Perth, 10*th August* 1865.

I have to report that I have this day inspected the Lunatic Department of the General Prison.

The number of patients is at present 30 males and 13 females. With the exception of 1 female, who, on account of her destructive propensities, wore a canvas dress, they were all neatly and comfortably clothed.

There was no excitement either on the male or female side, but mechanical restraint is used in the case of 1 male, by fastening one hand to a belt round his waist, to prevent assault.

The new accommodation has now been in use for some months, and is of a cheerful and appropriate character. It consists, on the male side, of a day-room, dining-hall, single rooms, small dormitories, and a large associated dormitory. Two of the single rooms are padded. On the female side it is less extensive; there is no large dormitory, but otherwise it is of a similar character, except that a pannelled seclusion-room takes the place of padded rooms.

The furniture consists of sofas, chairs, cushioned benches with backs, and large and small tables in the dining-halls and day-rooms, and beds, tables, chairs, etc., in the sleeping-rooms. The walls are papered and hung with prints. Small mirrors are put up in the sleeping-rooms, and there is a pervading air of cheerfulness and comfort.

The bedding consists of hair mattresses for the cleanly patients, and of straw bags for the dirty. In every case it was found in good condition, and perfectly clean.

Some improvements, however, might still be effected in the arrangements. It would be advisable, for instance, to panel the lower part of the walls of some of the single rooms occupied by patients of destructive or degraded habits, otherwise the paper will require very frequent renewal. It is further desirable to provide shades in the airing-courts. Considerable excitement among the females, during the recent hot weather, is ascribed to the want of protection from the sun's rays.

In some rooms the ventilation is imperfect. This is ascribed to the closure of the ventilating apertures, which was carried out during the winter on account of the cold. The means of heating are reported as inadequate, and it would be advisable to try the effect of a stove in the outer corridors in securing a comfortable temperature.

The staff on the male side consists of 5 attendants and a night attendant, and, on the female side, of 3 attendants. There is here no night attendant. It is satisfactory to report that, since possession was taken of the new accommodation, considerable improvement has been effected in the habits of the patients. The use of special contrivances in dress and bedding has considerably diminished. This is the result partly of association during the night, and partly of the improved surroundings. It may be noted that there are no means of darkening any of the rooms. The windows of the seclusion and padded rooms are protected by strong trellises, but cases may occur in which it would be useful to exclude the light.

The arrangement of the water-closets might be improved by altering the position of the seats.

APPENDIX F.

GENERAL REPORTS ON SINGLE PATIENTS BY THE DEPUTY-COMMISSIONERS.

REPORT BY DR. MITCHELL.

Appendix F.

General Reports on Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

I have the honour to report that I have completed the visitation of the counties of Shetland, Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, Nairn, Moray, Banff, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Bute, Renfrew, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigton.

The total number of pauper lunatics out of asylums, who were visited at their places of residence, was 532. Of these, 41 were visited more than once : 2 having been visited five times, 3 four times, 16 three times, and 20 twice.

The number of non-pauper lunatics out of asylums, who were visited at their places of residence, was 86. Of these, 5 were under warrant from the Sheriff.

Special Licensed Houses were visited and examined at Elgin, Starr, Kennoway, Lochmaben, Arran, and Old Luce.

The police authorities were seen in reference to 14 cases ; and further, with the view of facilitating or securing the proper carrying out of the instructions of the Board, 48 interviews were had with Parochial Surgeons, and 29 with Chairmen of Parochial Boards, all having reference to special cases or special circumstances.

The number of Inspectors of poor who were visited and seen cannot be exactly stated, but it was almost certainly above 200. In the vast majority of cases the inspectors accompanied me in my visits to the single patients. In a large number of instances, I was also accompanied either by the parochial surgeon, the chairman of the parochial board, or the clergyman of the parish. When changes of a more or less important character were likely to follow the visit, it was thought desirable to secure in this way the ready co-operation of the local authorities, by making apparent to them the propriety of those recommendations which it was probable the Board would issue on receiving my report. From this large personal contact with those locally charged with the interests of the insane poor, I am able to assure the Board that there is a great and an increasing desire on their part to meet the wishes of the Board, and to provide for the comfort and care of this class of the afflicted in the way which may be deemed satisfactory. A wider and more correct knowledge of the views of the Board, and the better understanding that it is not their wish to place every class of the insane poor in District or other Asylums, have no doubt led, in a great measure, to this increased readiness on the part of parochial authorities to carry out the recommendations of the Board. But it has also been brought about by the pleasing results which have followed such recommendations where they had to be carried out at home, and under the eye of the local authorities ; and also by a sounder recognition of the claims which insanity, especially when it is linked to poverty, has on society. This last influence should perhaps have been first stated, for a very little gain in this direction—even a small change in public feeling as to the strength and peculiarity of their claims—becomes a priceless boon to the insane poor, and leads *surely* to the bestowal of that care which their unfortunate condition renders necessary or desirable.

Better evidence could scarcely be given of this increasing readiness on the part of parochial authorities to do for their insane poor what is understood to

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meet the views of the Board, than is to be found in the fact that the changes shown to be necessary at the time of the inspection were actually carried out in a large number of cases, before the report as to the results of the inspection reached the Board. For instance, where the patient was shown to be unsuitable for management in a private dwelling, he was at once removed to an asylum, and intimation of this was received by the Board before the report of the Visiting Commissioner. So also, in cases which had not been intimated to the Board, but which should have been intimated, the proper steps were taken by the local authorities, intimation made, and the patients either removed to an asylum or *dispensation* applied for, so promptly as to anticipate all action on the part of the Board. Manifestations of this co-operating spirit must be regarded as satisfactory, and the experience of the Board gives good evidence of their increasing frequency, more especially, perhaps, during the last three or four years.

In addition to the individual reports sent to the Board as to the condition of each patient visited, 185 letters were written during the course of the year, all having in view the efficient working of the Act, *in so far as it bears on those lunatics who are not in asylums*, and all referring to particular circumstances in special cases. To Inspectors of poor, 81 of these communications were sent ; to Parochial Surgeons, and Chairmen of Parochial Boards, 12 ; to the Secretary of the Board, 47 ; to one or other of the Commissioners, 22 ; and to Clergymen or others interested in patients, 23.

The special subjects of investigation remitted to me by the Board were 25 in number, and comprehended the inquiry into the state of the private insane in Arran ; the inquiry (in conjunction with Dr. Paterson) as to the means of relieving the Argyle Asylum ; visits to 12 Poorhouses, etc., etc.,—all more or less closely connected with the welfare of those of the insane, who are neither in Asylums nor in the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

General Remarks on the Present Condition of Single Patients.

Of the general condition of the single patients in these 15 counties, I am able to report more favourably this year than I have done on any previous occasion. Since 1858, it has undergone a steadily progressing improvement, but this has been more especially apparent during the last four or five years, and in a large majority of the whole it may now be regarded as satisfactory—in the sense that a fair and reasonable provision has been made for the care, comfort, happiness, and general wellbeing of the patients. While I feel able to say this, I am far from being of opinion that all has been done which should be and which can be done. The separate reports on each case, which have been laid before the Board during the year, have spoken unfavourably of many cases, and have pressed the adoption of important changes. Though taking place in all, the improvement in some districts is slower than in others, and cases of abuse and neglect are still occasionally being brought to light. The number of unfavourable reports, however, now reaching the Board, is much smaller than during the first years of the operation of the Act. Of the single patients, with whom the Board first dealt, there was a certain proportion pronounced satisfactory, and this proportion has gone on steadily increasing, while the proportion of unsatisfactory cases has steadily decreased. It is not probable that we shall ever be able to report of the whole that they are satisfactory ; just as it is not probable that we shall ever be able to report of all establishments for the care of the insane that they are satisfactory. It will be a sufficient, and, for practical purposes, a complete success, if the unfavourable cases be reduced to a trifling percentage of the whole ; and this, judging from experience, may be attained.

The weeding out, and removal to asylums of unsuitable cases, has of course had much to do with the accomplishment of the favourable results alluded to, but this has been only one of very many ways by which they have been arrived at. Guardians have been changed ; where there was no guardian one has been found ; the residence has been changed ; the dwelling has been repaired or rebuilt ; the sleeping accommodation has been improved ; liberal supplies of clothing have been given ; allowances have been increased ; the proper mode of management has been pointed out ; and the public has learned that the wellbeing of these

patients is carefully considered, and that they are under protection. By such, and by a hundred other ways known to the Board but which it would be difficult briefly to describe, has the improvement of the single patients been effected.

Disappearance of "Sensational" Cases.

In the earlier years of the operation of the Act, numerous *sensational* cases of cruel restraint and gross neglect were brought to light by the Visiting Commissioners, and the Board was almost constantly engaged in efforts to apply the proper remedy. I think I may safely assert that no such cases now exist in Scotland, so far, at least, as paupers are concerned. They have been made to disappear, and now we have seldom, if ever, to report about cages and chains.

From one of the counties, with which I am now dealing, the Board has caused the removal to an asylum of a young woman who, in a state of nudity, had passed many years in a frightful cage, and of her sister who wandered almost naked in the woods; of a young girl who was chained constantly to a large stone; of a man who had passed a short lifetime in a bare windowless cell built expressly for him; of two women who were always in a state of absolute nakedness and indescribable filth; of another woman who was nearly as naked and quite as filthy; of a wandering lunatic who was homeless and friendless, and in danger of death from starvation; of a poor imbecile who lived like a beast in an outhouse; and of a young woman whose eroticism was a perpetual offence to public decency. These are from one county. They are its *sensational* cases, and they can scarcely be called few, yet they are but a small proportion of the whole number of cases in which the Board has had to insist on the adoption of important changes. Indeed, they do not cover above one-third or one-fourth of the removals to an asylum, and they show nothing whatever of those various recommendations, whose nature has just been alluded to, and which have been productive of so much benefit to the single patients. When the existing state of matters in this county is compared with that which was found there in 1858 and 1859, the difference is such as it would be difficult to make any one realize who had not seen both pictures.

Casualties among Single Patients.

It appears from information furnished by officials of the Board, that no case of assault among single patients has been reported, or has become known to the Board during the last eight years. I refer here, of course, to those single patients, averaging 1600 in number, whose residence in private dwellings has received the full sanction of the Board. It further appears that no case of suicide is known to have occurred among them during the same period.

Mortality among Single Patients.

The low mortality among single patients may be accepted as evidence that a reasonable provision for their wellbeing has been made. It is proof, at least, that they are not placed under circumstances unfavourable to life.

The mortality among patients in private dwellings has hitherto been considerably less than among patients in those Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, which are licensed for chronic and incurable cases only—that is, for the same class of cases which exists in private dwellings—though latterly the difference has been less marked, from the diminished mortality in poorhouses due to the operations of the Board. The mortality among single patients is also less than the mortality in Public or Private Asylums, but with such institutions no fair comparison can be established.

Cost of Single Patients.

If we take the number of pauper single patients as 1637, which was that on the 1st of January 1864 (and their number is not now lower); and if we take the cost per day of single patients at 6d., as given in the tables of expenditure in last Report, the cost of patients in Parochial Asylums and the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses at 1s. 0¼d., and the cost of patients in Public or District Asylums at 1s. 3¾d., then the 1637 patients would cost, per annum, according to the mode in which they were provided for, as follows:—

In Private Dwellings, ...	£14,937
In Poorhouses, ...	£30,489
In Public or District Asylums, . .	£40,206

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There is thus, by retaining these patients in private dwellings, a yearly saving to the country, of either £15,552, or of £25,269, according to whether they would otherwise be provided for in poorhouses or asylums—the lower estimate of the saving being £15,000 per annum. The first cost of providing the necessary accommodation, at £55 for each patient, would be £90,035.

The consideration of expense, though not the first consideration, must enter into all questions like that of making provision for the insane poor. To overlook it might be the neglect of a public duty. But, in point of fact, it cannot be lost sight of, and never is, however and wherever the patients are placed.

No saving, however, should be sanctioned which would be injurious to the interests of the insane poor. This would defeat benevolence, and would not be a wise economy. But the amount of happiness acquired is not always in proportion to the sum paid out; and this is as true in public as in private affairs. The mode of expenditure influences the extent of the benefit, which is the return.

So far as concerns the insane poor, the soundest philanthropy seems to me to be that which makes a reasonable provision for the care of the *whole;* and *all* pauper lunatics in Scotland are held to be under the guardianship of society or the state. The care and treatment of some of them cannot be carried properly out except at a large cost, and this should be *liberally* given. Others again, can be properly cared for at less cost, and here a saving should be effected. On each class we should bestow all that is necessary, but on no class should we bestow more than is necessary. Thus, we can increase our beneficence by lengthening the roll of recipients—by so widening the embrace of our charity as to exclude none who have a claim.

There are *now* about 1500 incurable and inoffensive fatuous paupers in Scotland disposed of in private dwellings, for whose care, in my opinion, a reasonable provision has been made, and whose happiness and comfort would not be increased by any other mode of management. They enjoy life more, and will live longer than they would do if placed either in poorhouses or asylums, and to leave them where they are is the course which is at once humane and economical.

Influence of Inspection of Visiting Commissioners on the numbers and disposal of Pauper Lunatics.

Of the pauper lunatics presently in asylums, chargeable to these 15 counties, no less than 129 have been placed there as the direct or indirect result of the work of the Visiting Commissioners. This estimate is formed after an examination of the parochial registers, and may be regarded, I think, as substantially correct. Nearly one-half of the 129 were first intimated to the Board as pauper lunatics on the occasion of their removal to the asylum, after being seen by the Visiting Commissioners, and had not previously been known to the Board as single patients.

Again, of the total number of pauper lunatics presently chargeable to these counties, including those in and those out of asylums, 141 became known to the Board as the result of the inspection of the Visiting Commissioners. In other words, after the visit, and more or less closely as the consequence of it, these cases were intimated to the Board, and were either placed in asylums, or dispensation from removal was applied for.

These two statements illustrate the extent to which the numbers and disposal of the insane poor are influenced by this part of the operations of the Board. The way in which these results appear in the work of each year, is further shown in the analysis of the inspection of Moray, Banff, Fife, and Renfrew, which is given further on in this report.

The first effect of the inspections of the Visiting Commissioners, in 1858 and 1859, was greatly to increase the number of the single patients, by bringing to light the unreported cases—eventually raising the whole to a number above that in the returns of the Royal Commissioners.

In the years which followed, the system of weeding out unsuitable cases began, and those whose disease unfitted them for management in private dwellings, or whose condition there for any reason could not be rendered satisfactory, were removed to asylums or to the lunatic wards of poorhouses. From this cause, and from the knowledge that it was useless to enrol as single patients new cases

of an unsuitable character, the numbers were gradually and considerably reduced.

This reduction appears to halt in 1864, and there is now evidence of a slow increase, which, to some extent, is the result of a greater frequency in the discharge of unrecovered and incurable dements from asylums.

It is matter of satisfaction, rather than regret, that this source of increase is not taking place rapidly—probable mistakes being thus avoided. Of the pauper single patients to whom this report more particularly relates, 85 are known to have been previously under asylum treatment, and of the last 500 *Dispensations* granted by the Board, rather more than 30 per cent. are transferences from asylums to private dwellings.

Desirability of Early Treatment, and forms of Mental Disease suitable for management in Private Dwellings.

It has been practically assumed, in the working of the Act, that all forms of disease in an acute stage should be placed in asylums, and the great desirability of early removal has been impressed as strongly as possible on all concerned in making provision for our insane poor. The importance of this is certainly better and more generally understood than it was, and this fuller knowledge is becoming more frequently a guide of conduct. But the matter is not yet as it should be. Many difficulties have to be removed before we can secure the prompt and early treatment of lunacy, and the greatest of these is assuredly involved in the pauperising of the patient. A large number of our pauper lunatics do not belong to that class of society which yields the bulk of ordinary pauperism ; that is, they are not persons whose parents before them, or whose brothers and sisters and children were, are, or will be paupers. On the contrary, before the calamity of lunacy falls upon them, they are frequently respectable, well-doing, independent people, and form a class quite apart from that which feeds the poor-roll. Nor would lunacy introduce their names to that roll, but for the fact that it brings with it very exceptional burdens—so great that even the purse of a well-paid high-class artizan is totally unable to meet them ; and still more so is the lighter purse of the little shopkeeper, the less skilled artizan, or the common labourer. Even from an income of sixty or seventy pounds a year, a deduction of £25 is a financial paralysis, but in Scotland he is a peculiarly well-off and prosperous workman who has such an income. He lives, indeed, in comfort who has steadily from £35 to £50. From such incomes as these last a deduction of £25 often means *want*, and cannot be made ; and thus the *insane poor* become *pauper lunatics*. If the head of the house is the one of the family attacked, then the income suddenly ceases, and there is a temporary fall-back on accumulations, which are generally insignificant and soon exhausted. If, again, it is the wife or child of the breadwinner who falls a victim, it can scarcely be supposed that he will at once entertain the idea of halving, or more than halving, his little income, in order to send the unfortunate one to an asylum. It takes *time* to make either the parochial authorities or the friends of the patient realize that the step must be attained through the process of pauperising. It is not *instantly* felt that the case is one belonging to the pauper class, nor indeed is it so, except for the peculiar costliness of the remedy which the case demands. Even when it begins to be perceived and acknowledged that proper care and treatment can only be reached through help from the parish, there arise difficulties as to the legality of the claim, and these difficulties are such as every one desiring justly to administer the poor-law must feel. For instance, the patient has a small accumulation, and while it lasts he must be supported out of it ; or he is the son of an able-bodied and well-employed labourer or artizan, who is bound to support his children ; or he has children himself who are bound to maintain their parent.

Thus, and in many other ways, delays arise ; and when at length pauperism comes, the chances of cure under appropriate treatment have been vastly reduced or altogether extinguished.

To some extent this preventitive of early removal to asylums is being diminished by an increasing tendency to give a liberal interpretation to the poor-law in cases of insanity. But nothing would more favour early treatment, and in that way tend to check the growth of chronic lunacy, which is oppressing society more and more every year, than to give every one who asks it, or for whom it is

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asked, a right to one year of asylum treatment, providing it is applied for within one month from the appearance of the malady.

As has been stated, the retention of acute cases in private dwellings has, as a rule, been discouraged by the Board. It must not be supposed, however, that this is a rule without exceptions, and that no recent case can be successfully managed out of an asylum. There are recent cases which do not require asylum treatment, and which may be as surely conducted to a cure in a private dwelling as anywhere else. For instance, there have been brought under my notice a large number of cases of puerperal insanity, and of mental disease associated with overlactation, which have gone on to a successful issue without removal from home. Indeed, if I may judge from what I have heard, here and there all over Scotland during the last eight years, the number of cures of mental disease without the aid of asylums is much greater than we are in the habit of thinking. No one recommends the removal to asylums of *all* cases of puerperal insanity, and no one again recommends the removal of *any* of those cases of insanity which occur during the progress of fevers or other such diseases, even though assaults and suicides are of occasional occurrence among them. There is, in short, no inflexible rule of treatment, and no one thing which must be done in every case of insanity, which as a diseased condition occurs under the most varied forms and under circumstances the most opposed. Notwithstanding this, however, I trust the Board will continue in every way to encourage early removal to asylums, so as to make these last as far as possible hospitals for the treatment of mental disease.

The forms of disease which, in my experience, have been found to be most suitable for care in private dwellings are idiocy, imbecility, and dementia, and of the existing single patients more than 80 per cent. labour under these forms of insanity—60 or 70 per cent. being idiotic or imbecile. The class sometimes spoken of as the "semi-insane" do not as a rule prove easily managed in private dwellings, nor do those patients labouring under "delusional insanity," especially if the delusions be those of suspicion. In the class of cases, which I have found to be most suitable, the unsoundness of mind is well marked, but in the direction of weakness or destruction rather than of perversion of the mental faculties. Their mental state should be one of defect rather than disease, and should be a settled and well established condition, and not a progressive or changing one. So far as mind goes, their condition should as much as possible be one simply of *loss*, or *want*, or *void*; and such patients are to be found among idiots, imbeciles, and dements, that is, among *the fatuous*; for idiocy and imbecility may properly be regarded as the fatuity of infancy and youth.

What I have said, neither supposes that all the fatuous can be properly managed in private dwellings, nor does it entirely exclude other forms of mental disease from such a mode of care and treatment. There are idiots, imbeciles, and dements, who require an asylum for their proper care, and others who do not; and so also of the other forms of insanity. But the number of idiots, imbeciles, and dements, who do not require this care, who can be comfortably and satisfactorily provided for in private dwellings, and whose state is permanent and irremediable, will always be, and is considerable; while of those labouring under the other forms of insanity, the number so situated will always be, and is comparatively very small.

The class, therefore, which my experience has shown to do best in private dwellings, is that class which it is often desirable to remove from asylums, either to obtain space, or to check excessive accumulations.

In the course of my duties, I see many patients who have been discharged from asylums as cured, and who, on their return to their homes, properly cease to be paupers; and I have observed, and have had my attention drawn to the fact, that such persons not unfrequently show a difficulty in settling down to the discharge of those duties and to that mode of life to which they had been accustomed before removal to the asylum. I have seen this in cases where the cure appeared to me to be of a very satisfactory character. I am not able to say why residence in an asylum should have this effect, nor do I see that it is one which can be avoided. But it is a feature worthy of note, as it appears occasionally in a modified form in the case of pauper patients discharged as incurable and inoffensive, with whose easy management at the outset it sometimes interferes.

I have thought it necessary to recommend the return of some patients so dis-

charged, and regarding others I have reported doubtfully, leaving them, however, where they are in the meantime, so that their suitability for management out of the asylum may be fully tested.

Analytical Report on the Inspection of Banff, Moray, Nairn, Fife, and Renfrew.

In order to give the Board more specific information as to the condition and circumstances of the single patients, I have kept minute and classified notes as to the last five counties I visited. These notes cover the whole number of single patients in Fife, Banff, Moray, Nairn, and Renfrew; and, having reference to highland, lowland, farming, manufacturing, and mining populations, perhaps they may be safely regarded as exhibiting an average picture.

The whole number of patients visited and examined was 219; of whom, 188 were paupers, and 31 non-paupers. Of these last—the non-paupers—it must be borne in mind that the Board is only responsible for the condition of 4, who were boarded with strangers under a warrant of the Sheriff.

For the sake of convenience, I shall adopt the mode of considering the different aspects of their condition or circumstances under separate headings.

(*a.*)—*The position of the Residences of the Patients.*

It does not appear to me that I could have adopted any more intelligible way of exhibiting to the Board my information on this point than in the classification which follows:—

Of the 219 patients visited, the residences of

18	paupers and	6 non-paupers were situated in towns and suburbs of towns.
35	paupers and	15 non-paupers were situated in small country towns, or near them.
56	paupers and	8 non-paupers were situated in hamlets or near them.
71	paupers and	2 non-paupers were situated in the open country.
8	paupers and	„ non-paupers were in the ordinary wards of poorhouses.
188		31

So far as the pauper single patients are concerned, therefore, the position of residence stands thus—

In towns and suburbs of towns, . . .	10·00 per cent.
In small country towns, or near them, . .	19·44 „
In hamlets, or near them, ...	31·11 „
In open country, ...	39·45 „
	100·00

Had we been dealing exclusively with northern, or exclusively with southern counties, the state of the case would, of course, have been different. For instance, in the counties of Argyle, Inverness, Sutherland, and Ross, only 22 per cent. of the whole population live in towns or villages, while 78 per cent. live in the country part; and this remarkable fact can be told of these four counties, that with an area of upwards of 12,000 square miles, and a population of 275,264 there are only six towns with more than 2000 inhabitants. The county of Shetland, again, has only one town and one village, and little more can be said of Orkney. It follows, therefore, of necessity, in these six counties, where a large number of the single patients reside, that the dwellings of at least 70 to 80 per cent. must be in the open country, that is, neither in hamlets nor towns. Some of our counties, again, are thickly studded with villages and towns—Fife being a good illustration; while others, as for instance, Banff, Moray, Nairn, Aberdeen, Perth, Wigton, Dumfries, and Kirkcudbright, show a state of matters, in respect of towns and villages, intermediate between such counties as Fife and Argyle, and they would, of course, also show an intermediate state of matters as respects the position of the dwellings of the single patients. We see this at once if we analyse the Table which precedes, and which refers to the counties of Fife, Renfrew, Banff, Moray, and Nairn. Grouping these into the first two and last three, we have 45·7 per cent. living in hamlets in Fife and Renfrew, against 16 per cent.

living in hamlets in Banff and Moray; and 17·5 per cent. living in the country in Fife and Renfrew, against 62·4 living in the country in Banff and Moray.

It follows from all this that a very considerable proportion of the whole number of single patients live in the open country, that is, neither in towns nor villages. This is the state of the case, but it by no means follows that it would be desirable, even if it were possible, to have all the single patients disposed of in the open country. There is no unyielding rule in the matter. The single patients should be provided for in various ways. What does well in one case may not do well in another; and it is quite certain, in my opinion, that not a few of the single patients can be more comfortably and appropriately provided for in hamlets or villages than in any other way. As a general rule, towns with a population of 2000 and upwards, do not answer well, and I have been steadily reducing the number of those whose dwellings are so situated; nor have I encountered any serious difficulty in accomplishing the changes aimed at.

(b.)—Character of the Dwellings as regards comfort, sufficiency, cleanliness, etc.

Two standards may be chosen with which to compare the dwellings of the pauper single patients. They may be compared with the dwellings of the out-door sane paupers, or they may be compared with the dwellings of the ordinary labouring and artizan class who are rate-payers. The last has been chosen. There are, indeed, few pauper lunatics now, whose residence in private dwellings has been sanctioned by the Board, who are not better provided for as regards house accommodation than the ordinary sane paupers, and every year this superiority is becoming more marked. The claims of the pauper lunatic to greater comforts than the ordinary pauper rest on sound considerations. The peculiarity and greatness of his misfortune properly influence all efforts to ameliorate his lot, but there are also prudential considerations which should not be lost sight of. To have the pauper imbecile or idiot well housed, well bedded, well clothed, and well fed, justifies the dispensation which the Board has granted. It makes the patient more manageable, healthier, happier, and more contented, and, if it does not make him less idiotic or imbecile, at any rate it makes his imbecility or idiocy less apparent, and reduces the unpleasantness of the difference between him and those around him. Sometimes chairmen of parochial boards or inspectors of poor tell me that the Board's standard of comfort is too high, and that it is complained of as unfair to the poor rate-payers; but when the views of the Board are properly explained to them, and when it is shown that prudence and benevolence alike point to a high standard as desirable, objections and difficulties almost always disappear, and the course recommended by the Board becomes that which is adopted by the parish.

Taking the 180 single pauper patients with whom we are at present dealing, and remembering that the house of the ordinary labouring class is chosen as the standard of comparison, we have

In very satisfactory dwellings, . .	98	54·4 per cent.
In satisfactory dwellings, . . .	55	30·5 „
In scarcely satisfactory dwellings, . .	9	5·0 „
In unsatisfactory dwellings, . . .	6	3·4 „
In very unsatisfactory dwellings, . .	12	6·7 „
	*180	100·0

Those which I have classified as "very satisfactory," and which constitute more than one-half of the whole, may be regarded as rather above the dwellings of the common labourer or artizan. Those, again, tabulated as "satisfactory" were pretty much on a par with such dwellings. Those entered as "scarcely satisfactory" were bare, but were, at the same time, characterized by cleanliness, and could not be seriously objected to. The other two classes were unsatisfactory for various reasons, such as filthiness, need of repair, bad situation, etc. Of course an effort has been made to get what is faulty in these cases corrected, and this effort, though it may not be successful in all, will certainly be so in many of the cases, and the number of unsatisfactory dwellings will thus be still further reduced. They constitute now about 10 per cent. of the whole, but seven or eight years ago they constituted 40 to 50 per cent. at least.

* The 8 patients in the ordinary wards of poorhouses are here and elsewhere not taken into account.

(c.)—Guardianship.

The 180 pauper single patients were found living as follows :—

	Banff, Moray, and Nairn.	Fife and Renfrew.	Total.	Percentage.
With Strangers, . . .	27	33	60	33·3
With Relatives, . . .	62	56	118	65·6
Alone, ...	1	1	2	1·1

The number of pauper lunatics boarded with strangers is, I think, on the increase everywhere in Scotland. This number is, and has always been, and probably will always be, proportionally larger in such counties as Fife and Renfrew than in such counties as Banff and Moray, and larger still than in such counties as Argyle and Ross. The small number now living alone is worthy of note, and shows that a great change has been effected almost imperceptibly in this matter since 1858, when the number of pauper lunatics living alone, and under no guardianship or surveillance, was considerable. Of the two who on this occasion were found living alone, one (W. S.) has not yet received dispensation from the Board, and in the other (M. B.), the Inspector of Poor has been instructed to provide a guardian at once, should anything new arise in the patient's circumstances.

(d.)—Form of Disease.

The following Table exhibits the forms of mental disease under which the 188 pauper and the 31 non-pauper lunatics laboured :—

	Renfrew and Fife.		Banff, Moray, and Nairn.		Totals.		Per Cent.	
	Paupers.	Non-paupers.	Paupers.	Non-paupers.	Paupers.	Non-paupers	Paupers.	Non-paupers.
Idiocy, . . .	34	11	43	4	77	15	40·9	48·4
Imbecility, . .	30	2	15	1	45	3	23·9	9·7
Dementia, . .	22	5	21	1	43	6	22·9	19·3
Melancholia, . .	5	1	5	3	10	4	5·3	13·0
Chronic Mania, .	1	...	3	1	4	1	2·2	3·2
Delusional Insanity,	4	2	5	...	9	2	4·8	6·4
							100·0	100·0

Of the pauper single patients, therefore, 64·8 per cent. were idiotic or imbecile, and 88·7 per cent. either idiotic, imbecile, or fatuous. It is this class of the insane which my experience has shown to be best fitted for residence in private dwellings, and a large proportion of the single patients should always consist of it.

But here again, I think it would be a mistake to suppose that a rigid unyielding rule is to be applied. The forms of insanity have not specific modes of treatment according to their names. To suppose this would be as unsound in

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science as it would be in practice. The mode of disposal in each case must be determined by its own characters and peculiarities. There are idiots who need asylum care, and others who do not; and so of dements, melancholics, etc.

The preceding Table exhibits the form of disease of every patient seen, but a certain number have been recommended for removal to an asylum, and these belong chiefly to the last three classes. If these had been deducted, the proportion of idiots, imbeciles, and dements, in those *now* residing as single patients in these counties would have been increased.

(e.)—Complications of the Mental Disease.

The more important of these are epilepsy, paralysis, and chorea, and to these I shall confine myself.

Almost every idiot walks awkwardly, and might be called lame; and defects of sight, and hearing, and speech, are of great frequency—as characters, however, rather than as complications of idiocy.

Among the 188 paupers there were 10, and among the 31 non-paupers, 2 epileptics. All these were cases of imbecility or idiocy, and in all the epilepsy had appeared in infancy or childhood. In none of them was the fit followed or preceded by excitement. In several the fits are never severe, and in others they only occur at long intervals and are rather epileptiform than epileptic.

As the Board is aware from my reports on special cases, I have frequently made the existence of epilepsy as a complication a ground for recommending removal to an asylum, and in this way the number of the epileptics in private dwellings has been reduced, and will probably undergo a somewhat further reduction.

Nine cases of chorea occur; 6 among the pauper and 3 among the private patients. So far as my opportunities of observation go, this complication does not disqualify the patient for management in a private dwelling, though it involves the necessity of special inquiry into the character and fitness of the guardian. All the 6 cases are chronic, and some of them but slight. In all of them the choreic movements give an appearance of mental weakness which is greater than careful examination shows to be the fact.

Nineteen paralytics occur: 17 among the pauper, and 2 among the non-pauper patients. In these are included several of the epileptics. More than one-half of the 19 have been paralytic from infancy, and are idiotic or imbecile. All forms and degrees of paralysis are included. It did not appear to me that in any of the 17 pauper cases the existence of the paralysis unfitted the patient for management in a private dwelling.

If we give a tabular representation to these facts, we have the following:—

	Paupers.	Non-Paupers.
Epileptic, . . .	5.3 per cent.	6.4 per cent.
Paralytic, . . .	7.9 „	6.4 „
Choreic, . . .	3.2 „	9.7 „

Two of the epileptics, who are also paralytic, are still children. Their condition is one of as great helplessness as it would be possible to conceive. They are unable to feed themselves, or to give any assistance in doing so. They are speechless, and it cannot be affirmed that they hear or see. They swallow anything which is put into the mouth—castor oil or sugar—without sign of disgust or pleasure. There is no reason to think that either of them can recognise any one. They are under the care of their mothers, and it is enough to say that the one has lived to 10, and the other to 15, to show that that care has not been small. I doubt whether any public institution could have brought up by hired nurses such objects to such ages. They are both new cases; that is, new as regards pauperism, and I have had no hesitation in recommending the Board to grant dispensation—the parish agreeing to increased liberality in treatment.

Before leaving this part of my subject, I may mention that several of the paralytics and epileptics are profitably occupied. For instance—

1. J. M., a paralytic imbecile, is employed by a farmer, and earns 3s. 6d. a week all the year round, with an additional fee in harvest; making his annual earnings £9, 10s., which he receives in money.

2. W. C., an epileptic imbecile, does harvest and field work; earns £4 to £5 a year, which he spends on coals for his mother. The fits are not frequent.

3. M. R., a paralytic imbecile; winds regularly and industrially; earns from 1s. to 1s. 3d. every week, or £2, 12s. to £3, 5s. yearly.

4. W. R., an epileptic imbecile; before 1858 was for many years constantly in bed; now works in a woodyard, for which he gets one or two bolls of meal at Christmas.

Other cases of a like character could be given.

(*f.*)—*Number of Patients in bed.*

Of the 219 patients, 19 were found in bed, 14 paupers and 5 non-paupers. Given tabularly, this stands as follows:—

Of 188 paupers, 14 were found in bed, or 7.4 per cent.
Of 36 non-paupers, 5 were found in bed, or 16.1 per cent.

The aspect of this fact is so much affected by the circumstances which led to these patients being found in bed, that I think it will be better to give a short note regarding each of the 19 cases.

1*st. Paupers.*

1. B. W. Removal to an asylum recommended. Always reported on unfavourably. Removal previously recommended. Now in an asylum.

2. H. C. A new case. Labours under hysterical melancholy. Removal recommended and already carried out.

3. A. R. In an advanced stage of phthisis. Properly in bed. Very well cared for. Scrupulously clean. Labours under chronic mania. Mental state at last visit not favourably reported on, *quoad* fitness for management in a private dwelling. Found at tea; neatly served; bread and butter and jam.

4. H. M. Age 15. A very helpless paralytic and epileptic idiot. A dwarf. Always in bed, or on his mother's knee, or placed in a small arm chair made for him.

5. W. G. Very aged and infirm. Forty years insane. Dying. Liberally supplied with stimulants by parish. Well cared for.

6. J. F. Age 86. Infirm from old age.

7. E. B. Aged between 70 and 80. Up and at the fireside for an hour or two every day. Very well cared for.

8. R. H. Age 77. Paralytic. Very infirm.

9. M. P. Complete paralysis of both lower limbs. Constantly in bed for 15 years. Very well cared for. Very clean. No sores.

10. M. N. Melancholia. Found in bed darning stockings. Used to be constantly in bed. Now up for a few hours every day. Greatly improved in mind, and improvement progressive.

11. I. N. Epileptic. Fit on night before visit. Never seen in bed before.

12. D. M. Epileptic. Fit on night before visit. Never seen in bed before. Clean. "Sleeping out the fit."

13. M. C. Epileptic. New case. Not seen before. Not in bed during day for six weeks. "Sleeping out the fit" at time of visit. Very clean and comfortable.

14. D. B. Melancholia hypochondriaca. Twenty years in bed. A mismanaged case. Always reported on unfavourably. Very clean, and most anxiously cared for. Difficulties in dealing with the case, arising out of certain good features which it possesses.

2*nd. Non-Paupers.*

1. R. M'G. Melancholia. Should be in an asylum.

2. H. D. Should be in an asylum.

3. F. M. Labouring under acute perinæal abscess, and under medical treatment. Properly in bed.

4. M. F. Age 91. Paralytic. Well cared for.

5. J. L. Epileptic. "Sleeping out the fit." Seldom confined to bed.

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It would appear from this list that 2 of the 14 paupers found in bed are already removed to an asylum, and that of the remaining 12, there were several who were properly in bed at the time of the visit. Those who may be said to be permanently in bed are 4 in number, A. R., W. G., J. F., and R. H.; and of these, one labours under phthisis, and the other three are extremely aged, the last being also a helpless paralytic.

(g.)—Medical Registers.

In 39 cases there was either no medical register in the patient's house, or it was there with no visits recorded in it.

In 28 cases the medical register was found, but the nnmber of visits recorded was below that prescribed by the Board.

In 69 cases the medical register was found with the prescribed number of visits duly recorded.

In 44 cases the number of visits recorded was in excess of the number prescribed, going up in two cases to 15 and 20.

The number of blanks here appears large, but when the particular cases are gone over, it is found that a considerable deduction must be made, and that the explanation in other cases is on the whole satisfactory. For instance, 14 are new cases, recently or not yet intimated, in which the dispensation of the Board has not yet been granted, and in which, therefore, it has not yet become necessary to pay and record the quarterly medical visit.

Two are cases in which the register has been lost in consequence of the doctor's death,—a new medical officer having been only recently appointed.

Six are cases in which it was satisfactorily ascertained that the doctor had regularly paid his visits, but had neglected to record them.

The remaining 17 are generally cases of pure neglect,—explicable in some of them by the patient not residing in the parish to which he is chargeable, or by the patient's changing his parish of residence, or other such cause.

Of the 28 defective or imperfect registers, again—

Two are new cases recently intimated, and in which, therefore, the full number of visits was not due.

Three are cases in which the guardian has been changed, and irregularity has resulted as the consequence.

Two are cases in which irregularity has resulted from the death of the medical officer.

Five are cases in which irregularity has resulted from the patient not residing in the parish of liability. Several of these are now rectified.

One is a case in which it was ascertained, that the doctor visited regularly, though he did not regularly record his visits.

Deducting from the whole number of patients visited (180) the 14 new cases in which no medical visit was due, we have 166, and in these the state of the registers was as follows:—

(*a.*) In rule,	115	69.4	per cent.
(*b.*) Imperfect,	23	13.8	„
(*c.*) Irregular or lost,—			
(1.) Visits paid but not recorded,	7	4.2	„
(2.) Registers sent to medical officers' house after his death, and lost,	4	2.4	„
(*d.*) Blank,	17	10.2	„

(h.)—Occupation of Patients.

Of the 180 pauper lunatics visited, 96 were found to be usefully, profitably, and regularly employed. If trifling and occasional occupations had been allowed to enter into this estimate, the number would have been considerably larger; as it is, it exceeds one-half, being 53.3 per cent. Of the 31 private patients, 19 were employed, or 61.3 per cent.

The form of occupation is exceedingly varied, and will be best understood from the following list :—

Character of Occupation.	Pauper.	Non-Pauper.
Mason,	1	...
Quarrymen,	2	...
Gardener,	...	1
Weavers,	2	...
Winders of yarn,	4	2
Labourer—works in woodyard,	1	...
Farm-work—cut turnips—feed cattle—spread dung—fill carts—serve thrashing-mill—rake in harvest, etc., etc.,	14	...
Farm-work—works about byres—wheels out dung—feeds cattle, etc.,	1	...
Farm-work—herd cattle,	...	2
Farm-work and house-work—field-work—look after cattle—harvest-work—house-work—wash dishes, etc.,	4	1
Weed in nursery—knit—sew, etc.,	2	...
Deliver parcels for railway, carrier, or grocer,	3	...
Delivers weavers' webs,	1	...
Messengers—letter carriers, etc. etc.,	7	...
Acts as henwife,	1	...
Makes nets, and works in woodyard,	...	1
Assistant to weavers,	1	...
Act as nurse,	2	1
Act as nurse, and do house-work and knit,	6	2
Do house-work—wash—cook—go messages, etc.,	25	3
Sew—knit—do housework,	10	3
Sew—knit—flower,	3	...
Knit—spin,	...	1
Sew,	6	...
Hawk books,	...	2
	96	19

Many of those who work do so to very considerable profit, for instance,—

1. J. L., farm-worker,	earns	£8	per annum.
2. W. L., quarryman,	do.	£18	„
3. G. R., mason,	do.	£16	„
4. S. M., weaver,	do.	£12	„
5. W. C., do.,	do.	£12	„
6. R. W., farm-work,	do.	£8	„
7. J. M., do.,	do.	£9, 10s.	„
8. R. L., do.,	do.	£8	„
9. W. D., do.,	do.	£12	„
10. W H., do.,	do.	£12	„
11. M. G., sewing and knitting,	do.	£5	„
12. M. M., field,	do.	£4	„
13. J. M., do.,	do.	£6	„
14. W. C., do.,	do.	£5	„
15. M. S., sew,	do.	£5	„
16. E. A., messenger,	do.	£9	„

(i.)—Money Value of Patients' Labour.

In the county of Fife, I made an effort to ascertain this with accuracy, and with the following result. There were 41 workers, and the estimated value of their work was £155, 15s. 6d. Many are estimated as low as 5s. per annum, but others reach £12, £16, and £18.

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(k.)—Cost of the Patients to the Parishes.

Making liberal allowances for clothing, rents, etc., in addition to the money allowance, I estimate the annual cost of these 180 pauper lunatics to the district at £1740, 18s., or £9, 13s. 4d. each. The same 180 lunatics, if placed in asylums, and kept at a cheap rate, say £23 per annum, would cost £4140. By the present arrangement, there is therefore a considerable saving to the district, and this, I think, is accomplished with advantage rather than injury to the patients.

(l.)—Number of the Patients who had been previously in Asylums.

Of the 219 patients seen, 52 are known to have been inmates of asylums. Of these there were—

Out of 188 paupers	45 or 28·2 per cent.
Out of 31 private	7 or 22·6 per cent.

(m.)—Changes in Guardianship.

Of the guardians of the existing 180 single patients seen, 22 have been, in previous years, changed on the recommendation of the Board, because of unfitness, and with a view to improve the condition of the patients. These occur in the different districts as follows :—

In Renfrew	3	guardians have been exchanged.
In Banff, Moray, and Nairn	9	„ „ „
In Fife	10	„ „ „

An immediate change of guardianship has been recommended on the occasion of this visit in six of the 180 pauper patients seen, and a prospective change in three others ; some of these are new cases ; and in all the changes either are already or soon will be effected.

(n.)—Removal to Asylums.

On the occasion of this visit, the immediate removal to asylums of 5 patients was recommended, and they were all accordingly removed. Their removal, indeed, took place before my reports could reach the Board.

Immediate removal to the lunatic wards of a poorhouse was recommended in one case.

In another case it was pointed out to the inspector of poor, that removal to an asylum would probably soon be necessary. On a second visit paid to this patient I had the advantage of being accompanied by the parochial surgeon.

The alternative of removal to an asylum or change of guardian was recommended in three cases.

(o.)—New cases—Result of Inspection.

Fourteen new cases were brought under the notice of the Board as the result of this visitation of these five counties. Ten of these have been already *intimated* to the Board, and have either been removed to asylums, or have had their residence in private dwellings duly sanctioned.

(p.)—Dispensation not applied for.

In 6 of the 180 duly intimated cases, it was found that the local authorities had neglected to apply for the Board's dispensation from removal. Attention was called to these omissions, and they are now rectified.

(q.)—Withdrawal of Dispensation.

In the case of one pauper lunatic whose removal from an asylum to a private house the Board had sanctioned, the withdrawal of the sanction was recommended, because, on examination, it was found that a satisfactory provision for the patient's care had not been made. The Board's sanction has been accordingly withdrawn.

(r.)—Special Inquiry recommended.

In the case of one patient who was considered dangerous, and of two who were boarded with strangers, kept for profit, and not treated satisfactorily, special inquiry was recommended, and has been instituted. These patients at the time of the visit had not been placed under the Board's jurisdiction.

This analytical report embraces only five counties, and embodies nothing relating to the other ten counties visited, which, however, would have yielded results in all respects of a similar character.

State of Lunacy in Arran.

In consequence of what was stated in the general report which, last year, I submitted to the Board, I was instructed to make a special inquiry into the state of lunacy in Arran. This has accordingly been done, and the results of the investigation will be found in the report which follows :—

"In accordance with instructions from the Board, I have completed a careful investigation into the whole state of lunacy in Arran—having special reference, however, to the numbers and condition of the private insane who are boarded there with strangers, and who are kept for profit, under no warrant from the Sheriff, or sanction from the Board of Lunacy.

"In doing this, I met with no opposition or difficulty.

"The details of this investigation I now lay before the Board in the form of an appendix* to this report.

"It would appear that there are presently residing in Arran 61 persons of unsound mind. This number is composed of the following elements :—

1. Pauper lunatics chargeable to parishes in Arran, . .	12
2. Pauper lunatics chargeable to other parishes, . . .	5
3. Non-pauper lunatics belonging to Arran, and residing there with relatives, ...	13
4. Non-pauper persons of unsound mind who are sent to Arran as boarders, and who are under no legal control,	31
Total number of persons of unsound mind in Arran,	61

"I have forwarded to the Board, in the usual way, a separate report on each case under Classes 1 and 2. Though these reports embrace two recommendations to call for removal to an asylum,† I am able, nevertheless, to announce a progressive improvement in the condition of the pauper lunatics in the island, which improvement will be felt to be decided and marked in its character, if the condition originally found be compared with that which now exists. I would refer to the case of A. Y., as one illustrating this observation.

"It is with Class 4, however, that I have particularly to deal in this report; that is, with those persons of unsound mind, who are sent as boarders to Arran, and who, though kept for profit, have hitherto been under no legal control or supervision.

"With reference to these, I have to report generally, that I found their condition less unfavourable than I anticipated. To some extent this is accounted for by the death of several bad cases, and the removal to asylums of others, and also by the fact that the spontaneous introduction of desirable changes in the management of some cases has been brought about by the expectation of some such inquiry as that which I have now completed. This expectation would be suggested by what was very generally known through the island to have been done by the Board for the improvement of the condition of the pauper lunatics.

"There are 31 persons of the class referred to, viz., Class 4. These are all persons who have been removed from their homes and isolated in Arran, in consequence

* It is not necessary to give this here.

† Both the patients here referred to are already placed in an asylum.

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of some weakness of mind or character, which unfitted them for self-guidance, or for taking their proper position in society. In a large proportion of these cases, however, there would be a difficulty in obtaining certificates of insanity, because the intellectual disturbance is slight. Very many of them are cases of ordinary dipsomania. All of these last, in regard to whom my information was minute, were found to exhibit those changes of character, and that perversion of the moral faculty which are a constant character of what is understood by dipsomania, and I think it probable that a careful examination would show in most, if not in all of them, a greater or less intellectual imbecility. I am not of opinion, however, that the Board should take any steps at present to bring this class of persons in Arran under their jurisdiction. I think that attention should be confined, in the meantime, to those of the 31 who are regarded as insane, in the commonly received sense of that term, and who are 13 in number.

"Most of these 13, I feel able to recommend that the Board should leave under ther present guardianship. This can be done in two ways, either by placing them under a Sheriff's warrant as single patients, or by granting special licenses to the occupiers of the houses in which they reside. The first method involves two medical certificates ; and in Arran, where there is only one resident medical man, a second certificate costs £5 at the least, and gives much trouble in the getting. The second method requires only one medical certificate, and the sanction of the Board of Lunacy ; and it is therefore recommended as being simpler and equally satisfactory.

"Should the Board be of opinion that this is the proper course to adopt, then the following nine persons should be called on to apply for special licenses.

* * * * * * *

"Eleven of the 13 patients would thus be disposed of. The remaining 2 are No. 54 and No. 63, the last of whom is about to leave the island ; and the first, being regarded as suicidal, must be dealt with accordingly.

"The cases which have special features are No. 45, where there has been great neglect in applying for medical aid ; No. 52, whose fitness for residence in a private house is very doubtful ; and No. 54, who is suicidal.

"In no instance was any evidence of restraint, harsh treatment, or under-feeding detected. All the patients have good clean beds. All of them are at perfect freedom, and are dealt with as members of the families in which they reside. Many of them have been long on the island. The style of treatment is not refined, and few luxuries are enjoyed, but the rate of board is in most cases small —considerably smaller, indeed, than was expected. Though the want of refinement and luxuries was noticed, in no instance was such want complained of, nor indeed, so far as I could learn, was it in any case felt—the comforts being substantial, and the cleanliness beyond anticipation. Every patient, unless No. 44 be an exception, was found comfortably, respectably, and appropriately clothed. All appeared to be contented with their position, and no complaints of any kind were made to me. These remarks, which are certainly more favourable than I expected they would have been, refer particularly to the 13 cases to which I have specially directed the attention of the Board.

"As regards the dipsomaniacs, it would appear, from all I saw and heard, that it is the want of money alone which keeps them *from* drink and *in* the island. It is admitted, however, that nearly all of them do occasionally get drink, and that several of them frequently do so ; and I heard of no encouraging results of the treatment of this form of insanity, as drawn from Arran experiences."

The class of patients referred to in this report on Arran—those, namely, who are boarded with strangers, kept for profit, and under no supervision—are not confined to that island. Of such patients there must be more than 200 scattered over Scotland. The existence of a considerable number, indeed, is known to the Board. It is manifestly a proper thing that they should all be brought under supervision and control. In not a few instances an improvement of the condition of the patients would follow this course, and as the granting of a Special License does away with the need of a Sheriff's warrant, the difficulty of bringing such cases within the jurisdiction of the Board ought to be less than it formerly was, when the necessary procedure was more formidable in appearance.

REPORT BY DR. PATERSON

On Single Patients visited by him in 1865, in the Counties of Aberdeen, Argyle, Dumbarton, Forfar, Kincardine, Linlithgow, Ross and Cromarty, Stirling, and the Western Isles.

Single patients, residing under the charge either of their own families, or of strangers, constitute, as is well known, a class of lunatics which in Scotland is widely disseminated over the country, and the visitation of whom is a duty specially devolving on the Deputy-Commissioners in Lunacy. Their numbers, as officially known to the Board of Lunacy on the 1st January of last year, amounted to 1658. In accordance with annual custom, I now present my general report on the condition and circumstances of such of these cases as were found residing within the district which it fell to my share to visit during the course of the year.

The following is a list of the counties visited, with the number of single patients, male and female, in each, all of whom, with very few exceptions, have been individually examined and reported on :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aberdeen,	46	68	114
Argyle,	54	69	123
Dumbarton,	8	14	22
Forfar,	35	43	78
Kincardine,	9	13	22
Linlithgow,	6	6	12
Ross and Cromarty, Mainland Parishes,	38	55	93
Stirling,	18	29	47
Western Isles, being portions of Ross and Inverness-shire,	31	25	56
	245	322	567

With regard to single patients, it may be observed generally, that the relations of the Board of Lunacy towards them differ in not a few important respects, according as they belong to the pauper or non-pauper class.

Of the non-pauper class, I fear it is too generally true that a considerable number do not come under the cognizance or legal control of the Board of Lunacy at all. If residing with their own families, there is, as the law at present stands, no obligation to return them, and no power of visitation, except in cases where reports may happen to have reached the Board that restraint or coercion has been improperly applied within a certain period. Even in the case of those who are lodged with strangers, there is reason to believe that the requirements of the Act are often disregarded or evaded. It is a suggestive fact, that of the above number of 1658 lunatics known to the Board as single patients, only 21 belonged to the non-pauper class, that is to say, were maintained out of private funds, and were kept by strangers for profit under Sheriffs' orders or the sanction of the Board. Within the 10 counties visited by me, I was brought into official contact with only two cases of this description. It cannot be too generally known, that the neglect to intimate such cases is a statutory offence, rendering the parties harbouring them liable to pecuniary penalties. And, in Scotland, there is the less excuse for neglecting to return them, as the Board is enabled to grant licenses free of charge to the owners of private dwellings for the reception and detention of any number of lunatics not exceeding four, who are not dangerous, and do not require asylum treatment. The subject is of importance, not only as affecting the proper care and custody of the insane, but as indicating a source of imperfection in our statistics of insanity, and of weakness in the controlling powers of the Board, for which it might be well to devise a remedy. And experience has shown that it is almost exclusively where patients have been thus practically beyond the jurisdiction of the Board of Lunacy, or have

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been removed by their families from the roll of paupers rather than comply with the requirements of the Board, that the most flagrant instances of mischance or gross neglect and maltreatment have been known to occur. This observation, I would add, is by no means intended to apply exclusively to the case of lunatics kept by strangers for the sake of gain and not intimated to the Board, but is found to be true, even in a greater measure, of those residing with their own families, especially if but little removed from the pauper class, who are often, from no worse motives than ignorance and poverty, kept in a state of dirt, raggedness, and discomfort that would not be tolerated in the case of paupers.

The relations of the Board of Lunacy towards single patients who are in receipt of parochial relief, rest, I am happy to say, on a better defined and more satisfactory footing, inasmuch as it is obligatory on inspectors of poor to give notice to the Board of all lunatics who may become chargeable to their respective parishes, and every person so intimated must be sent to the asylum of his district, unless special exemption be granted. It is thus in the power of the Board to prescribe the conditions on which it will grant dispensation from removal to an asylum, as well as to ascertain by periodical visitations that these conditions are fulfilled, and that the patients continue to receive proper care and attention from their recognised guardians. Practically, a large number of pauper lunatics throughout the country are thus exempted; and, it may be added, with advantage both to themselves and the public. Experience shows that there will always be found many persons of unsound mind, or weak and undeveloped intellect, who are incapable of benefiting by asylum treatment, and who, being harmless and inoffensive, may safely be allowed to remain under the care of relatives or neighbours. Some are persons who, after one or more attacks of acute mania, for which they have been duly treated in asylums, have passed into a state of imbecility or fatuity, continuing, it may be, to cherish delusions and peculiarities, but harmless and manageable, and often capable of appreciating, to a greater or less extent, the feeling of individuality, and the greater freedom which is compatible with family life. Others, and these constitute by far the larger proportion, have been of defective intellect from their earliest years, and among them are to be found various shades of mental imbecility, ranging from idiots of the lowest type to individuals who are found competent to take a partial share in the affairs of life, and even contribute in a measure to their own support, but yet requiring a certain amount of guidance and protection. To all these various descriptions of cases it has been the office of the Board of Lunacy to extend its care—neither, on the one hand, ignoring their existence, and so allowing abuses that may be incidental to a system of domestic guardianship, if unwatched and unregulated, to grow and accumulate; nor, on the other, by the too stringent enforcement of its statutory powers, endangering the withdrawal from any kind of public guardianship and recognition of many individuals who, if committal to an asylum were to be the sole alternative, would probably have never been returned as lunatics at all.

It has recently been a subject of discussion among psychological physicians and others, whether the class of single patients might not be still further extended by systematically weeding out of asylums many of their chronic and incurable cases, and so enabling these institutions, which have been erected and are maintained at a great cost to the public, to meet the growing demands for fresh admissions without the necessity of erecting additional buildings. The subject is one which involves not a few considerations of difficulty and importance, on which differences of opinion will naturally prevail, and, probably, is hardly yet ripe for a decision. But if anything is calculated to render such a course practicable and safe, it appears to me to be the policy which the Board of Lunacy has, from the first, consistently followed, of recognising the fact that certain classes of lunatics, amounting on the whole to a large total, do at the present time reside in private houses under the care of relatives and other persons in their own condition of life, and of directing its efforts to raise and improve the character of the provision thus afforded. As one of those to whom it has been entrusted to carry out this policy, I feel bound to say that every year evidences of its beneficial effects are seen, and that with some local difficulties still to contend with, and a very few flagrant exceptions,

there has been a perceptible advance in the scale of allowances, the clothing, and the general accommodation and treatment of single patients throughout the country. The allotment of special districts to the Visiting Commissioners has greatly contributed, in my experience, to bring the system of domiciliary visitation of single patients into satisfactory working order, by enabling us to visit the different parishes in our respective districts with greater regularity, and, on an average, once a year ; and by rendering us familiar with the persons, peculiarities, and special requirements of the lunatics residing in them.

In my last general report, I entered with some detail into the condition of single patients in each of the counties visited. To follow the same plan on the present occasion would involve much needless repetition, as, with one or two exceptions, the ground gone over has been the same, and there have been no such changes as to render it necessary. I shall therefore content myself by transcribing from the reports of individual cases that have been sent in during the year, a few examples that have occurred to me of marked improvement in the condition of patients, which may fairly be ascribed to the advice and representations of the Visiting Commissioners, and which will sufficiently show that our visitations are not devoid of success and encouragement.

M. R., K.—This lunatic and her sister, who acts as guardian, have long enjoyed a bad notoriety as unclean and untidy in dress and person ; the house dirty, confused, and in bad repair ; and the bed, as described by one of my predecessors, "in a shameful state of filth." The house has now been rethatched and put into repair, and the lunatic and her sister have been induced to inhabit a room at the other end of the house, with a boarded floor, which I pointed out at my last visit as much more suitable than the one they were in the habit of occupying. I found them to-day in this apartment, which was clean and tidy, a bright cheerful fire burning on the hearth, and, in one corner of the room, a neat clean bed, which, I am told, is now occupied by the two sisters. What was equally unexpected, both of them were clean in person, and had on good wincey dresses. This improvement I consider to be mainly due to the persevering efforts of a recently appointed inspector of poor to give effect to the recommendations of the Visiting Commissioners. Though most satisfactory and unlooked for, it is yet too recent to allow of his relaxing his vigilance, in order to assure himself of its reality and permanence.

E. R., A.—When first brought under the notice of the Board of Lunacy, this woman was described as a "wandering mischievous idiot." She has now been boarded for upwards of twelve months with a married sister, where she has a room to herself, and though restlessness and a desire to wander come over her sometimes, she has not been permitted to indulge these habits, and, on the whole, gives little trouble ; keeps to herself, and does not associate or take her meals with the family ; knits stockings for a shop, and buys articles of clothing with her earnings, in addition to what the parish gives her. Would not be pleased to know that she is in any degree dependent on parish aid ; if so, would refuse to receive it. Keeps her room clean and tidy.

A. M., A.—The house in which this woman now resides, under the care of a new guardian, who has had the charge of her for nearly three years, is airy, comfortable, and, on the whole, tidily kept. The lunatic's bed is clean and well covered. She appears to be in improved health of mind and body ; is active about the house ; is extremely fond of going after the cows ; is well clothed, and has no requirements. This is a person who, when first seen, was reported to have been at one time tied for eighteen months, and who, within my own recollection, was very indifferently housed. The improvement in her present condition, both mentally and in respect of comfortable accommodation, is very marked.

S. and C. K., L.—These are the two idiot sisters referred to in my last general report, whose condition had been frequently reported on as unsatisfactory, owing mainly to the inefficient guardianship of their mother, whose unwillingness to part with them, and certain difficulties in obtaining the requisite legal sanction for their removal from her, seemed to render all attempts to ameliorate their condition hopeless. At length it was determined again to apply for the Sheriff's order, with a view to have them removed to the asylum. This display of earnestness would seem to have been productive of beneficial effects on all the parties concerned, and a serious effort has evidently been made to meet the requirements

of the Board in regard to the proper care of these girls. I found them much cleaner, and more tidy in dress and person. A separate bed has now been provided, in which the two sisters sleep. It is clean and well covered. The condition of the house too, about which they chiefly occupy themselves, is improved. The mother also remains much more at home. I think that, in consideration of the mother giving up her ordinary employment to enable her to do so, it would only be fair to allow her some compensation in the shape of a small weekly payment. There certainly is more encouragement than was at one time looked for, to hope for a satisfactory return for what may be expended. [This recommendation has been complied with, £3 a year being allowed to the mother for her attendance, over and above the allowance to the sisters.] Their dresses are of good material and neatly made, but a few timely repairs would enable them to last better. Fresh clothing will, at any rate, be required as winter approaches. There is evidently a strong attachment between these girls and their mother, which, in fact, has been one great obstacle to their removal from her care. When the eldest is asked if she would like to go away, she stoutly answers, "No, for my own mother is kind to me."

C. M., N. U.—This is an instance of decided improvement, following upon the recommendation of a Visiting Commissioner. When first visited, she lived with her grandmother, who sent her about the country to beg. She was beaten and half-starved at home, and, when out, was teased and thrown into paroxysms of excitement by boys, who used to throw turf at her and annoy her in various ways. On the recommendation of the Visiting Commissioner, the Board required her to be placed under the charge of another guardian, and near the residence of the inspector of poor, which has been done with very encouraging results. She is now clean in dress and person; has on a warm blue frock; goes to church, and behaves well; is never excited; can be trusted with messages to shops and elsewhere, which she executes punctually, and will divulge to no one but the parties concerned. Appears to be much attached to her guardian. House clean, floor neatly sanded, and bed satisfactory.

A. M., B.—This man was scarcely recognisable as the "ape-like idiot" of former days, being now regularly washed, and the hair clipped off his face, which has, in consequence, assumed a much more human aspect. From an entry in the doctor's book, it would appear that this improved attention to cleanliness has been practised for some months. It appears mainly to be due to the efforts of the present inspector of poor. The legs are still black and scorched from constant crouching on the floor in front of the peat-fire. But, altogether, there is evidently more attention paid to keeping him clean in clothes and person. New clothing has just been issued, though not yet put on. The bed is on straw, changed once a week, and not offensive; has a sufficiency of blankets. As compared with the reports of former visitations, and bearing in mind the extremely low type of idiocy, and what are the domestic habits of those among whom he lives, the condition in which this man was found affords good ground for satisfaction and encouragement.

The nature of the work done in the visitation of single patients is, however, very inadequately represented by a few exceptionably good, bad, or improved cases. It will be more fairly estimated, by presenting, in a tabular form, a general summary of the results of the year's visitation. In the preparation of this Table it has been my endeavour to avoid, as far as I could, all repetition; so that, when a case might have been included under more than one of the following heads, it has been entered under that one which represented its most urgent requirements. This plan, while it may fall considerably short of the actual number of recommendations made during the year, is, I think, in every point of view, the least likely to give an excessive or inaccurate view of the benefits conferred. The Table, I may add, deals with *results* as far as these have been ascertained, not with recommendations merely.

10 patients have been sent to asylums.

4 patients have been transferred to more suitable guardians.

15 have received increased allowances.

55 have had urgent requirements of clothing, etc., supplied.

74 have had various minor wants pointed out and attended to.

3 have been placed under immediate charge of inspector of parish of residence.

24 have had attention called to state of dwellings, sleeping accommodation, etc., with promises of improvement.

45 have had attention called to neglect in keeping register of medical visits.

2 non-pauper patients in private houses under Sheriffs' orders have been visited.

13 patients out of asylums on probation have been visited.

8 patients residing in special licensed houses have been reported on.

31 lunatics, or alleged lunatics, in ordinary wards of poorhouses, and in parochial lodging-houses, have been visited, and condition ascertained.

It only remains, to complete the view of the year's proceedings, that I should make a few remarks upon the three classes of patients last mentioned.

Patients on Probation.—These are patients under the provisions of 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, sect. 16, who, although dismissed from asylums, have their names still retained upon the books until a certain space of time has been afforded to test the completeness of their recovery, or their fitness to remain out of the asylum in the character of single patients; and who may, at any time during the period of probation, be reponed in the asylum under the original warrant and medical certificates, if found unfit to remain at liberty. Most of these cases were found to be going on favourably, although the result of some appeared to me doubtful, and one or two of them have since required to be sent back to asylums. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon parochial authorities, that in making arrangements to place out a pauper lunatic on probation, a great deal of the success of the measure will depend upon the allowances being fixed on a liberal scale. Accustomed as they have been to a sufficiency of superior food and good clothing, and to comfortable house accommodation while in the asylum, even the much-desired restoration to a position of comparative liberty will not long suffice to keep down the irritability that defective arrangements in these respects are apt to engender. In one instance, where a husband was self-supporting, though requiring parochial aid to maintain his wife in the asylum, I found that when discharged on probation, she had at once been removed from the roll of paupers. This should never be done until the period of probation has expired. The patient's name should be kept upon the roll, were it only for the purpose of securing continued attention to the case on the part of the parochial medical officer and inspector of poor. A much more considerate plan was adopted in the case of another patient, who was permitted to pass his period of probation in the ordinary wards of the poorhouse, and encouraged to work at his own trade, and for some of his former customers, until the period arrived for his becoming once more completely his own master. I must not omit to state that about one-half of the patients on probation belonged to the county of Argyle, and had been selected out of the District Asylum by Dr. Mitchell and myself, with the assistance of Dr. Sibbald, the medical superintendent. It was a special duty, undertaken on the application of the District Board to the Board of Lunacy, in consequence of an apprehended deficiency of asylum accommodation for acute cases in the county, and with a view to ascertain whether relief might not in the meantime be obtained, without going to the expense of erecting additional asylum buildings. The selection was made with the greatest possible care, not only in the examination of the patients to be discharged, but in making personal search for suitable houses in which they might be lodged; and it is satisfactory to know, that so far the immediate pressure has been relieved, and that with only one exception the cases selected have proved to be fitted for permanent enrolment in the class of single patients.

Patients in Special Licensed Houses.—These are cases residing under the sanction of the Board in houses specially licensed to receive not more than four lunatics, who are not dangerous, and do not require asylum treatment. In the case of pauper lunatics this means of disposal has been principally made use of by certain city parishes, with the effect of relieving their own

lunatic wards, and at the same time obtaining the quiet and fresh air of the country for patients who could not safely enjoy a similar freedom within the crowded and unwholesome districts inhabited by so many of the poorer classes in our large cities. It is capable, however, of receiving a much wider development than it has yet attained. One group only of such houses, in and around Balfron in Stirlingshire—a place in many respects well suited for the purpose—falls within the scope of this report. There are five houses altogether, each licensed for the reception of two patients, but three of them only have their full complement, the others at present having only one patient each. It is to be hoped that suitable cases may ere long be found to fill the vacancies. The patients, 8 in number, are exclusively from the City Parish of Glasgow, sent out of the wards of the parochial asylum. They are all clean, tidy, tranquil, and contented, and the majority usefully employed. Since the commencement of the system only two patients have been sent back to the asylum. One, a male, after only a few weeks' trial, when he was found to be unsuitable. The second, a female, was sent back during the past year, her mind having become unsettled in connexion with the illness and death of her guardian. It was at the same time thought advisable to remove another patient who was boarded in the same house to other guardianship. These are the only two changes of consequence that have occurred during the year. I think it right to add, that the authorities of Glasgow parish and asylum appear solicitous not to lose sight of the patients boarded out by them, but visit them from time to time, and inquire personally into their condition and requirements. To Dr. Fairweather also, the attentive and intelligent local medical officer, who is employed by the parochial board of Glasgow to visit them professionally, much of the success which has so far attended the history of this group of cases must in fairness be ascribed.

Ordinary Wards of Poorhouses and Parochial Lodging-houses.—Fourteen individuals were visited and examined in the ordinary wards of poorhouses, and seventeen in parochial lodging-houses. Of the former, several were doubtful cases, whose insanity it was difficult to substantiate; some were found to be insane, though not fit subjects for asylums, and were transferred to private houses under the care of suitable guardians; and some, again, it was thought advisable not to disturb, as they had been for many years in their present quarters, were fit associates for the ordinary inmates, and were in many instances useful and trustworthy members of the establishment, whose occupation would be gone if removed to any other sphere. One such individual, for example, though he cannot tell his age, nor the number of his fingers, nor count money, is honest, sober, and in many respects more to be relied upon than the majority of the inmates who greatly surpass him in intelligence. He has been in the house since it was first opened, is entrusted with the keys of the gate, acts as porter, goes messages, fetches the milk and bread, etc. In no other position would he be likely to have a chance of making himself equally useful, and of feeling that his services were appreciated. At the same time, I would not be understood to question the soundness of the rule which forbids the reception of lunatics or imbecile persons as a general practice into the ordinary wards of poorhouses, though, like all general rules, it may, under special circumstances, admit of exceptions. With regard to parochial lodging-houses, I have little to add to the observations contained in my last report. The absence of all rule and discipline in some of them, especially in the West Highlands, renders them very unsuitable for inmates of any description; while there are others which are extremely well kept and regulated, though the promiscuous character of the inmates may, as in the case of even the best managed poorhouses, render them, as a rule, unsuitable for imbecile or lunatic patients. Nearly all the cases now to be found in houses of this description have been inmates for several years, and unless sent to asylums, which in the majority would seem to be unnecessary, it might be difficult to find other suitable guardians with whom to place them. Some of them unquestionably would be much better provided for in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, if such existed in their neighbourhood, and this will probably be the destination of three or four of their number, if the negotiations which I found in progress for opening such wards in connexion with certain poorhouses, now in the course of organization, should take effect.

APPENDIX G.

MINUTES OF AGREEMENT between District Boards of Lunacy and Asylums undertaking to serve as District Accommodation.

I.—*Minute of Agreement between the District Board of Lunacy of Aberdeenshire and the Royal Asylum, Aberdeen.*

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Agreement between the District Board of Aberdeenshire and the Royal Asylum Aberdeen.

It is contracted and agreed upon between the parties following, viz., The President and Managers of the Infirmary of Aberdeen, acting under and incorporated by Royal Charter of Incorporation, dated the 9th day of July, and sealed the 26th day of August, both in the year 1852; which body corporate, under the foresaid title, is specially empowered by the said charter to manage, direct, order, and appoint all things relative to the Lunatic Asylum of Aberdeen, and the estates and affairs thereof, on the one part; and the District Board of Lunacy for Aberdeenshire, under the Act 20th and 21st of Victoria, cap. 71, entituled 'An Act for the regulation of the care and treatment of Lunatics, and for the provision, maintenance, and regulation of Lunatic Asylums in Scotland,' in pursuance of the powers of the said Act, on the other part, as follows, viz., The said President and Managers of the Infirmary of Aberdeen hereby contract and bind and oblige themselves, and their successors in the said offices of President and Managers aforesaid respectively, to receive, lodge, and maintain in the Royal Lunatic Asylum in Aberdeen, or in such part thereof, or in such new buildings connected therewith as may be appropriated for the purpose, or in some other Lunatic Asylum within the County of Aberdeen, licensed and authorized for the reception of lunatics under the foresaid Act of Parliament, the whole pauper lunatics belonging to the County of Aberdeen, for whose admission application may be made by inspectors of the poor or other competent authorities in the said county, being the district subject to the management of the said District Board of Lunacy for Aberdeenshire, furnishing the said pauper lunatics with sufficient food, clothing, medical and other attendance, and all other things necessary to their comfortable maintenance and proper treatment as lunatics, as shall be approved of by the Board of Lunacy: Declaring, as it is hereby provided and declared, that the portion of such asylum, or such new buildings which shall be appropriated to the reception of such pauper lunatics, shall be, and remain under the care and management of the said President and Managers of the Infirmary of Aberdeen, subject to the power of inspection and visitation, and power of making regulations, conferred by the foresaid Statute upon the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland: In consideration of which obligation hereby come under by the said President and Managers of the Infirmary of Aberdeen, the said District Board of Lunacy for Aberdeenshire hereby bind and oblige themselves and their successors in office to content and pay to the said President and Managers of the Infirmary of Aberdeen, and their successors in office, at the rate of 9s. 6d. sterling weekly, for each pauper lunatic, belonging to the said County of Aberdeen, so received, lodged, and maintained: Declaring, as it is hereby specially provided and declared, that this agreement shall subsist for the period of five years from and after the first day of July last, 1859: And both parties bind and oblige themselves and their foresaids to perform their respective parts of the premises to each other under the penalty of £100 sterling, to be paid by the party failing to the party performing, or willing to perform, over and above performance; and they consent to the registration hereof in any register competent for preservation and execution, if necessary, as effeirs; and thereto constitute their procurators, etc.—In witness whereof, these presents, written on this and the preceding page of stamped paper by

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Agreement between the District Board of Aberdeenshire and the Royal Asylum, Aberdeen.

Thomas Spark Sinclair, apprentice to Newell Burnett, advocate in Aberdeen, are, with duplicate thereof, subscribed as follows, viz.: by Alexander Thomson of Banchory, John Gordon of Cairnbulg, and Charles Chalmers of Monkshill, being three members and a quorum of the said District Board of Lunacy for Aberdeenshire, at Aberdeen the 25th day of November 1859 years, before these witnesses, the said Newell Burnett, and John Reid, advocate in Aberdeen; and by Alexander Anderson, Esquire, Lord Provost of Aberdeen, and as such President; and by William Walker, treasurer of the said Infirmary, as specially authorized at a general meeting of the Managers, held on the 12th day of December 1859, the common seal of the Corporation of the said Infirmary having been previously affixed hereto, at Aberdeen, the 17th day of said month of December and year foresaid, before these witnesses, William Robbie and James Walker, both clerks to Messieurs Jopp and Shand, advocates in Aberdeen. (Signed) Alex. Thomson; John Gordon; Cha. Chalmers; Alexander Anderson. W. Walker, Treasurer (L. S). Newell Burnett, *witness;* J. Reid, *witness;* Wm. Robbie, *witness;* James Walker, *witness.*

II.—*Minute of Agreement between the District Board of Lunacy of Kincardine and the Royal Asylum of Montrose.*

Agreement between the District Board of Kincardine and the Royal Asylum, Montrose.

It is contracted, agreed, and ended between the parties following, viz., The Royal Lunatic Asylum, Infirmary, and Dispensary of Montrose, incorporated by Royal Charter under that style and title, conform to said Charter under the Union Seal, bearing date the 20th day of October 1810, and written to the Seal, and registered on the 13th, and sealed on the 16th, days of February 1811, on the first part, and the District Lunacy Board of the County of Kincardine, on the second part, in manner following: That is to say, whereas the said first party have, in the old and new buildings constituting the Montrose Asylum, sufficient accommodation for the reception of the pauper lunatics of the district of Kincardineshire, and that the said second party have resolved to contract with the said first party that the said first party shall receive and accommodate the pauper lunatics belonging and chargeable to the district of Kincardineshire: therefore the said first party agrees to receive, accommodate, maintain, and treat the pauper lunatics of the said district of Kincardineshire, subject to the provisions of the Lunatics (Scotland) Act, 1857, and such regulations as the Board appointed under the authority of the said Act have established, or shall establish, applicable to Public Asylums in Scotland; and on the condition always that the second party shall pay to the first party the rates of board afterwards specified, for such pauper lunatics, and shall conform to the rules and regulations now established, or from time to time to be established, by the first party in regard to pauper lunatics maintained in the buildings constituting the Montrose Asylum: for which causes, and on the other part, the said second party, being the District Board of the County of Kincardine, agrees to transmit, free of all expense to the said first party, the whole pauper lunatics requiring treatment in an asylum, belonging to or chargeable upon the district of Kincardineshire, to the buildings constituting the Montrose Asylum, therein to be received and accommodated and treated as aforesaid; and further, to make payment to the said first party of board for each pauper lunatic of the said district, at and after the rate of £22 sterling per annum, payable quarterly in advance; which sum, it has been agreed between the parties, shall be held to be in full of all charges for maintenance, clothing, and bedding, and every other charge applicable to the said pauper lunatics, or any of them; the expense of their removal, when necessary, and the funeral expenses in the event of death, being chargeable on the said second party; and which rate of board, it has been agreed, shall continue and subsist until the 1st day of June 1860. And the said second party, moreover, agrees to pay board for the said pauper lunatics for the period subsequent to the date last mentioned, at and after such rate per annum as may be mutually agreed on between the contracting parties, or, in the event of their differing in opinion, on such terms as shall be fixed by the decision of the Board of Lunacy for Scotland; and it is stipulated that this agreement shall continue in force, and be effectual until put an end to by mutual arrangement, or by notice given by the one party to the other of a desire to put an end to the same; which notice must be given

Agreement between the District Board of Kincardine and the Royal Asylum, Montrose.

at least 12 months previous to such termination; and both parties agree to implement and fulfil their respective parts of the premises to each other, under the penalty of £100, to be paid by the party failing to the party performing, or willing to perform, over and above performance. And the parties consent to the registration hereof, in any Judge's books competent for preservation, and all necessary execution; and thereto they constitute their procurators, etc.—In witness whereof, these presents, written on the face of this page of stamped paper by William Hutcheon, clerk to Adam Burnes, writer in Montrose, are subscribed in presence and by direction of a General Meeting of the said Royal Lunatic Asylum, by Thomas Napier, Esquire, Provost of Montrose; Robert Miller, David Mackie, merchants there; Alexander Cowie, residing in Montrose, and William Beattie there; the Reverend Thomas Hill, minister of Logie-Pert; and Archibald Foote, merchant, Montrose, being seven, and a sufficient quorum, of the Managers of the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Infirmary, and Dispensary of Montrose, at Montrose, the 14th day of June 1859 years, before these witnesses, the said Adam Burnes and Robert Milne Walker, also clerk to the said Adam Burnes; and by the said District Lunacy Board, at a meeting of the Board, held at Stonehaven the 4th day of August and year last mentioned, as follows, viz., by Sir John Stuart Forbes of Fettercairn, Baronet, Alexander Porteous of Lauriston, The Honourable Captain John Arbuthnott of Arbuthnott, Alexander Innes of Cowie, John Montgomerie Bell, Sheriff of the County of Kincardine, and William Stewart of Hilton, being the whole members of the said District Lunacy Board, before witnesses, Charles Gordon Robertson, Sheriff-substitute of the said County of Kincardine, and James Tindal, clerk to the said District Board, residing in Stonehaven. (Signed) Thos. Napier, Rob. Millar, D. Mackie, Alex. Cowie, Wm. Beattie, Thos. Hill, Archd. Foote. Adam Burnes, *witness;* R. M. Walker, *witness.* John Stuart Forbes, *chairman;* Alex. Porteous, J. Arbuthnott, Al. Innes, J. M. Bell, Sheriff, Wm. Stewart. C. Gordon Robertson, *witness;* Jas. Tindal, *witness.*

III.—*Minute of Agreement between the District Board of Lunacy of Forfar, and the Royal Asylum of Montrose.*

Agreement between the District Board of Forfar and the Royal Asylum, Montrose.

It is contracted and agreed upon between the parties following, viz., The Royal Lunatic Asylum, Infirmary, and Dispensary of Montrose, incorporated by Royal Charter of Incorporation, dated the 20th October 1810, and sealed the 16th February 1811, on the first part; and the District Board of Lunacy for Forfarshire, under the Act 20th and 21st Victoria, cap. 71, entituled 'An Act for the regulation of the care and treatment of Lunatics, and for the provision, maintenance, and regulation of Lunatic Asylums in Scotland,' in pursuance of the powers of the said Act, on the second part, as follows, viz., The said Royal Lunatic Asylum, Infirmary, and Dispensary of Montrose, hereby contract, and bind and oblige themselves to receive, lodge, and maintain in the Royal Lunatic Asylum of Montrose, or in such part thereof, or in such new buildings connected therewith, as may be appropriated for the purpose (but excluding the old asylum as fitting accommodation after Martinmas 1866), any pauper lunatics belonging to the county of Forfar, for whose admission application may be made by inspectors of the poor, or other competent authorities, in any parish in the county of Forfar, furnishing the said pauper lunatics with sufficient food, clothing, and medical and other attendance, and all other things necessary to their comfortable maintenance and lodging, and proper treatment as lunatics, as shall be approved of by the District Board: Declaring, as it is hereby provided and declared, that the portion of such asylum in which said pauper lunatics may be received and treated, shall be, and remain under the care and management of the said parties of the first part, subject to the power of inspection and visitation by the District Board, and the power of making regulations conferred by the aforesaid Statute upon the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland: In consideration of which obligation hereby come under by the said parties of the first part, the said Board, viz., the said District Board of Lunacy for Forfarshire, hereby bind and oblige the several parochial boards respectively, to whose parishes respectively the pauper lunatics, who may be

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Agreement between the District Board of Forfar and the Royal Asylum, Montrose.

received into the said Montrose Asylum, belong, to content and pay to the said parties of the first part, at the rate of £22 per annum for each pauper lunatic belonging to the said parishes in Forfarshire so received, lodged, and maintained: Declaring, as it is hereby specially provided and declared, that this agreement shall subsist until cancelled by a notice of six months from either party. And both parties bind and oblige themselves and their foresaids to perform their respective parts of the premises to each other, under the penalty of £100 sterling, to be paid by the party failing, to the party performing, or willing to perform, over and above performance; and they consent to the registration hereof for preservation and execution.—In witness whereof, these presents, written on the face of this sheet of stamped paper by James Small, clerk to Pattullo and Thornton, writers in Dundee, are subscribed as follows, viz., by David Walker, David Mackie, and John Guthrie, all merchants in Montrose; Robert Hector, residing in Montrose; Francis Balfour Paton of Aucharroch; Robert Walker, banker, and James Savege, writer, both in Montrose, all managers of the said Royal Lunatic Asylum and Dispensary of Montrose, a quorum of said managers, in name and on behalf of, and as authorized by the managers of the said Royal Lunatic Asylum and Dispensary of Montrose, in general meeting assembled at Montrose, upon the 14th day of October in the year 1864, before these witnesses, Adam Burnes, writer in Montrose, and Simon Forbes, clerk to the said Adam Burnes; and by George Ramsay Ogilvie of Westhall, Esq., advocate, Sheriff-substitute of the County of Forfar; Sir John Ogilvie of Baldovan, M.P., Vice-Lieutenant and Convener of Forfarshire; Patrick Hunter Thoms, Esq. of Aberlemno; James Kennedy, Esq., Dean of Guild of Dundee; John Lumgair, Provost of Arbroath; and Alexander Robertson, advocate, Sheriff-substitute, Forfar, all members of the said District Board of Lunacy of Forfarshire, and a quorum of said Board, in name, and on behalf of, and as authorized by, the said District Board of Lunacy, in general meeting assembled at Arbroath, on the 17th day of December and year last mentioned, before these witnesses, Hugh Younie, reporter to the *Dundee Courier* and *Argus* Newspaper, published in Dundee, and residing there; and James Luke, apprentice to the said Pattullo and Thornton; the name 'Royal Lunatic Asylum and Dispensary of Montrose,' where occurring in this testing-clause, meaning and denoting the said Royal Lunatic Asylum, Infirmary, and Dispensary of Montrose. (Signed) David Walker, D. Mackie, John Guthrie, Robert Hector, F. B. Paton, Robert Walker, J. Savege, G. Ramsay Ogilvy, John Ogilvy, P. H. Thom, James Kennedy, John Lumgair, Alex. Robertson; Hugh Younie, *witness*, James Luke, *witness*, Adam Burnes, *witness*, Simon Forbes, *witness*.

IV.—*Minute of Agreement between the Dundee Lunatic Asylum and the District Board of Lunacy for Forfarshire.*

Agreement between the Dundee Asylum and the District Board for Forfarshire.

It is contracted and agreed upon between the parties following, viz., The Dundee Royal Asylum for Lunatics, incorporated by Royal Charter of Incorporation, dated the 8th, and sealed the 27th, days of May, in the year 1819, of the first part; and the District Board of Lunacy of Forfarshire, under the Act 20th and 21st Victoria, cap. 71, entituled 'An Act for the regulation of the care and treatment of Lunatics, and for the provision, maintenance, and regulation of Lunatic Asylums in Scotland,' in pursuance of the powers of the said Act, of the second part, as follows, viz., The said Dundee Royal Asylum hereby contract, and bind and oblige themselves to receive, lodge, and maintain in the said Dundee Royal Asylum for Lunatics, any pauper lunatics belonging to the county of Forfar, for whose admission application may be made by inspectors of the poor or other competent authorities of any parish in the county of Forfar, to an extent not exceeding 166 patients, or thereby, but not less than that number, if applications are received as aforesaid to such an extent, furnishing the said pauper lunatics with sufficient food, clothing, and medical and other attendance, and all other things necessary to their comfortable maintenance, lodging, and proper treatment as lunatics: Declaring, as it is hereby provided and declared, that this contract is entered into in virtue of, and under the conditions expressed in, the said Act 20th and 21st Victoria, cap. 71: In consideration of which obligation hereby come under by the said parties of the first part, the said Board, viz., the said District

Board of Lunacy for Forfarshire, hereby binds and obliges the several Parochial Boards respectively, to whose parishes respectively the pauper lunatics who may be received into the said Dundee Royal Asylum belong, to content and pay to the said parties of the first part, at the rate of £20, 16s. per annum by the privileged parishes, and £23, 8s. sterling, by non-privileged parishes, for each pauper lunatic belonging to the said parishes in Forfarshire, so received, lodged, and maintained: Declaring, as it is hereby specially provided and declared, that this agreement shall subsist between the parties hereto until after the expiry of six months' notice in writing of their wish to put an end to or alter the same, which either party, after notice to the General Board of Lunacy of their intention so to do, shall be entitled to give at any time; and both parties bind and oblige themselves and their foresaids, to perform their respective parts of the premises to each other, under the penalty of £100, to be paid by the party failing to the party performing, or willing to perform, over and above performance: And they consent to the registration hereof in any register competent, for preservation and execution—In witness whereof, these presents, written on this and the preceding page of stamped paper by William Robert Ritchie, clerk to Pattullo and Thornton, writers in Dundee, are subscribed as follows, viz., by George Ramsay Ogilvy, Esquire of Westhall, advocate, Sheriff-substitute of the county of Forfar; Sir John Ogilvy of Baldovan, Member of Parliament, vice-lieutenant and convener of Forfarshire; James Kennedy, Esquire, Dean of Guild of Dundee; John Lumgair, Esquire, Provost of Arbroath; James Savege, Esquire, Provost of Montrose; and Alexander Robertson, advocate, Sheriff-substitute, Forfar, all members of the said the District Board of Lunacy of Forfarshire, and a quorum of said Board, in name and on behalf of, and as authorized by, the said District Board of Lunacy, in general meeting assembled at Arbroath on the 17th day of December, in the year 1864, before these witnesses, Hugh Younie, reporter to the *Dundee Courier* and *Argus* Newspaper, published in Dundee, and residing there; and James Luke, apprentice to the said Pattullo and Thornton; and by George Duncan, residing in Dundee, Chairman of, and in name and on behalf of, and as authorized by, the said the Dundee Royal Asylum for Lunatics, at Dundee, on the 16th day of January, in the year 1865, before these witnesses, James Rorie, Medical Superintendent of the said the Dundee Royal Asylum for Lunatics; and John Sturrock, junior, writer in Dundee. (Signed) G. Ramsay Ogilvy, John Ogilvy, James Kennedy, John Lumgair, J. Savege, Alex. Robertson, Geo. Duncan, chairman of Royal Lunatic Asylum, Dundee; Hugh Younie, *witness;* James Luke, *witness;* James Rorie, M.D., *witness;* John Sturrock, junior, *witness.*

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Agreement between the Dundee Asylum and the District Board for Forfarshire.

V.—*Minute of Agreement between the District Board of Lunacy for the County of Caithness and the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Infirmary, and Dispensary of Montrose, incorporated by Royal Charter under that title.*

Whereas by the Act 25 and 26 Vict., cap. 54, it is, *inter alia*, enacted, that with the sanction of the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, agreements and arrangements may be made for the reception and detention of all or any of the pauper lunatics of any district, county, or parish, in any public, private, district, or parochial asylum or hospital, within or beyond the limits of such district, county, or parish; and there being no asylum within the County of Caithness, the District Board for said county have been allowed by the said General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy, to enter into an agreement with the Managers of the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Infirmary, and Dispensary of Montrose, for the reception and detention of all the pauper lunatics within the said district of the County of Caithness, for whom asylum treatment may be considered necessary; and it is proper that the said agreement should be reduced to writing: Therefore,

Agreement between the Caithness District Board and the Asylum of Montrose.

1. The said Royal Lunatic Asylum, Infirmary, and Dispensary of Montrose, hereby agree to receive and detain within the said Royal Lunatic Asylum at Montrose, all pauper lunatics within the said County of Caithness, which the General Board of Lunacy, or the said District Board, or the several Parochial

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Agreement between the Caithness District Board and the Asylum of Montrose.

Boards within the County of Caithness, may consider requiring asylum treatment, and to support, and properly treat, and care for all such pauper lunatics, and supply them with all necessaries while they continue under their care; and the said District Board becomes bound that the said Royal Lunatic Asylum, Infirmary, and Dispensary of Montrose, shall be paid therefor by the inspectors of the poor of the several parishes, at the rate of £25 per annum for each such lunatic, payable quarterly in advance, but subject to a proportionate return in the event of the death, discharge, removal, or escape of any such lunatic before the expiry of the quarter; and the District Board, on their part, agree to send to the said asylum all the pauper lunatics of the district, with the exception of those retained in the district with the sanction of the General Board.

2. In the event of the said Royal Lunatic Asylum, Infirmary, and Dispensary of Montrose, being required by the District Board, or any of the Parochial Boards within the county of Caithness, to convey such pauper lunatics from the district, or from the asylums in which they now are, to the Royal Lunatic Asylum at Montrose, they oblige themselves to do so on being paid the travelling charges of the attendant who brings the patient, besides 5s. each day such attendant is absent from Montrose on this duty.

3. The said Royal Lunatic Asylum, Infirmary, and Dispensary of Montrose, shall be bound to observe all orders and directions as to the care and treatment of such lunatics as may be issued by the General Board of Lunacy, or persons acting under them; and the said asylum shall be at all times open to the inspection of the members of the District Board, the clergymen, members of parochial boards, and inspectors of poor, within the county of Caithness, as well as to other parties authorized by law to visit asylums for the insane; and the said District Board undertake that some of their members shall visit the patients in the said asylum once in three months, or as nearly so as can be accomplished.

4. With the sanction of the General Board of Lunacy, patients, although still insane, may at any time be removed from the said Royal Lunatic Asylum, and otherwise disposed of.

5. It is agreed that any such pauper lunatics who may die within the said asylum, shall be interred by the said Royal Lunatic Asylum, Infirmary, and Dispensary of Montrose, and the expense of interment paid by the inspectors of poor of the several parishes.

6. This agreement to subsist for three years, from the last date hereof, and until six months' written notice to the contrary shall be given by the one party to the other, unless the District Board of Forfar should require the accommodation at an earlier period; and it shall likewise be terminable by the General Board at any time on giving six months' notice to each party.

7. This agreement is entered into by the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Infirmary, and Dispensary of Montrose, under reservation of all their rights and privileges under Royal Charter and Statute law.

8. In case of any difference or dispute arising between the parties hereto, the same shall be referred to the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy, whose decision shall be final.—In witness whereof, these presents, written upon this and the two preceding pages of stamped paper, by James Mackay, clerk to William Miller, writer, Wick, are subscribed in duplicate by the said parties as follows, viz., by William Mitchell, provost; David Walker, shipowner; Robert Smart, merchant, Robert Walker, banker; John Guthrie, merchant; David Smith, eldest bailie; and David Mackie, shipowner, all of Montrose, being seven and a sufficient quorum of the managers present at, and acting under the authority of, a monthly meeting of the foresaid Royal Lunatic Asylum, Infirmary, and Dispensary of Montrose, all within the Town Hall of Montrose, on the 5th day of December 1865, before these witnesses, Adam Burnes, writer, Montrose, and Simon Forbes, his clerk; and by Alexander Henderson, Esq. of Stemster; Sir John Sinclair of Dunbeath, Baronet; and Major James Horne of Stirkoke, being three and a quorum of the members of the foresaid District Board of Lunacy for the county of Caithness, in a meeting of said District Board at Wick, the 3d day of January 1866 years, before these witnesses, James Louttit, Esq., Provost of the Royal Burgh of Wick; and the foresaid William Miller. (Signed) William Mitchell, David Walker, R. Smart, Rob. Walker, John Guthrie, David Smith, D. Mackie, Alex. Henderson, John Sinclair, James Horne. Adam Burnes, *witness;* Simon Fraser, *witness*; James Louttit, *witness*; Will. Miller, *witness.*

VI.—*Minute of Agreement between the District Board of Roxburgh and the Proprietors of Millholm Asylum.*

Agreement between Mrs. Cowan or Stockwell and William Stockwell, and the District Board of Lunacy.

It is contracted and agreed upon between the parties following, viz., Mrs. Marion Cowan or Stockwell, proprietrix and licensed keeper of Millholm House Asylum, near Musselburgh, spouse of William Stockwell, surgeon, at Millholm House Asylum aforesaid, with the special advice and consent of the said William Stockwell, and I, the said William Stockwell for myself, my own right and interest, and as taking burden on me for my said spouse, on the one part; and the District Board of Lunacy for the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk, under the Act 20 and 21 Victoria, cap. 71, entituled 'An Act for the regulation of the care and treatment of Lunatics, and for the provision, maintenance, and regulation of Lunatic Asylums in Scotland,' and 25 and 26 Victoria, cap. 54, entituled 'An Act to make further provision respecting Lunacy in Scotland,' in pursuance of the powers of the said Acts, on the other part, as follows, viz., the said Mrs. Marion Cowan or Stockwell, with advice and consent foresaid, and the said William Stockwell, for all right and interest competent to him in the premises, and as taking burden upon him for his said wife, hereby contract, and bind and oblige themselves, and their heirs, executors, and successors, to receive, lodge, board, and maintain in the said private asylum of Millholm House, or in such part thereof, or in such buildings connected therewith as may be appropriated for the purpose, or in some other lunatic asylum connected therewith, and in the immediate neighbourhood, licensed and authorized for the reception of lunatics under the foresaid Acts of Parliament, the whole pauper lunatics belonging to the said district, consisting of the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk, for whose admission application may be made by inspectors of the poor or other competent authorities in the said counties, being the district subject to the management of the said District Board of Lunacy, furnishing the said pauper lunatics with sufficient food, clothing, medical and other attendance, and all other things necessary to their comfortable maintenance and treatment as lunatics, as shall be approved of by the General Board of Lunacy: Declaring, as it is hereby provided and declared, that the portion of said asylum, or of such buildings as shall be appropriated to the reception of such pauper lunatics, or such other asylums connected therewith, shall be, and remain under the care and management of the said Mrs. Marion Cowan or Stockwell and William Stockwell, and their heirs and successors, subject to the power of inspection and visitation, and power of making regulations conferred by the foresaid Statutes upon the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, and also subject to the visitation of the District Board of Lunacy, or some of the members thereof: In consideration of which obligation hereby come under by the said Mrs. Marion Cowan or Stockwell, and William Stockwell, the said District Board of Lunacy for the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk, bind and oblige themselves, and their successors in office, to send to the said asylum all the pauper lunatics of the district, excepting those receiving from the General Board dispensation from removal, and to content and pay to the said Mrs. Marion Cowan or Stockwell, and her heirs and successors, the sum of £25 per annum for each pauper lunatic belonging to the said district so received, lodged, and maintained, and that quarterly in advance, so long as the patient remains in the asylum, with interest at the rate of £5 per centum per annum from the time the same falls due, and till paid: Declaring, as it is hereby specially provided and declared, that this agreement shall subsist for the period of 10 years from the 1st day of November 1864, provided the same is not previously put an end to by the General Board in Edinburgh, which they shall have full power to do, on giving six months' previous notice to the parties; and both parties bind themselves and their foresaids to perform their respective parts of the premises to each other, under the penalty of £100 sterling, to be paid by the party failing to the party performing, or willing to perform, over and above performance; and they consent to the registration hereof, in any register competent for preservation and execution, if necessary, as effeirs; and thereto constitute

Appendix G.

Agreement between Mrs. Cowan or Stockwell and William Stockwell, and the District Board of Lunacy.

their procurators.—In witness whereof, these presents, written upon the face of this sheet of stamped paper, by George Dunlop Cramond, clerk to Messrs. Curle and Erskine, writers in Melrose, are subscribed by William Oliver Rutherfurd, of Edgerstone, Charles Scott Plummer of Sunderland, and George Cranstoun Trotter Cranstoun of Chirnside Paper Works, the members of the said District Board of Lunacy for the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Berwick, appointed by minute of the said District Board of date 1st June last, to adjust, enter into, and subscribe these presents on their behalf, and by the said Marion Cowan or Stockwell, and William Stockwell, as follows, viz., by the said William Oliver Rutherfurd at Edgerstone aforesaid, upon the 9th day of July 1864, before these witnesses, Archibald Anderson, gardener, and James Borthwick, butler, both at Edgerstone aforesaid ; by the said Charles Scott Plummer, at Selkirk, upon the 12th day of said month and year last above mentioned, before these witnesses, William Scott Watson, younger of Bucklands, and residing there, and James Murray, writer in Selkirk ; and by the said George Cranstoun Trotter Cranstoun at Chirnside Bridge, upon the 14th day of said month of July, and year last above mentioned, before these witnesses, Robert Nicholson Slight, paper maker at Chirnside Bridge aforesaid, and James Taylor Marshall, clerk to Messrs. Trotter and Son and by the said Marion Stockwell and William Stockwell at Millholm House, Musselburgh aforesaid, upon the 26th day of said month of July, and year last above mentioned, before these witnesses, Thomas Rennie Scott, doctor of medicine, Musselburgh, and William Daes, attendant at Millholm House Asylum aforesaid. (Signed) Will. Oliver Rutherfurd. (Signed) Archd. Anderson, *witness*, James Borthwick, *witness*. (Signed) Chas. S. Plummer. (Signed) Wm. Scott Watson, *witness*, Ja. Murray, *witness*. (Signed) G. C. Trotter Cranstoun. (Signed) Robt. N. Slight, *witness*, James T. Marshall, *witness*. (Signed) Marion Stockwell, Wm. Stockwell. (Signed) Thos. R. Scott, *witness*, William Daes, *witness*.

VII.—*Minute of Agreement between the District Board of Lunacy of Glasgow and the Royal Asylum of Glasgow.*

Agreement between the Royal Asylum, Gartnavel, and the District Board of Glasgow.

It is contracted, agreed, and ended between the parties following, viz., the Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics, incorporated by Royal Charter, on the first part, and the Glasgow District Board of Lunacy, appointed under the Act 20th and 21st Victoria, cap. 71, entituled 'An Act for the Regulation of the care and treatment of Lunatics, and for the provision and maintenance and regulation of Lunatic Asylums in Scotland,' on the second part, in manner following : That is to say, Whereas the said first party have, in their asylum at Gartnavel, sufficient accommodation for the reception of the pauper lunatics of the Glasgow district, beyond and in excess of those that can be accommodated in the lunatic wards belonging to the City Parish of Glasgow, the Barony Parish of Glasgow, and the Govan Parish ; and the parties have resolved to contract in terms of the 59th section of the said Act as follows, viz., that the said first party shall receive and accommodate all pauper lunatics belonging and chargeable to the Glasgow district, in excess of those who can be accommodated by the Parochial Boards of said parishes in virtue of their respective licenses, and for whose admission application may be made by inspectors of poor, or the competent authorities in the said Glasgow district : Therefore, the said first party agrees to receive, accommodate, maintain, and treat such pauper lunatics of the said Glasgow district, on the condition always that the second party shall pay to the first party, in so far as the same may not be done directly by the parties chargeable with the maintenance of such pauper lunatics, the rates for board and for clothing respectively after specified for such pauper lunatics, and that quarterly and in advance ; and shall conform to the rules and regulations now established, or from time to time to be established, by the first party, under the sanction of the said General Board, in regard to pauper lunatics maintained in the buildings constituting the asylum : Providing always, that pauper lunatics belonging to the City and Barony parishes of Glasgow, which are privileged parishes, shall

only be admitted to the Royal Asylum after the wards in the poorhouses of these parishes have received within five of their full complement of patients belonging to these parishes, according to the licenses held by them; and farther, that after patients have been admitted either into the wards of poorhouses or into said Royal Asylum, any transfer of such patients to or from the asylum shall only take place by special arrangement between the asylum directors and the inspectors of poor of the parishes to which such transferred patients belong: For which causes, and on the other part, the said second party, being the District Board for Glasgow district, agrees to transmit, free of all expense to the said first party, the whole pauper lunatics before mentioned, to the buildings constituting the Royal Lunatic Asylum at Gartnavel, therein to be received and accommodated and treated as aforesaid; and farther, to make payment, so far as not done as before mentioned, to the said first party, for the board of each pauper lunatic of the said district, at and after the rates following, viz., (first), for patients from privileged parishes within the county, at the rate to be fixed annually, as provided by the regulations of the asylum, by a Committee consisting of two of the Directors of the Parochial Board for the City parish of Glasgow, two of the Directors of the Asylum, and one of the Magistrates of Glasgow, which for the current year has been fixed at 8s. 3d. per week, exclusive of clothing; (second), for patients from non-privileged parishes within the county of Lanark, or Glasgow district, 1s. 3d. per week higher than the first rate; and (third), for patients for any parish within the county, privileged or non-privileged, portions of whose lunatics are kept in other asylums or in the lunatic wards of the poorhouses (the lunatics of the City and Barony being excepted), at 2s. 3d. per week higher than the first rate payable of said respective rates; and for the clothing of each patient belonging to the City of Glasgow privileged parish, of 1s. 2d. weekly, and of each patient belonging to all other parishes of 1s. 4d. weekly; which several rates have been agreed between the parties, shall be held to be in full of all charges for maintenance, clothing, and bedding, and every other charge applicable to the said pauper lunatics, or any of them; the expense of their removal when necessary, and the funeral expenses, in the event of death, being chargeable on the said second party, in so far as not paid by the parishes liable therefor as aforesaid; and which rates for board and clothing it has been agreed shall continue and subsist until the expiry of the current year; and thereafter, at and after such rates as may be fixed as before agreed on; and it is stipulated that this agreement shall continue in force and be effectual, until put an end to by mutual arrangement, or by notice given by the one party to the other of a desire to put an end to the same, which notice must be given at least three months previous to such termination: Declaring always, as it is hereby provided and declared, that the several obligations hereby undertaken by the second party are in no respect intended to relieve the persons or parishes sending such lunatics to the said asylum, or liable for their maintenance, of any portion of the charges foresaid in respect of such lunatics, but that the said charges shall be made by the first party, in the usual manner, against such persons or parishes, and the second party shall have entire relief against them: And both parties agree to implement and fulfil their respective parts of the premises to each other, under the penalty of £100, to be paid by the party failing to the party performing, or willing to perform, over and above performance: And the parties consent to the registration hereof in any Judge's books competent for preservation and all necessary execution, and thereto they constitute their procurators, etc.—In witness whereof, these presents, written upon this and the two preceding pages of stamped paper, by James Cullen, clerk to G. and A. Young, writers in Glasgow, are subscribed in duplicate as follows, viz., By the Honourable John Blackie, junior, Lord Provost of Glasgow, Chairman, and Moses Provan, accountant in Glasgow, secretary of said asylum, for behoof thereof, as authorized and provided by the Charter thereof, both at Glasgow the 10th day of October 1865 years, before these witnesses, Charles Stirling Brown, accountant in Glasgow, and William Fleming, writer there; and by the said Honourable John Blackie, junior, as Chairman of the said District Board of Lunacy, and John Dykes, Provost of Hamilton; and James Brown, one of the Magistrates of Glasgow, members of said District Board of Lunacy, being three and a quorum of the said District Board; and Alexander Young, writer in Glasgow, clerk to said District Board, for behoof thereof, as follows, viz., by the said John Dykes at Hamilton, the 12th day of said month of

Appendix G.

Agreement between the Royal Asylum, Gartnavel, and the District Board of Glasgow.

October, and year last mentioned, before these witnesses, Angus Grant, and Thomas James Gilchrist Boyes, both clerks to T. J. and W. A. Dykes, writers in Hamilton; and by the said John Blackie, junior, and James Brown, and the said Alexander Young, all at Glasgow, the 18th day of said month of October, and year last mentioned, before these witnesses, James Brown, council officer, Glasgow, and John Clark, clerk in the City Chamberlain's Office, Glasgow. John Blackie, junior, Chairman; M. Provan, Secretary; John Blackie, junior, Chairman of District Board; John Dykes; James Brown; Alex. Young, Clerk to the District Board. (Signed) C. Stirling Brown, *witness;* Wm. Fleming, *witness;* Angus Grant, *witness;* Thomas J. G. Boyes, *witness;* James Brown, *witness;* John Clark, *witness.*